Seventh Series, Vol. XXXVII, No. 38

Tuesday, April 26, 1983
Vaisakha 6, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 38, Tuesday, April 26, 1983/Vaisakha 6, 1905 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—37
*Starred Questions Nos. 746 to 748, 750 and 752	2—25
Written Answer to Questions :	38—341
Starred Questions No, 749. 751 and 753 to 765	38—53
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8512 to 8653 and 8655 to 8742	54—335
Motion for Adjournment	342—47
Papers Laid on the Table	348—52
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	353
Statements of Final Reports	353
Public Accounts Committee Hundred forty-second Report	354
Eastimates Committee	354
Fifty-First and Fifty-Second, Reports and Minutes	354
Committee on Public undertakings Sixty-fifth and sixty-ninth Reports and Minutes	354
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance	355—79
Reported acquisition of fertile agricultural land of Villages near by Delhi at unreasonably low rate and its sale by DDA at excessively high price	
Shri Rajesh Pilot	355—66
Shri Buta Singh	362—79
Shri Krishna Prakash Tewari	367—70
Statement Clarifying/Correcting Answer to Supplementaries on S. Q, No. 578 dt. 11.4.1983 regarding allotment of Land in Delhi to foreign citizens of Indian origin	
Shri Buta Singh	379

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Matters Under Rule 377 380—88

(i) Restrictions imposed by Haryana Government on the export of grains outside the State

Shri Mani Ram Bagri 380—81

(ii) Power crisis in Bihar

Shri Chadradeo Prasad Verma 381—82

(iii) Demand for relief to farmers whose crope have been destroyed by recent rains and Hail Storm

Shri Krishna Prakash Tewari 382

(iv) Need for a judicial enquiry into the incident in which seven customs officials lost lives at Madras

Dr. A Kalanidhi 382—83

(v) Need for restoration of daily deposit collection schemes by Bank

Shri K. A. Rajan 383—84

(vi) Educational, Social and economic development of Anola Constituency of U. P.

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap 384—85

(vii) Masures to check water pollution of Rushikulya River from effluents of Jayashri Chemicals Ltd.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi 385—86

(viii) Problems of labourers of Rori Asbestos Mines Chaibasa, Dist. Singhbhum (Bihar)

Shrimati Krishna Sahi 386—388

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 388—427

Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas 388—91

Shri Ratansinh Rajda 392—97

Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha 398—400

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal 400—407

Shri Uma Kant Mishra 407—10

	COLUMNS
Dr. A. Kalanidhi	410—14
Shri Girdhari Lal Dogra	415—21
Prof. P. J. Kurien	421—25
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	426—27
Shri P. A. Sangma	430—35
Shri K. A. Rajan	435—38
Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur	438—41
Shri Ashfaq Hussain	441—45
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	445—47
Shri K. T. Kosalram	447—50
Shri Rajendra Prasad Yadav	450—56
Prof. N. G. Ranga	456—61
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	461—64
Shri C. Chinnaswamy	464—66
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	466—67
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	467—91
Statement re : Incident at Amritsar on 25th April, 1983	427—493
Shri P. C. Sethi	427—29
Demands for Grants, 1983-84	429—93
Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Communications, Education and Culture etc.	493—505
Arpriation (No. 3) Bill,	505—16
Motion to introduce	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	505
Motion to consider	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	506
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	507—08
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	508—12
Clases	
2 to 4 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	516
Re : Motion for Adjournment.	516

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 26, 1983 / Vaisakha 6, 1905 [Saka]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The situation in Punjab is very grave and alarming. You are silent. Action should be taken after the murder of I.P.S. officer—

[Interruption]

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : When a man like DIG is shot dead, the life of the common man is not safe. This is an extra-ordinary situation.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rajda, you are a very old parliamentarian. Under what rule are you speaking ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Extra-ordinary situation demands extra-ordinary measures.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take it according to rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope, at the end of Question Hour, you will allow us to make our submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : I want you to be firm on your feet.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, गुरु नानक निवास से चौधरी साहब के पास एक लेटर आया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे बहुतेरे आते हैं, सब के पास आते हैं। बैठ जाओ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बात यह है कि डी० आई० जी० को गोली मार दी गयी...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed.

*[Interruption]***

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to do it.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, ऐसे कोई लफ्ज नहीं थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, यह गलत है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपके कहने से बैठ गये, आप उनको रिकार्ड करा दीजिए।

सरकारी और निजी संस्थाओं पर कोयला कम्पनियों की बकाया राशियां

*746. **श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर** :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

** Not recorded

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सरकारी और निजी संस्थाओं पर विभिन्न कोयला कंपनियों की भारी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिसम्बर 1982 में इन बकाया राशियों की स्थिति क्या थी ;

(ग) इन बकाया राशियों को वसूल करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हें ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन कम्पनियों के वित्तीय संकट को दूर करने के लिए कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कोयले के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई और प्रत्येक बार कितनी वृद्धि की गई?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Approximately Rs. 250 crores were due from various consumers to Coal India Ltd. as on 31.12.82. The coal companies have been constantly pursuing with all the consumers the question of expeditious payment of outstandings. Since a major portion of the outstandings relate to Electricity Boards, the Chairman, Coal India Ltd. has written to the Chairman of the Electricity Boards and companies for early liquidation of outstandings. The matter has also been taken up with the concerned states at the Government level from time to time.

(d) and (e) During the last 3 years the prices of coal were revised twice as under :-

Date of Revision	Average pithead price per tonne of Coal in respect of	
	CIL	SCCL
14-2-81	Rs. 128.02	Rs. 136.85
27-5-82	Rs. 145.90	Rs. 154.25

The increase in the coal prices had been necessitated due to increase in the cost of inputs, increase in the wages of workers and cost of production and not due to the overdues.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sir, you will see from the answer that there are arrears of about Rs. 250 crores for a period of one year. The answer further mentions that the major portion of the outstandings relate to Electricity Boards. Of course, he has not given the figures. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that power sector alone in the States accounts for nearly 70 percent, that is, about Rs. 175 crores out of the total outstandings of Rs. 250 crores and the dues from the Railways are about Rs. 3.199 lakhs, that is, about Rs. 31 crores? Secondly, whether it is a fact that this figure is only for one year, that is, financial year 1981-82 and whether there are any cases where payments are held up because of disputes or the quality of items supplied or the prices or delivery schedule or whether these undertakings have become bankrupt and, if not, what are the reasons for accounting these huge arrears of Rs. 250 crores for one year because of which the prices are also increasing ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : If I may explain the position of these arrears sector-wise, it is like this. The disputed amounts also I will tell you separately :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	As on 31-12-1982		
	Full Bill	Deduction	Total
Loco	2,143	1,073	3,216
Power	11,381	5,946	17,327
Steel	926	1,704	2,630

Of course, including Government and Private sectors, the total becomes Rs. 24,903 lakhs. This is the position of the total amount outstanding as on 31-12-1982.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I have asked the reasons for these arrears.

MR. SPEAKER : The main reason is that they did not pay !

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : This is not the amount outstanding in one year. This is the cumulative amount which is outstanding.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Is that all ? My main question is what are the reasons for these mounting arrears? I did not ask for the break up. On the other hand, I gave the break up. I wanted to know the reasons for that. I mentioned some of the reasons and wanted to know whether they are true?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the Coal Companies have found that payments for coal supplies are held up or delayed on one pretext or another, and often disputes are raised. These are disputes about quality also. These are the disputed amounts on one pretext or the other.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sir, he is not in a position to give the answer.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Home work is very poor.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Please ask him to answer whether the amount is disputed, if it is in respect of some part of it what is that part, what is the quantum and what is the dispute about.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The main reason for it is that we have not been able to execute the agreements also with the Coal Companies. In other fields like steel and other fields, the agreements are executed, but here the practice is that these agreements are not included and the reason is that it becomes difficult to realise the amounts ultimately and it is by persuasive methods that we are realising the amounts. These are the main reasons for this. With the Electricity Boards also and with the Railways also and with the different sectors the same thing is happening and we are trying to execute these agreements. Ultimately when the final picture comes out with regard to the finalisation of the agreements, then the realisation of these amounts could become easier.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I am not in a position to appreciate what the Hon. Minister has said. At one stage he says that there are some disputes, at another stage he says that the agreements have not been executed. What agreements, I do not understand because my next Supplementary will depend upon this. The main answer mentions.

[Interruptions]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : There is no ambiguity with regard to this, I have given the disputed amounts separately.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I did not ask for them.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : About why there is delay in the realisation of these amounts I have given the details and I have given the reasons also.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Sir, if you are satisfied, I will not proceed further. But, Sir, are you?

MR. SPEAKER : It is your satisfaction.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : My second Supplementary is that in spite of these disputes and in spite of the fact that as the Hon. Minister says, the agreements are not executed, the answer mentions that

the Chairman of the Coal India Limited is repeatedly writing letters to these organisations and it seems from the answer that by writing letters they are in a position to recover the dues. I would, therefore like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that following the failure to collect such a large amount of money from sister undertakings by writing letters by the Chairman of CIL, whether the CIL, has now sought the intervention of the Government of India to realise the arrear amounts? If so, when this intervention was sought, what was the necessity to seek the intervention and what steps the Government propose to take to help CIL to receive these huge arrears? I would also like to know whether the Government feel that suspension of coal supplies to some of these undertakings would assist to get these arrears? If not, next year we will have Rs. 500 crores. I would like to know the answer for this.

[Interruption]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Public Utility Services.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, after making various vigorous efforts by persuasive methods by CIL and Government, we have been able to recover the amount, but this is the matter so far and it is difficult for the Government under these conditions to realise the amount. We can appreciate it. With regard to Government efforts, Government has also been writing. All these companies have also been approaching the Government that we should persuade the Electricity Boards. Even the Minister's intervention is also there. He has written to all the State Electricity Boards and the Government also for recovery of these amounts. These are the methods which we have been adopting for the realisation of the amount.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The Minister has said that the Government has also been writing to the Electricity Boards. What about the Railways? Railways are under the Government itself and Railways are not making payment to the C.I.L. How can it be explained? Will the Government definitely say that the Government will take steps to see that the money is realised by the Coal India Limited.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not as though that the Government is failing in its efforts My friend has already explained the situation. Commodities like Petroleum and Steel are supplied on advance payments. In the Coal sector right from the beginning the supplies had been in advance and the payments had been at a later stage. This had been going on notwith-standing the nationalisation that has taken place of all these companies. What has happened is, when once the supplies had been effected, because these are public utility services it is not possible for us to with-hold the supplies unless the payments are made. Once the supplies are effected, various grounds are raised Because of these objections the Bills have not been settled when he referred to the agreement, the point was that with the various sectors we try to enter into agreement so that supposing there is a dispute, the matter could be referred to the proper authority for the purpose of disposal of such type of objections That is why he said that we had been making efforts for the purpose of entering into agreement with different authorities. They had been raising the objections on the ground that so far we have never been entering into agreement. That is how things had been going on We are trying to persuade for the purpose of agreement so that some proper authority could be fixed in the event of dispute, the matter could be referred to and sorted out. The difficulty is that there had been convention which had been going on and the suggestion had been as to why do you not suspend the supplies? The supplies cannot be suspended because these are all public utility services. Government cannot take risk. It is only by negotiations that this matter can be got settled, and not through coercive process which has got its fall out in different sectors. Sectors have already been mentioned where the Bills have been submitted. Some of the Bills are under dispute as a result of which Rs. 249 crores

is with different organisations. railways or any other organisations. The hon. Member will appreciate that by coercive process this type of amount cannot be collected If the coercive method is to be resorted, then the entire economy of the country will be effected.

कच्चे तेल का निर्यात और तैयार तेल का आयात

* 747. **श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :**
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश से कच्चे तेल का निर्यात और तैयार तेल का देश में आयात होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयात और निर्यात की गत वर्ष की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) इस का निर्यात घटाने हेतु किए गए प्रयासों के परिणाम का ब्यौरा क्या है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान भारत ने लगभग 4.4 मिलियन मी० टन अशोधित तेल का निर्यात किया था और लगभग 4.9 मिलियन मी० टन परिशोधित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आयात किया था ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित निर्यात बम्बई हाई अशोधित तेल से संबंधित है । कोचीन, मद्रास, विशाखापत्तनम तथा बम्बई स्थित रिफाइनरियों का विस्तार तथा आधुनिकीकरण के कार्य को वर्ष 1984-85 के, अन्त तक पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास पहले ही प्रारंभ कर दिए गये हैं जिस्से कि वर्ष 1984-85 के अन्त तक उस समय उत्पादित किये गये बम्बई हाईअशोधित तेल के संसाधन में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as our policy of crude oil export and import of refined oil is concerned, much confusion prevails and it is doubtful whether the Govenment has got any systematic philosophy or policy with regard to export of crude oil and import of refined oil.

I would like to know how is it that we are exporting crude instead of refining it in refineries? Is it because of our refineries cannot refine our own crude oil? If those are the reasons, please explain whether any efforts are made to up date our refineries which can refine our crude oil? Domestic supply is very much necessary but inspite of that we are exporting much. Then, what is the reason of exporting crude oil inspite of having so many refineries in our country? Why are we not refining the same here?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाम्बे से निकल रहे क्रूड का कुछ हिस्सा ऐसा होता है जिसके लिए हमारे यहां की रिफाइनरी अभी तक तैयार नही है, लेकिन इस मामले में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और 1985 तक वह तैयार हो जायेगी । कोयाली और मथुरा में जो क्रैकर्स हैं, उनमें कोयाली का एक मिलियन टन का चालू है, मथुरा का 70 प्रतिशत भी एक मिलियन टन का है,वह भी चालू हो रहा है, उसमें ट्रायल्स हो रहे हैं । उसके बाद भी कुछ क्रूड ऐसा बच जाता है बाम्बे हाई का, जिसको बाहर भेजकर रिफाइन या स्वाप (swap) कराना पड़ता है ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, the reply is satisfactory. With due humility, I would submit that the country has been kept in the dark. Why are our refineries not updated which would refine our own crude

oil? It shows that our refineries which are there cannot cope up with the challenges we are having. That is one thing. Second thing is......

MR. SPEAKER : He says, by 1985, it will be ready.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, I reserve my right to ask supplementary.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : In 1982-83, our refineries had the refining capacity of 37.8 million tonnes. Why the Bombay crude had to be exported—there are two reasons therefor. One is that the Bombay high crude cannot yield certain products like lubricating oil and bitumen required in this country. Secondly, with the existing processing capacity available in the refineries in the country, is not possible, at present, to process the entire Bombay high crude being produced to meet the present pattern of demand of petroleum products. This is because without the secondary facilities, a large quantity (roughly about 30% of the total quantity) of Bombay high crude oil processed is left in the form of a residue known as Sulphur Heavy Stock which requires a variety of special facilities to use it without difficulties. That is why, these catalytic crackers, as my friend as put it, are being erected. These secondary processes are sought to be increased so that we should have a proper production of middle distillates and these catalytic crackers are being erected in the refineries at Madras, Cochin, Vizag and Bombay to augment the processing of the Bombay high crude oil.

So far as the capacity is concerned, the capacity is there. It is 37.80 million tonnes which is also augmented from time to time. In fact, I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that by the end of the seventh Plan, we will be in a position to refine 62. 55 million tonnes, so far as the refining capacity is concerned. That is why, we are developing these catalytic plants for the secondary processing system.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : (a) Is the attention of the Hon Minister drawn to the issue of "The Hindu" dated 23rd April "More Soviet Crude to be imported?" The story goes that two three days before a Soviet delegation came over here and inspite of our renewal agreement to import Soviet crude, some development took place. Some differences were there and from the report it appears very acute differences took place and we could not arrive at any conclusion with the Soviet delegation.

It has never happened in the diplomatic history. Thereafter our Shri Abid Husain rushes to the airport when Mr. Gares, the Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade was on the verge of leaving. At that time we go there and the agreement is signed at the airport itself.

So, what are those differences? In the news it is stated that India will get 2,52,000 tonnes of crude in addition to the renewal agreement for 2.5 million tonnes. What is the fuss about it? Why Mr. Abid Husain had to rush there?

The Hon. Minister must take the entire country into confidence and the country is entitled to know what is going on between the Soviet Union and our country? When we had renewal programme why some additional supply is there in the name of favourable balance of trade in favour of India?

What is the present quality of Soviet crude and what is the present OPEC price, spot price and what is the difference between OPEC price, spot price and the price of the this Soviet Union crude?

MR. SPEAKER : How many questions?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : If this is not answered in a comprehensive manner,

the country would remain in the dark. I am, therefore, rendering a great service because you must know...

MR. SPEAKER : You are obstructing my process!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : We must know the facts.

MR SPEAKER : I would not allow!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The question is very important. If necessary, you refine it!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You kindly consider. It is a question of national importance. Whenever a question of national importance is involved, I am sure you would allow it because national interest is involved.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I know.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I am entitled to ask my supplementary. The Hon. Minister thinks that he is competent enough to answer all this.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put such long questions during Question Hour.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Then I will abridge it.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : This crude can be refined by Mr. Subramaniam Swamy!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : In my first question, I have mentioned about what Shri Abid Husain has done. The Hon. Minister should say something about what has appeared in 'The Hindu'

In my second question, I have asked about the quality of crude from Soviet Union and the difference in OPEC price, spot price and the soviet price and whether Soviet crude price is open to fluctuations.

This is one comprehensive question.

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजदा साहब ने बड़े ज्ञान की बातें कही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझ रहा था कि वह सवाल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : लेकिन वे इस सवाल से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं । अगर वह दूसरा क्वेस्चन करें, तो सब सूचना इकट्ठी कर के उन को बताई जा सकती है ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This is evasive reply. This House is entitled to know. I have asked a specific question. I want to elicit information on this specific question.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is the clear image?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : How can this be the clear image? The Government must say how this is so.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Speaker Saheb has to protect you.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : They are not competent enough to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am to protect the interests of the House.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You are protecting the interests of the Minister. When I have asked a specific question, why should there be an evasive reply? I do not want to put the Government in an awkward position. This has happened recently. If they do not want to answer, will not put questions. They can answer the question on the difference in price between the OPEC price, spot price and the Soviet Union crude price. This question can be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a specific question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sorry. With regard to the second part of the question, the position is that the official selling price plus 5 cents as handling charges are being paid to the Soviet Union according to the agreement. That is so far as the price is concerned.

The other part of the question which you have asked is a matter that is only to offset the balance of trade because the feeling which was there previously was that the exports to Soviet Union had been less as compared to our exports to them. So the balance of trade had to be adjusted. It is in this process that we have agreed for 0.25 million tonnes of crude to be purchased from them. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The agreement was signed at the airport.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : You may read something there and say that. Then I may also say that I have heard something.

MR. SPEAKER : What is wrong even if it is made in the plane?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Apart from that, as per the agreement between Soviet Union and us, all the payments are made in rupee, and not in the hard currency. That is the advantage for us.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, we have spent more than half an hour on this one question alone....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir I have not said a word. ...

MR. SPEAKER : They want you to say something.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They want me? Sir he should be careful now that his Party is siding with the Chinese Communist Party.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Since you are aggrieved.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have an advisory capacity. I will issue orders which will be just that way transmitted to them.

Sir, now the cat is out of the bag. He has admitted that Soviet Union charges the international capitalist price plus 5 cents, from India, a supposedly fracernal socialist country. But, anyway ...

[Interruptions]

The international price charged by Saudi Arabia and the OPEC countries-that is what they are charging plus 5 cents as handling charge this is another one, handling them. You have to pay 5 cents for handling them.

Anyway, the question is that 4 1/2 million tonnes have been exported last year and the Minister has fumbled by saying that there is some speciality of Bombay crude. There is nothing special. Bombay crude has a high wax content and these people, our refineries are not able to handle it.

I want to know from the Minister whether the Government has considered alternative methods of handling this surplus crude oil, whether (a) you have in the HPC, BPC or in our other refineries in Bombay any expansion plans to refine this crude. Or have you considered alternative of having contract refining abroad instead of just export because the crude is a very sophisticated or shall I say, a magnificent thing? If you have high temperatures, you get kerosene and if you get low temperature, you get bitumen and numerous things come out of crude. Have you considered contract refining abroad or have you considered expanding HPC, BPC and other refineries in Bombay to refine the crude in the future?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have already said that we have taken steps for the purpose of developing the fluid catalytic

crackers different places like Cochin, Madras, Vizag and Bombay. As a result of this, in 1983 the position will be - I may bring it to the notice of the House that the Bombay High production in 1982-83 was 12.88 million tonnes, out of which the indigenous processing was 7.44 million tonnes. In 1983-84 we are estimating the production at 16.1 million tonnes and the indigenous processing would be 11.3 million tonnes. There will be an increase. Once this secondary processing system develops in different units, I am sure, we will be able to refine the entire crude in our country itself.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about contract refining ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Why when we are developing it ourselves.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But you will be exporting for the next two years.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Subhash Yadav-not here. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

Persons killed in illegal Mining at Eastern Coalfield Limited

*748 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen press report in the 'Telegraph', Calcutta dated 26 March, 1983 wherein it has been stated that more than twenty persons have been killed in an accident while engaged in illegal mining in the Eastern Coal Field Limited near Nirsa, 40 km. from Dhanbad on 25 March, 1983;

(b) If so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) Whether inquiry has since been conducted and, if so, the nature of action taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to reports received from Eastern Coal fields Limited, five bodies were found at one place dug at the abandoned quarry of Chapapur II Colliery in the presence of Magistrate, Police and Officers of Directorate General Mines Safety, with the help of the coal company's dozers and payloaders. Though digging was done at other places also no other body could be detected. These deaths in illegal mining are being investigated by the local police.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really strange that illegal mining goes on without being noticed by and officer of the Government. The Minister says that five dead bodies were found whereas newspaper report says that more than twenty persons have been killed. I want to know whether this is the final figure or he is going to investigate to find out if some more dead bodies are there? Also I want to know how many people have been injured in this accident.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, with regard to illegal mining in these areas, the company has reported about it many times to the local administration and district administration. The matter has been taken up with the Administration. As many as thirty references have also been made. Even in November-December, several references have been made to the local administration. So, everything has been brought to the notice of the local administration and we take steps to inform the local Government As I have explained in the main body of the answer, in the presence of the officers and others, only five dead bodies have been detected The Hon. Member says that according to newspaper report the number is much more; the matter is under investigation by the local police. As soon as that enquiry is completed by the local police, it will come to our notice.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : When the Central Government directive is there and when the local Government does not act, what is the Central Government going to do? *[Interruptions]* In any case, I want to know what is the loss suffered by Government on account of the illegal mining?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, I agree that the illegal mining reports in those areas do come to the notice of the Government. We have been writing about it to the State Government authorities. They have been taking action also. But, in spite of being so strict and in spite of being so vigilant about it, things do happen there. There have been attacks also on the officers. There have been incidents of ugly types. All types of things are happening. The House must know that there are so many illegal acts done by various people, by various anti-social elements in this country and this is one of the illegal things. Government is there to take action if it is discovered. I may inform the House that production in that colliery has not been affected. Rather it has increased during this period.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has stated regarding illegal mining, the Energy Ministry has contacted the local police and the local Government officers. I want to know whether the Energy Ministry has any intelligence wing to enquiry about the total number of the illegal mines being operating there in the areas of the Eastern Coal fields, especially in Bihar?

I would also like to know whether any steps have been taken to stop it? Regarding this particular question. I would like to know whether the people who were doing illegal mining in that area have been arrested and what steps have been taken to stop illegal mining? What is the total amount of revenue loss on account of illegal mining?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, as I have already stated reports of illegal mining are coming to the notice of the Government and Government has been taking it up with the State Goverments. As to how many cases are there it is difficult to say because illegal mining is being done in the areas which are abandoned but whenever anything comes to our notice we take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, the way the hon. Minister has been answering it seems there is no Government. Everyday we are shouting about the mafia. You assure the House that you will stop it because you are running the Government.

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the State Governments are legalising the illegal mining like in the name of carbonaceous cell? The State Governments are giving working permission to different people in the name of carbonaceous cell which is a high ash content coal. Coal is an associated mineral with fire-clay and china-clay. The State Governments in the name of fire-clay and china-clay are allowing to remove the coal from the under seam. If so, I would like to know whether the Minister will put a ban on the State Governments giving working permission in the name of carbanaceous.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, whatever my friend is saying comes under the purview of the State Governments. It is a separate question. I have nothing to say.

[Interruptions]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the property of the Central Government. It is your duty to protect it.

PROPOSAL TO ENHANCE DRUG PRICES

*750. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government are intending to enhance the prices of drugs soon as desired by the organised pharmaceutical producers of the country ;

(b) If so, whether the said price rise will cover all items of drugs including life-saving drugs; and

(c) if so, how Government are going to protect the interest of common man from such price rise?

THE MINISTER OF CHMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There is no general or specific proposal to increase the prices of drugs The prices of drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and revisions in the drug prices are allowed based on the recommendations of an expert body, namely, the Bureau of Industrial Coasts and Prices.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

SHRI AJIT BAG : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an evasive reply. It has been reported in the newspapers that the organisation of the pharmaceutical producers like Pfizer, May and Baker and Glaxo were pressing on the Government for raising the prices of drugs. The new Drug Policy was announced in 1978, but the pattern of drug production has been continuing to remain the same. The motive force of production of drugs has always been the profit making by the drug firms. The need of the suffering people has never been conside 1ed while producing drugs. In view of this, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the multi-national drug companies are producing vitamins, tonics, nutritive supplements and such other products much beyond their licensed capacity, and whether there is a deliberate attempt to cut the production of essential drugs like PAS, streptomycin, INH under the plea of less of profit? If so, what steps is the Government going to take to stem this rot?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As a matter of fact, in the revision of prices, the prices of quite a few essential drugs have been reduced. But the question of price increase depends on the raw material. Most of the raw material is based on petroleum products. If the petroleum raw material prices go up, natural the prices of other products based on that would also go up. I may invite the attention of the House to the fact that compared to other wholesale prices, the prices in the field of drugs, the percentage increase has remained under control. For example, right from 1975 - 76, with 1970-71, as base hundred taking all the commodities together, the point increase was 173, going up to 288 In 1982-83. in the field of drugs because of the control exercised by the Government, the increase was from 118 points to 176 point. It was 176 in 1982-83 as against 288 of other commodities.

You will see from this that as far as drugs are concerned, Government is anxious to see that the prices do not go up beyond reasonable limits. But if certain basic costs go up, it is bound to get reflected in the price of drugs.

SHRI AJIT BAG: I would like to know whether it is a fact that drugs like streptomycin, INH, PAS, Dapsone, DEC, Citrate and other life saving drugs are in short supply? If so, what steps are the Government going to take to see that they are available in abundance to the needy people? What Steps are the Government going to take against the various clever moves of the multinationals to hoodwink the Drugs Price control order, 1979 to defraud the public of crores of rupees?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No complaint has come to the notice of the Government that any particular essential drug is in short supply If it is a temporary phenomenon the moment we get such a complaint we take action to see that supplies are rushed to that particular area It may be seasonal or it may happen in some areas sometimes, but we take immediate measures to overcome that.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : When the Central Government directive is there and when the local Government does not act, what is the Central Government going to do? *[Interruptions]* In any case, I want to know what is the loss suffered by Government on account of the illegal mining?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, I agree that the illegal mining reports in those areas do come to the notice of the Government. We have been writing about it to the State Government authorities. They have been taking action also. But, in spite of being so strict and in spite of being so vigilant about it, things do happen there. There have been attacks also on the officers. There have been incidents of ugly types. All types of things are happening. The House must know that there are so many illegal acts done by various people, by various anti-social elements in this country and this is one of the illegal things. Government is there to take action if it is discovered. I may inform the House that production in that colliery has not been affected. Rather it has increased during this period.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has stated regarding illegal mining, the Energy Ministry has contacted the local police and the local Government officers. I want to know whether the Energy Ministry has any intelligence wing to enquiry about the total number of the illegal mines being operating there in the areas of the Eastern Coal fields, especially in Bihar?

I would also like to know whether any steps have been taken to stop it? Regarding this particular question. I would like to know whether the people who were doing illegal mining in that area have been arrested and what steps have been taken to stop illegal mining? What is the total amount of revenue loss on account of illegal mining?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, as I have already stated reports of illegal mining are coming to the notice of the Government and Government has been taking it up with the State Goverments. As to how many cases are there it is difficult to say because illegal mining is being done in the areas which are abandoned but whenever anything comes to our notice we take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, the way the hon. Minister has been answering it seems there is no Government. Everyday we are shouting about the mafia. You assure the House that you will stop it because you are running the Government.

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the State Governments are legalising the illegal mining like in the name of carbonaceous cell? The State Governments are giving working permission to different people in the name of carbonaceous cell which is a high ash content coal. Coal is an associated mineral with fire-clay and china-clay. The State Governments in the name of fire-clay and china-clay are allowing to remove the coal from the under seam. If so, I would like to know whether the Minister will put a ban on the State Governments giving working permission in the name of carbanaceous.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, whatever my friend is saying comes under the purview of the State Governments. It is a separate question. I have nothing to say.

[Interruptions]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the property of the Central Government. It is your duty to protect it.

PROPOSAL TO ENHANCE DRUG PRICES

*750. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government are intending to enhance the prices of drugs soon as desired by the organised pharmaceutical producers of the country ;

(b) If so, whether the said price rise will cover all items of drugs including life-saving drugs; and

(c) if so, how Government are going to protect the interest of common man from such price rise?

THE MINISTER OF CHMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There is no general or specific proposal to increase the prices of drugs The prices of drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and revisions in the drug prices are allowed based on the recommendations of an expert body, namely, the Bureau of Industrial Coasts and Prices.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

SHRI AJIT BAG : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an evasive reply. It has been reported in the newspapers that the organisation of the pharmaceutical producers like Pfizer, May and Baker and Glaxo were pressing on the Government for raising the prices of drugs. The new Drug Policy was announced in 1978, but the pattern of drug production has been continuing to remain the same. The motive force of production of drugs has always been the profit making by the drug firms. The need of the suffering people has never been conside.ed while producing drugs. In view of this, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the multi-national drug companies are producing vitamins, tonics, nutritive supplements and such other products much beyond their licensed capacity, and whether there is a deliberate attempt to cut the production of essential drugs like PAS, streptomycin, INH under the plea of less of profit? If so, what steps is the Government going to take to stem this rot?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As a matter of fact, in the revision of prices, the prices of quite a few essential drugs have been reduced. But the question of price increase depends on the raw material. Most of the raw material is based on petroleum products. If the petroleum raw material prices go up, natural the prices of other products based on that would also go up. I may invite the attention of the House to the fact that compared to other wholesale prices, the prices in the field of drugs, the percentage increase has remained under control. For example, right from 1975 - 76, with 1970-71, as base hundred taking all the commodities together, the point increase was 173, going up to 288 In 1982-83. in the field of drugs because of the control exercised by the Government, the increase was from 118 points to 176 point. It was 176 in 1982-83 as against 288 of other commodities.

You will see from this that as far as drugs are concerned, Government is anxious to see that the prices do not go up beyond reasonable limits. But if certain basic costs go up, it is bound to get reflected in the price of drugs.

SHRI AJIT BAG: I would like to know whether it is a fact that drugs like streptomycin, INH, PAS, Dapsone, DEC, Citrate and other life saving drugs are in short supply? If so, what steps are the Government going to take to see that they are available in abundance to the needy people? What Steps are the Government going to take against the various clever moves of the multinationals to hoodwink the Drugs Price control order, 1979 to defraud the public of crores of rupees?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No complaint has come to the notice of the Government that any particular essential drug is in short supply If it is a temporary phenomenon the moment we get such a complaint we take action to see that supplies are rushed to that particular area It may be seasonal or it may happen in some areas sometimes, but we take immediate measures to overcome that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, my original question was in two parts. One is that so far is the tonic, vitamins etc. are concerned, the multi national drug companies are producing them more because they fetch profit in astronomical figures. The second part of my question was that because these life- saving drugs do not attract much of the profit, the multi-national drug companies are deliberately producing them in less quantity. In view of this statement, I would like to know whether th Hon. Minister will inform the House what has been the actual quantum of production of the life-saving drugs by the Multinationals operating in India during 1979-80 and 1981-82 ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, actually there is no definition, even internationally of what the Hon. Member is calling as 'life-saving drugs'.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : All right you please give me the figures about the production of Streptomycin by these companies.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I have no ready figures for every drug which the Hon. Member might have in mind I am willing to supply to him the information He may give the names of the drugs which he considers as essential drugs and I will collect the figures and give them to him.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Sir, I would like to know whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of Streptomycin, which is an essential drug in the 1st line of management of tuberculosis and also the price of other drugs which are considered essential drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis? Sir, we have accepted the slogan. Health for all by 2000 A.D. Therefore, I would like to know in my second question whether the Hon. Minister will put a restriction that only after producing a particular quantity of Eltroxin, Daprone etc, licence will be given for the manufacture of other drugs to the multi-nationals? This is necessary because Eltroxin, Phenobarbitone and Daprone are going out of the market. The reason is that they are to be sold very cheap and the profit they get is.

So, the multi-nationals are hesitating to produce them in enough quantity according to the requirement. So, my question is whether there is any proposal in the Ministry to restrict such a tendency and to reduce the price of Streptomycin, which is a very essential drug?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I had already given a reply in regard to all the anti-TB drugs, in reply to Question No 347 of 22nd March But I may inform the House that price of certain anti-TB and anti-Leprosy drugs like Rifampicin have been reduced. The price of the bulk of Rifampicin has been reduced by 25 to 30 percent and this is also reflected in the formulation. Then, Ethambutol, again an anti-TB drug, price of the bulk has been brought down from Rs. 837 to Rs. 804 Then Sir, the price of Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoforim has been brought down by 55%.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This is besides the fact that they are producing it less.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Actually there is no fall in production in spite of bringing down their prices. If any production takes places lower than the sanctioned level, we will encourage others to produce the same. In this connetion, I would say that we do not depend upon the multi-nationals.

औषध निर्माता कंपनियों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि राशि का जमा किया जाना

*752 श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक औषध निर्माता कंपनियों कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अपना अंश नियमित रूप से जमा नहीं करती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कंपनियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इस दिश में की गई कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR) :

(a) According to available information, there are cases of individual establishments which have defaulted in payment of provident fund dues.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the names of defaulting establishments, the amount due and the action taken or proposed to be taken for recovery of the outstanding amount is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Name of the Region	Name of the defaulting establishment	Period of default	Amount in arrears. (Rs.)	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1. Delhi	1. M/s Gurco Pharma.	8/70 to 5/72	36,426.74	1. The firm is under liquidation. 2. Claim has been filed with the official liquidator.
	2. M/s Delhi Muncipal Corporation	10/80 to date	Dues not assessed	Action under section 7A of the EFF & MP Act, 1952 is under process to determine the dues.
2. Karnataka	3. M/s Bahola Pharmaceuticals.	4/79 to date		Action under section 7A of the Act has been initiated. After determination of the dues necessary legal and penal action will be taken.
	4. M/s Nail Ayurvedashram.			The establishment has filed a writ petition in the Court contesting the applicability of the Act and the same is

1	2	3	4	5
				pending. Action will be taken after the disposal of the writ petition.
	5. M/s Rampen (P) Ltd.	4/80 to 11/82	34,696.50	1. Revenue Recovery Certificates have been issued under section 8 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952. 2. Action under section 14 of the Act is under process.
	6. M/s Surgical & Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Davanere	11/75 to 8/76		1. Company was wound up during 9/76. 2. A claim is being preforred before the official liquidator.
3. Madhya Pradesh	7. M/s Suneeta Laboratories, Indore.	3/82 to 6/82	49,255 65	Action under section 8 of the Act has been initiated.
	8. M/s Sasmi Organic (P) Ltd., Ratlam	11/82 to 12/82	Dues not assessed	Action under section 7A of the Act has been initiated, to determine the dues. After issue of proceedings under section 7A necessary legal and penal action will be taken.
	9. M/s Olpherts Pvt. Ltd. Jabalpur.	8/82 to 11/82	—do—	
4. Maharashtra	10. M/s medichem Lab. (P) Ltd , Bombay.	1/73 to 10/75	52,751.75	1. The estt. is closed. 2. Claim has been filed with official liquidator. 3. Actions under sections 8 and 14 of the Act have been taken.

1	2	3	4	5
	11. Becon Pharmaceuticals, Bombay	5/80 to 5/82	1,17,342.00	Actions under sections 8 and 14 of the Act have been Initiated.
	12. National Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.	3/79 to 6/82	81,692.00	—do—
	13. Bombay Pharmaceuticals, Bombay	7/80 to 5/81	16,471.45	—do—
5. Punjab.	14. M/s. Jayson's Pharmaceuticals Mohali (Ropar) of M/s. Sudha Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd. Mohali	4/80 to 10/80 4/81 to 10/81	4,443.25	1. The establishment was closed down in 5/81. 2. A new lessee has taken over the establishment from 6. 10. 82. 3. For the defaults from 4/81 to 10/81 revenue recovery action under section 8 of the Act has been initiated. 4. Action under Section 7A of the Act is under process for the remaining period.
	15. Pharma Chemico Laboratories, Solan	3/80 to 4/82	7,070.45	1. Action under section 8 of the Act has been initiated.
	(H.P.)	5/82 to 12/82	Dues not assessed	2. Action under section 7A of the Act, is under process for the remaining period.
	16. Govt. Central Pharmacy & Stores Patiala (Exempted) Estt.)	5/76 to 11/81 EPF & only EDLI dues 12/81 to date	41,895.95 Dues not assessed	Action under section 7A of the Act is under process. Further action will follow after issue proceedings under section 7A.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Rajasthan	18. M/s AdamsPharmaceuticals, Jaipur	12/78 to 11/82	1,09,434.05	1. Revenue Recovery certificates under section 8 of the Act has been initiated. 2. Prosecution under Section 14 of the Act has been sanctioned.
7. Tamil Nadu	19. M/s Saline India Pharmaceutical, Madras.	9/82 to 12/82	914.00	Action undeer section 7A of the Act is under progress; follow up action will be taken on complection of the proceedings under section 7A.
	20. M/s Thio Calcin Co., Madras.	11/71 to 12/72 10/73 to 3/74 7/74 to 12/75	13,299.55	Company is under liquidation and the matter is pending in the court.
	21. M/s Solar Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11/81 to 7/82	12,759.00	Action under section B and 14 of the Act has been initiated.
	22. M/s Warm Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Ranipet, N.A.Dt.	2/79 to 12/82	Dues not assessed.	The establishment had filed a writ petition in the court contesting the applicability of the Act. The case is pending in the Court.
	23. M/s Associate Pharmaceuticals Industries (P) Ltd.- Madras-17	7/80 to 1/83 (except 10/80 to 12/80)	10,507.00	1 Action under section 8 & 14 of the Act has been initiated up to 3/82. 2. Enquiry under section 7A is in progress for 4/82 onwards.

1		2	3	4	5
8.	Uttar Pradesh	24. M/s Abgel Pharma, Kanpur.	10/81 to 11/82	40.7580	Action under section 7A & 14 has been taken.
		25. M/s Kanwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Kanpur.	3/81 to 7/82	1590.35	—do—
		26. M/s. Kanwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy (P) Ltd., Kanpur	4/81 to 7/82	6672.60	Enquiry under section 7A of the Act is in progress, further action will be taken on completion of the proceedings under section 7A.
		27. M/s. Irug Corpn. Kalyanpuri, Kanpur.	Dues not assessed		Action is under process to assess the dues.
		28. M/s.Agency Shubla Pharmacy Ayriya, Etawah.	Dues not assessed.		—do—
		29. M/s. Allodiol Chemicals Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd;, Meerut.	12/81 to 5/82	10,149.70	—do—
		30. M/s. Drums Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Varanasi.	11/80 to 2/82	57,115.35	Action under section 8 & 14 of the Act has been initiated.
		31. M/s United Pulverisers, Agra.	11/78 to 3/80	6,974.10	Action under section 7A of the Act has been initiated to assess the due in the first instance.
		32. M/s Pee Medic, Agra.	11/82 to 12/82	2,988.40	—do—
		33. M/s Bhagwan Finance Corporation, Beraílly.	8/76,9/77 and 10/77.	748.33	—do—
9.	West Bengal	34. M/s Brahmachari Research Inst. (P) Ltd., Calcutta	3/68 to 4/73	Rs. 3.60 lakhs	The establishment has gone into liquidation. Claim fieid with the Official Liquidator.

1	2	3	4	5
	35. M/s Bharati Chemicals, Calcutta.	6/70 to 5/78	Rs. 2.48 lakhs	Establishment Closed. Certificate cases filed upto 3/75 .
10. Bihar	36. M/s Ashok Chemical Laboratories.	10/77 onwards		Action under section 7A and under Section 8 are under process.
	37. M/s D. B. T, Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd., Muzzaffarpur.	10/80 onwards		
	38. National Chemical Corp., Gaya.	5/77 onwards		This establishment has filed a writ petition in the High Court of Patna against the action taken by the Regional Commissioner, Under Section-8.

Note : Information in respect of defaulting establishments in North Eastern region is not readily available.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The Statement that has been laid on the Table of the House shows that a number of establishments have made defaults, and the arrears of provident fund have beeן allowed to go up in some cases to Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 2 Lakhs and Rs. 1 Lakh. May I know why Government did not initiate action at the earliest when they defaulted in making payments, under Section 7A and Section 14?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I have stated in the statement, the arreaarsfrom different drug manufacturers, I think, are not a very big sum. Some are defaulting a few thousands, and some are defaultinga few lakhs ; but according to the Provident Fund Act, a certain procedure has to be completed, before recovering the arrears. So the first procedure is to initiate action under Section 7A after detecting the arrears So, Section 7A is a judicial procedure. So the parties can appear before the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner either personally or through their lawyers. Sometimes, when they appear, they seek adjournments. It takes a long time. Once their dues are assessed, the demand notes are sent according to the procedure, and within a particular time limit of the demand notice if the amount is not deposited, then recovery certificates are issued to the Revenue Officers ; and again, it is the State Government and the Revenue Officers in the State Government who have to recover the arrears. That is why, so far as these arrears are concerned the Provident Fund organisation is very prompt in taking action. They have been initiating action under Section 7A, and they have been assessing the dues, they have been issuing recovery certificates, they have been prosecuting, and in certain cases, they have been taking action under IPC also. All the necessary steps are being taken, in order to recover the arrears I may tell for the information of the House that so far as arrears are concerned, they are not even 1% of the total contribution received from provident fund. So, the arrears are

not too many ; they have not assumed serious proportions.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I am not satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Minister, that the Department has acted with promptness. For instance may I refer him to two cases, viz. Ashok Chemical Laboratories at item 36 and the other company at item 37 where these establishments have been defaulting from October 1977 and October 1980 respectively? still, the process has not been completed.

Then, with regard to items 34 and 35, the hon. Minister will see that the arrears have gone up to Rs. 3.60 lakhs and Rs. 2.48 Lakhs respectively. If it had been prompt enough, it would have settled them much earlier ; and you cannot say that the amount is not big enough to assume alarming proportions.

Then he said that under Section 7A, the process has to be completed before action under Section 14 can be taken up. May I refer the Minister to region No.8 viz. Uttar Pradesh-items 24 and 25? Here again, under Section 7A and Section 14 action has been taken simultaneously. May I know, therefore, why should not action have been taken earlier, so as to avoid the mounting of arrears?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I have already explained, a certain procedure has to be completed Before initiating action under Section 7A, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has to collect information. He has to collect information from the employer. Sometimes, the employers do not furnish the information in time. I also take the House into confidence and say that so far as enquiry under Section 7A is concerned, it is the statutory responsibility of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner now because he is more overburdened with the work because, there are so many enquiries which are pending under Section 7A; and one officer cannot cope up with this. Therefore, government is seriously thinking of amending the 'Act' and also government is thinking of giving these powers by re-designating the Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and also the Assistant Regional provident Fund Commissioner. But as, I have alrady mentioned and said that the amount that is in arrears compared to the amount that is realised every year is not even one per cent. Provident Fund Organisation is a very big organisation collecting thousands of crores of rupees every year. Out of thousands of crores of rupees, a few lakhs of rupees are not big arrears. That is why I made it clear that arrears are not even one per cent of the total amount received...

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि

* 749. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1981 के अंतर्गत 1982-83 के दौरान उत्पाद-शुल्क के रूप में कुल कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुतबड़ी संख्या में बीड़ी श्रमिकों तथा उनकी शेचनीय वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्पाद-शुल्क से प्राप्त राशि बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि के उद्देशयों की पूर्ति करने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कल्याण निधि में पर्याप्त धन-राशियां उपलब्ध होने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार उत्पाद-शुल्क की दर बढ़ाने तथा उत्पाद-शुल्क से अर्जित राजस्व में वृद्धि के अनुपात में उत्पाद-शुल्क से उक्त निधि अंशदान करने का है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) 200.39 लाख रूपये ।

(ख) और (ग) उपकर की वर्तमान दर पहली जनवरी, 1982 से निर्धारित की गई है । श्रमिकों के कल्याण की विभिन्न मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए इस व्यवस्था से प्राप्त वार्षिक राशि और निधि में पड़ी शेष-राशि इस समय पर्याप्त प्रतीत होती है । तथापि, इस मामले की लगातार पुनरीक्षा की जाती है और यदि आवश्यक समझा जाएगा तो अधिनियम के अंतर्गत ग्राह्य सीमाओं के अन्दर उपकर में वृद्धि की जा सकती है । उत्पाद-शुल्क से अर्जित राजस्व में वृद्धि के अनुपात में उत्पाद-शुल्क से निधि में अंशदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं ।

Bifurcation of P and T Department

*751 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a proposal for the bifurcation of the Post and Telegraph Department into separate departmests;

(b) if so, reasons why there has been delay in implementing the above proposal;

(c) what are the difficulties in expediting the matter; and

(d) the expected time of implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Committee on Telecommunications has recommended reorganisation of Telecommunication Branch of the P & T Department into a separate Department of Telecommunication with a separate Telecommunication Board headed by Secretary Telecommunication who should also function as the Chairman of the Telecommunication Board; after separation, Postal Wing may be suitably reorganised into a separate Government Departmentof Posts headed by Secretary Posts and both department to fuction under a common Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The creation of two independent departments out of the existing combined Posts and Telegraph Department will have very wide impact and far reaching implications on the functioning of the two services. Every aspect has to be gone into great detail and depth. The case is still under consideration of the Government and necessary decisions will be taken without avoidable delay.

Impact of Power cuts on Fertiliser Production

*753 SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has requested the Chief Ministers of States to spare the fertilizer sector from power cuts ;

(b) if so, whether he has also pointed out that there was substantial loss of production because of power problems and efforts have to be continued at all levels;

(c) to what extent, State Government have reduced the power cuts to fertilizer factories;

(d) what was the total production of fertilizers during 1982-83; and

(e) what steps are being taken to improve the fertilizer production in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Whenever possible, the State Governments have responded favourably to our request to remove or reduce the power cuts.

(d) The production of fertilizers in 1982-83 was 34.24 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.80 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

(e) Measures aimed at removing the equipment defects are being taken on a continuous basis. Captive power facilities are also being installed or planned in the plants affected by unstable power supply. Sanctions have also been given to a few plants recently for immediate installation of gas turbines.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि की वर्तमान स्थिति

*754. **श्री रामलाल राही:** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न कंपनियों के मालिकों ने भविष्य निधि की राशि को हड़प लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने मजदूरों को यह राशि दिलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) से (ग) उप्लव्ध सूचना के अनुसार 31 दिसम्बर 1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार छूट प्राप्त और छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदान की आंकी गई बकाया राशि 60.91 करोड़ रूपये थी।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारी बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपवन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के उपवन्धों के अनुसार दांडिक और कानूनी कायवाही कर रहे हैं।

Projection of Regional Culture in National Programme

*755. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister ot INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) What is the guidelines adopted for adequate projection of regional culture in the National Programmes of T.V. and All India Radio;

(b) The time allotted for each of classical dances including Bharat Natyam, Odissi, Manipuri and other varieties since the introduction of the National Programme; and

(c) How many Odissi dancers from Orissa have been listed for national programme with their particulars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) The National Programmes including those of music and dance of Doordarshan and the National Programmes of classical music, regional/light music, plays and features over All India Radio are intended to ipresent to the people the best in India's rich and diverse culture. The aim is to innease the people's awareness of the multifacted richness of the culture of the different regions with a view to strengthening national integration.

(b) There is no fixed time allotted for any individual dance form. However, since the inception of the Doordarshan's National Programme of Music and Dance from 25th April, 1980, different dance forms have been telecast for durations mentioned below :—

1. Bharat Natyam	—	113 mts. 14 sec.
2. Odissi	—	62 mts.
3. Manipuri	—	100 mts. 23 sec.
4. Kathak	—	121 mts. 20 sec.
5. Other dances including folk dances of various States.	—	470 mts. 16 sec.

(c) Three well-known Odissi dancers have featured over Doordarshan.

Telex Security Deposits

*756. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to introduce the system of charging Telex Security Deposits;

(b) if so, the details regarding the earning of additional revenue; and

(c) the number of subscribers in the waiting list and the amount of security deposits that has been fixed alongwith the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir, The Scheme has been intro duced with effect from 1—4—1983.

(b) Approximately an amount of Rs. 37 crores is expected to accrue to the Department.

(c) There are in all 16,223 applicants for Telex connections in the waiting list as on 31—3—1983 for the whole country. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- has been fixed to be recovered from each subscriber/applicant as Security Deposit to guard against :

(i) Applicants backing out after investment is made for installation of the telex connection ;

(ii) Non-recovery of loss or damage of costly equipment provided in the subscriber's premises; and

(iii) Non-payment of Departmental dues.

सरकारी-गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोल की खपत

*757. **प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की तुलना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में पेट्रोल की खपत ज्यादा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) (क) और (ख) जी हां । तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा मुख्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथानिजी क्षेत्र की यूनिटों को की गयी सीधी थोक (बल्क) सप्लाई के मामले में । परन्तु यह थोक (बल्क) सप्लाई मोटर स्पिरिट की कुल बिक्री का केवल लगभग 8.8 प्रतिशत है : 1981/82 के लिये आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :

(आंकड़े "000 मीट्रिक टनों में)

वर्ष	कुल अखिल भारतीय बिक्री	सीधी थोक बिक्री		
		सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	योग
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1981-82	1599	127	15	142

थोक बिक्री की कुल बिक्री से प्रतिशतता		
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	योग
6.	7.	8.
7.9	0.9	8.8

इन क्षेत्रों को खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों (जो कि देश में मोटर स्पिरिट की कुल बिक्री का 91.2 प्रतिशत है) से की गयी बिक्री के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

T.V. Centres Provided with Microwave Connection

*758. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the T.V. Centres in the country provided with microwave connection ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to provide microwave connection to more T.V. centres in 1983-84 ;

(c) if so, the names of the T.V. centres 'proposed to be provided with microwave system in the current financial year and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) T.V. centres at following places are provided with microwavec onnections :-

Madras	New Delhi
Bangalore	Jullundur
Panjim	Srinagar
Bombay	Kanpur
Indore (temporarily)	Lucknow
Jaipur	Calcutta and PIJ (Nadiad)

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Asansol and Pune TV centres are proposed to be provided with connections during the current financial year.

(d) The TV bearer microwave channel is available for Asansol. The installation of end link at Asansol is proposed to be taken up immediately on receipt of the equipment. For Pune, the microwave link is to be established for which the radio equipment is expected from abroad in the current year,

Norms For Bifurcation/ Setting up of Telecommunication Sub-Divisions. Telegraph Engineering Divisions etc. In Hilly And Backward Areas

*759.PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) whether the norms for the bifurcation of existing :

(i) telegraph sub-divisions and telegraph Engineering Divisions

(ii) Postal Divisions and /or the creation of new telegraph/postal divisions and sub-divisions are given any relaxation in the case of hilly and backward areas, in view of the vast and difficult geographical terrain and sparse population resulting in low workload;

(b) if so, the nature of relaxation given alongwith the existing norms for plain areas and whether any sub-standard telegraph Engineering Divsions / Sub-Division and Postal Divisions on a sub-standard basis have been created during the past three years ;

(c) if so, the details thereof, circle-wise and

(d) if not, whether such a relaxation would be given for operational efficiency and better management and adequate expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Sir, a weightage of 25% is given extra on the equipped capacity and working lines for areas declared as difficult terrain by the Government of India for the norms in respect of Telegraph Divisions and Sub-Divisions. No such weightage is given for backward areas. However there is no provision for relaxation of norms for creation of new postal Divisions in hilly and back-ward areas. No sub-standard Telegraph Engineering Division, Sub-Division or Postal Division has been created during the past three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise in respect of Telecom. Wing as relaxation already exists, as indicated at (a) & (b) above. As regards Postal Wing, a ban was imposed by Government of India on creation of posts/units not covered by approved yardsticks in July, 1979. In view of the reduction of norms for creation of new Postal Divisions in the month of April, 1980, there would appear to be no scope for allowing relaxation of standards in hilly and backward areas for creation of new Postal divisions.

राज्यों में बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए सतर्कता समितियां

*760. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जहां "बंधुआ मजदूरों" हेतु सतर्कता समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों में से किसी समिति ने राज्य में बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्याओं से संबंधित अपनी रिर्पोट प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) जिन राज्यों में ऐसी समितियों का गठन नहीं किया गया है वहां ऐसा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल):(क) राज्य सरकारों से उपलब्ध नवीनतम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार बंधुअ श्रमिकों से संबंधित कार्य के लिए तमिलनाडु, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आन्ध्र-प्रदेश, मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और मेघालय में कुछ जिला (जिलों) / उप-मंडल (उप-मंडलों) को छोड़कर सतर्कता समितियां गठित की गई हैं। केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, सिक्किम, राजस्थान, असम, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, उत्तर-प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारों तथा पांडिचेरी दिल्ली और गोवा, दमन तथा दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सूचित किया है कि वे ऐसी समितियों का गठन करने/निष्क्रिय समितियों का पुनर्गठन करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

(ख) सत्तर्कता समितियां अपनी सिफारिशों संबंधित जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को प्रस्तुत करती है और न कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से समय-समय पर अनुरोध किया जाता रहा है कि वे सभी जिलों और उप मंडलों में सतर्कता समितियां गठित करें जैसा बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन

अपेक्षित है। सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासकों को भी लिखा गया (फरवरी, 1983 में) है कि वे अपने-अपने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सभी जिलों और उप-मंडलों में सतर्कता समितियों के तत्काल गठन को सुनिश्चित करे, यदि अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

Establishment of Telephone Industries in Orissa State

*761. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are in a position to establish some telephone industries in the State of Orissa during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Most of the projects of the undertakings under the Ministry of Communications are in the nature of expansion projects of the existing units. The decision in respect of the location of the second large Electronic Switching Factory, which would be a new unit, has not yet been taken.

Implementation of Palekar Award By Samachar Bharati

*762. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Palekar Award has been implemented in Samachar Bharati; and

(b) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) According to information supplied by the Delhi Administration, while Samachar Bharati is implementing the Palekar Award since December, 1981, it has still to pay certain arrears for the prior period. The management has contended that it has not been able to pay the arrears due to financial difficulties.

उज्जैन को दिल्ली से सीधी टेलीफोन डायल सेवा द्वारा जोड़ना

*763. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन जगहों के नाम क्या है जिन्हें वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान सीधी टेलीफोन डायल प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत दूरसंचार सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली को उज्जैन से सीधी टेलीफोन डायल सेवा द्वारा कब तक जोड़ दिया जायेगा?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) देश के उन स्थानों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं जहां वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान एस०टी०डी० सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, बशर्ते कि समय पर उपस्कर तथा भंडार की सप्लाई हो सके :

1. कारवार	2. बगालकोटे
3. चित्रदुर्गा	4. सागर
5. करीमनगर	6. संगारेड्डी
7. भिलाई	8. बुरहानपुर
9. सुरी	10. देवास
11. विदिशा	12. इच्छलकरंजी
13. पारादीप	14. सिरसा
15. रिवाड़ी	16. कृष्णनगर
17. भुसावल	18. बयावर

(ख) दिल्ली उज्जैन के साथ एस०टी०डी० के जरिए पहले से ही जुड़ा है ।

Production of Films on Tribal Culture

*764. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Production Unit, Calcutta, of the Films Division has produced 16 M.M. films and documentary films on tribals during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the themes of the films and the names of the tribals covered;

(c) what are the plans for production of films on tribals for the year 1983-84; and

(d) whether measures have been taken by his Ministry to cover tribal culture and customs of all the Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the year 1982-83 the Regional Production Unit, Calcutta of Films Division has produced three featurettee films in 16 mm on Tribals. The names and themes of these films are as under :-

(i) Jeebaku Debi Nahin (in 16 mm Colour) :

This featurettee is based on a story around a Doctor who comes to a village inhabitated by Santhal tribes in Baripada in Orissa and inspires the villagers and tribals of that area to improve their hygienic conditions and rural health. The film also highlights for the uplift of tribal people.

(ii) The Only Answer (in 16 mm Colour) :

This film is based on a story around a school teacher in Ukhrul hill district in Manipur who inspires tribals to face problems and to improve the quality of life by self-employment schemes and rural developmental programmes launched by the Government.

(iii) Khasi Tribes of Meghalaya (in 16 mm colour) :

The film is in Khasi dialects. The story is about Meghalaya today, its potential and promise. The film highlights developmental activities in the State including tribal development.

2. Every year some films in 35 mm relating to tribals are made by the Films Division either through own directors or through independent producers. However, under one of the plan schemes two regional production centres—one at Calcutta and another at Bangalore have been step up for production of special rural-oriented films in 16mm. During the year 1983-84 six films in 16mm on tribals will be produced by these two centres. Besides, under its normal production programme for the year 1983-84 also the Films Division will produce documentary films in 35 mm and newsreels on various developmental activities concerning tribals and their life and culture.

3. The production centre at Calcutta which has been set up under the plan scheme will be producing films on tribals of the Eastern States. At present the following films on tribals of the Eastern States are at various stages of production :-

(i) The Awakening	—	The film is on tribal life in Orissa.
(ii) Mohomuktee	—	The film is in Santhali dialect.
(iii) Story of Neiri	—	The film is in Adi dialects based on a success story of a woman of Arunachal Pradesh.

4. Since 1958 Films Division has produced/purchased/accepted on donation 58 films on Tribals. At present 17 films on tribals are under various stages of production.

Provision of Regular Employment to Workers in Tea Gardens

*765. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that after plucking season of tea, a large number of workers become out of employment;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what step Government propose to take to provide regular employment to these workers by which they should not remain out of employment till the next plucking season of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) Under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour, which covers all public sector establishments and such of those non-agricultural establishments as are employing 10 or more persons, data on employment are collected on a quarterly basis, that is, at the end of March, June, September and December. It has been noticed that employment in Tea Plantations exhibit some seasonal changes. Programmes implemented by State Governments/Union Territory administrations like the National Rural Employment Programme and those of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Boards, which cater to the off-season employment needs of the rural population, are expected to take care of plantation workers also in need of off-season employment.

Non Supply of Coal to Consumers of North South/Avenue, New Delhi

8512. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that customers attached with Coal Depots of South Avenue and North Avenue colonies are not getting coal for the last three months ;

(b) if so, the details in the matter and the reasons for the same ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the coal dealers if the coal was supplied to them and against other authorities responsible if they could not arrange supply of coal to these dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No,Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Communications Not Replied to By G.M. Delhi Telephone (Operations) From Subscribers.

*8513. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that it has become the established practice with the Addl. G.M. Delhi, Telephones (Operations), Area Manager (South) and the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Chanakyapuri Exchange notto reply to any communications from the subscribers complaining regarding malfuctioning of their telephones, what to say of taking any action to locate and rectify the faults ;

(b) the number of such communications which were pending with these officers including D.O. letters as on 1-3-1983 which had not been replied so far ; and

(c) what action he proposes to take to streamline the working of these public dealing offices and set a time- limit for replying to all such written complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) All communications regarding malfuctioning of telephones received by Additional General Manager (Operations) Area Manager (South) and Divisional Engineer Telephones, Chanakyapuri, are acknowledge as per the standing orders. Further, communications are also sent to the complainants on completion of enquiries. There may, however be cases where some complaints may have inadvertantly remained unanswered.

The number of such communications pending on 1 3-1983 including D.O. letters is Nil.

(c) Standing instructi ons on the subject already exist and the same will be reiterated.

Manufacture of Drug for Export

*8514 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the problem or have made any assessment so far as the question of rejection of certain proposals for manufacture of drug items exclusively for export is concerned that it might result in loss of foreign exchange earnings ;

(b) if so, the policy of Government for registration with DGTD regarding the nature of such proposals ; and

(c) whether there have been cases of refusal for exportoriented proposals even when the basic raw materials are available in our country from own production or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) While processing proposals for manufacture of drug items exclusively for export a through examination is done to ensure that there is minimum value addition of 20%.

(b) Registration of a proposal for manufacture of drug items exclusivelyfor export is given if it satisfies the parameters of registration policy as well as new drug policy.

(c) No Sir,

Apprenticeship Training For Scheduled Tribes

*8515 SHRI SHIBU SOREN : will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Apprenticeship Training Schemes, training is imparted by master craftmen and trainees are paid monthly stipend of Rs. 60/— each ;

(b) if so, number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes trained in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh from 1977 to 1982, year-wise, State wise ;

(c) do Government propose to establish training centres exclusively for tribals in tribal belt ;

(d) if so, details thereof and by what time those centres are likely to be started; and

(e) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION [SHRI DHARMA VIR]: (a) Training under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme is imparted in Industries by Instructors/Supervisors and other personnel as per needs. The rates af monthly stipend paid to the Apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 are as per GSR No. 24 [E] dated 25-1-1982 [Annexure I] laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6480/83]

(b) The number of Apprentices belonging to Scheduled Tribes trained in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh from 1977 to 1982 are as per Annexure II and III laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6480/83]

(c) The Central Government do not propose to establish training centres exclusively for tribal in tribal Sintribal belt for apprenticeship and craftsmen training schemes.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Training centres under the Craftsmen Training Scheme are establishment by the respective State Governments.

Guidelines to be Followed in Inviting to or to Preside Over Any Function

8516. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any guidelines to staff as to the procedure to be followed in inviting to or to preside over any functions such as inauguration of automatic telephone exchange system in a place; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions or guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, according to the existing instructions the Heads of Circles have been advised to invite local Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislature, and the President or the Chairman of Zile Parishad wherever they exist, to the P & T functions organised to mark important events, such as expansion of services, opening of important building etc.

The Heads of Circles have been advised to extend due courtesies to the invitees and give them prominent appropriate place. The Heads of Circles can invite M. Ps. and M. L. As. to play a role at a function provided they are satisfied about the fulfilment of the objectives of organising such public functions, like (a) publicising the new services provided by the P & T Department and (b) projecting the image of the Ministry of Communications.

Radio Stations/Relay Stations in Tribal Areas

8517. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5757 on 31st March, 1981 regarding section in AIR Stations for tribal dialects in Orissa Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribal people who form 1/5 population do not receive any priority of their music/folklore in All India Radio in broadcasting programmes in their own dialects;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that no Radio Station or relay station has been located in tribal areas;

(c) whether it is due to the fact that tribals, through they are very artistic, are not selected for such programmes; and

(d) how Government propose to redeem losses incurred by tribal people in their culture, music, dialects and customs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. Priority is always given to the broadcast of programmes including music in tribal dialects from the various stations situated in those areas.

(b) No, Sir, As many as 18 Radio Stations are located in predominantly tribal areas. A list of the same is given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir. Persons proficient in the tribal dialects and having the required talent are selected for presenting programmes in those dialects.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Stations Located in Tribal Areas

1. Agartala	2. Aligarh
3. Dibrugarh	4. Gauhati
5. Imphal	6. Jagdalpur
7. Jeypore	8. Kohima
9. Kurseong	10. Leh
11. Passighat	12. Port Blair
13. Ranchi	14. Sambalpur
15. Shillong	16. Tawang
17. Tozu	18. Gangtok

News—Item "FCI's Korba Plant Languishing"

8518. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
DR. A. U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated the 25th March, 1983 under the heading "FCI's Korba plant languishing" wherein it has been reported that bogged down by a series of controversies, bureaucratic delays and apathy, the Fertilizer Corporation's project at Korba remains a dream even two decades after its inception;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the total amount which has so far been spent on the Korba Fertilizer Plant;

(d) whether there is any hope of the project's completion and if so, when it is likely to be completed and the steps taken to cut delays?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The setting up of a coal based fertilizer plant at Korba in Madhya Pradesh was approved, in principle, by the Govt. in January, 1972. The formal clearance of the project was given in June, 1974.

Due to resource constraints, the work on the project was stopped during 1975-76. About Rs. 19.0 crores has been incurred on the project so far.

The coal based plants at Talcher and Ramagundam went into commercial production with effect from 1—11—1980. It has not been possible to run these plants beyond

25% capacity. Final view about the revival of Korba Project would be taken after these coal based plants achieve sustained high level of production.

Bombay Textile Worker's Strike

8519. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the textile strike in Bombay;

(b) how many workers have returned to work and how many workers willing to come back to work have been refused work in the textile mills; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken to normalise the situation in textile mills in Bombay in co-operation with the textile worker and their unions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, as on 22.4.1983, 1,08,245 workers in 58 textile mills had resumed work. Excluding workers whose services have been terminated by the Mill Managements for participation in the illegal strike and indulging in violence, no permanent worker reporting for work has been refused work so far. However, certain complaints have been received by the State Government about non-absorption by the mill managements of workers willing to resume work. The State Government have appointed a Tripartite Committee comprising a representative each of the Bombay Mill Owners Association, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the State Labour Department to look into these problems and sort them out as quickly as possibly. The Committee has commenced functioning from 18.3.1983.

(c) The Government have set up a Tripartite Committee to go, among other things, into the demands of the workers of Bombay Cotton Textile Industry. The Committee has submitted its report on House Rent Allowance which has been accepted. The Committee's Report on Badli Workers is under the consideration of Government.

अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए गैस-एजेंसियों के आबंटन का कोटा पूरा करना

8520. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित गैस एजेंसियों के आबंटन के कोटे को अभी तक पूरा नहीं कियाहै ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को गैस एजेंसियां आबंटित कर, उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटें को शीघ्र ही पूरा करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों मे आवेदन आमंत्रित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक तथा आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) और (ख) आरक्षण नीति के लागू होंने की तिथि से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के समुदायों के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित 25 प्रतिशत कोटे को पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) "अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूजित जनजाति" वर्ग सहित सभी वर्गों के प्रत्याशित

उम्मीदवारों को तेल कम्पनियों की सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद डीलर शिपों, डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिपों को प्रदान करने के लिये विद्यमान नीति प्रक्रिया में सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करने की व्यवस्था है ।

Establishment of Radio Photo Service Centre

8521. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHRMA : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in India (State-wise) where Radio Photo-Service Centre has been established ; and

(b) number and names of places (State-wise) where such Stations are being set up during 1983-84?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) On behalf of P & T Department Overseas Communications Service is operating photo transmission service between the metropolitan cities of Bombay (Maharashtra), New Delhi (Union Territory of Delhi), Calcutta (West Bengal) and Madras (Tamil Nadu). In addition to these, the P & T Department had established photo transmission service between Delhi and the following cities :

	City	*(State)*
1.	Patna	Bihar
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
3.	Trivandrum	Kerala
4.	Bombay	Maharashtra
5.	Jalandhar	Punjab
6.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
7.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

(b) Photo transmission service is proposed to be established between Delhi and following cities in 1983-84 :

	City	*(State)*
1.	Bangalore	Karnatka
2.	Pune	Maharashtra

Mini and Micro Hydel Schemes Submitted by Madhya Pradesh

8522. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) was it mentioned during the last Power Ministers' Conference that special financial assistance would be given by the Central Government for construction of mini and micro hydel projects for which project, reports are submittd before 31st December 1982;

(b) is it a fact that M.P. Electricity Board has submitted 10 schemes for mini and micro hydel schems to the Central Electricity Authority for approval before 31st December, 1982; and

(c) what is the status regarding sanction and funding of schemes submitted by the M.P. Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Project reports of the 10 micro/small hydel schemes have been received from the Madhya Pradesh authorities. Of these five schemes were received before 31st December, 1982 and the remaining 5 schemes in January, 1983. Details of the schemes are given in the statement enclosed.

These schemes could be recommended to the Planning Commission for investment approval after their techno-economic feasibility is established.

STATEMENT

Status of Examination of Small/Mini/Micro Hydo Electric Schemes in Madhya Pradesh.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of receipt of project report	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost Rs. crores	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	**Small/Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes Rece.ved before Dec. 1982.**				
1.	Mahandi Reservoir project	Aug., 81	4×2.5	7.34	Project report examined in CEA/CWC and comments sent to project authorities. Project authorities have intimated that the studies are betng carried out as per ithe comments/suggestions off CEA. Reply awaited.
2.	Sikasar	July, 82	1×5	5.24	Project report has been examined in CEA/CWC, Project Authorities have asked to revise the projects report as per the comments of CEA/CWC.
3,	Barna	Oct., 82	1×1+0.75 +1×0.25	2.985	The project report has been examined in CEA. The project authorities have been requested to revise the power planning aspect.
4.	Chambal Canal	Dec., 82	4×0.3	2.11	Poject report examined in CEA/CWC. Comments of Power Planning Electrical cost & Electrical design forwarded to project authorities, replies awaited.

5. Morand	Dec., 82	2×0.5	1.63	Comments on electrica cost & electrical design forwarded to project authorities. Replies awaited.

B. Small/Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes Received After Dec. 1982.

1. Kolar	Jan., 83	2×2	4.14	Project report examined in CEA/CWC. Comments on Electrical Cost & Electrical design forwarded to project authorities, replies awaited.
2. Thanwar	Jan., 83	2×0.3	1.06	—do—
3. Bhimgarh	Jan. 83	1×1+2×0.5	2.6	—do—
4. Tawa Left Bank Canal (revised)	Jan., 83	4×3	4.55	Project authorities have to furnish studies to establish the feasibility of the project from civil design point of view.
5. Mahan H.E. Project.	Jan., 83	0.5	0.55	Since the total cost of the scheme is less than Rs. 1.00 crore, the project authorities have been informed that there is no requirement of clearance of the scheme by CEA and the same could be taken up for execution by the M.P. Electricity Board under its own power.

Stock of Coal at Pitheads

8523. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of coal at various pitheads as on 31.3.83;

(b) the steps taken for the disposal of coal stock from the pitheads; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Area-wise stock of coal in Eastern Coalfield Ltd., Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd., Central Coalfield Ltd., North-Eastern Coalfields and Western Coalfields Ltd., as on 1.3.83 is given in theattached statement.

(b) and (c) Constant liaison is being maintained with the Railways to ensure increased despatches of coal by rail. Measures are also being taken by the coal companies for increasing the transportation of coal to the sidings and setting up of new loading points and coal handling plants. Substantial steps of coal at identified mines have been placed on sale free of restrictions in order to improve off take of accumulated stocks at the pitheads.

Statement

RAW COAL STOCK

(Figures in lakh tonnes)
(Figures provisional)

Area	As on 1.3.1983
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	
Pandabeswar	3.55
Bankola	1.16
Kenda	3.18
Kajora	2.84
Kunustoria	1.43
Kastafield	0.75
Rhotadih	—
Satgram	0.72
Sripur	2.86
Sitarampur	0.75
Sodepur	0.27
Salanpur	9.93
S. P. Mines	9.54
Lalmatia	3.59
Nirsha	2.20
Kapasara	3.54
Total : E. C. L.	46.29
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	
Barora	6.25
Mahuda	0.90
Govindapur	5.14
Katras	5.98
Sijua	7.77
Kusunda	5.33
Chacnh/Victoria	3.99
Bhagaband	7.88
Kustore	4.13
Baostacolla	4.94
Lodna	3 46
Bhowrah	1.77
Sudamdih	1.46
Moonidih	0.14
Total : B. C. C. L.	59.14
Central Coalfields Ltd.	
Barkakana	7.05
Argada	7.62
Hazaribagh	13.37
Rajrappa	5.42
Kuju	8.08
N.K.	6.31
Kargali	2.03
Dhori	5.01
Kathara	10.30
Orissa	2.40
Singrauli	3.69
Total C. C. L.	71.28

Western Coalfields Ltd.	
Wardha	2.27
Nagpur	1.95
Pathakhera	0 45
Pench	1 41
Kanhan	0.95
Korba	7.09
Sohagpur	6.61
Chirimiri	4.19
Baikunthapur	1.63
Jhagrakhand	1.96
Ib-Valley	0.34
Total : W. C. L.	29.05
North-Eastern Coalfields (Area-wise not available)	0.60

Closure of Units at Sindri

8524. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some units of Sindri Fertilizer units have closed down;

(b) if so, which particular fertilizer manufacturing units have closed;

[c] the reasons of the closure; and

[d] the steps taken by Government to revive these units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS [SHRI VASANT SATHE] : [a] Yes, Sir.

[b] The Fertilizer manufacturing units which have been closed down are :—

1. Semi-water and Producer Gas Plant.
2. Gas Reforming Plant.
3. Ammonia Plant [Chemical Construction Corporation].
4. Ammonia Plant [Montecatini].
5. Naphtha Reforming Plant.
6. Air Separation Unit [Linde].
7. Air Separation Unit [Frankle Linde]
8. Urea Plant.
9. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate Plant.

[c] These units had become very old, unsafe and uneconomical to operate on account of obsolescence in technology and had out-lived their usefulness.

[d] A new Sindri Modernisation Plant for production of 900 tpd ammonia and 1000 tpd urea, besides production of Ammonium Sulphate in the renovated plant has gone into commercial production from 1.10.1979.

Pending Cases in the Supreme Court

8525. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Judges and pending cases in the Supreme Court in the years 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1981-82 and on 1.1.83;

(b) whether both backlog of cases and the ratio of cases; Judges are increasing; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS [SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD] : (a) The information is given in the attached statement-I.

(b) and (c) There is increase in the pendency of cases over the years. The sanctioned Judge strength was increased from 13 to 17 [excluding the Chief Justice] with effect from 31.12.77 by amending the Supreme Court [Number of Judges] Act, 1956. The number of Judges in position has increased and since 15.3.83 is 16 (excluding the Chief Justice of India] The other measures taken are indicated in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT

Year	Number of Judges (including the Chief Justice of India)		Pendency (regular and admission matters as on 31st December of each year).
	Sanctioned Strength	Actual strength	
1950	11	7	*
1960	14	14	2319
1970	14	12	7104
1980	18	14	36293
1981	18	14	48643
1982	18	15	63041
As on 1.1.83	18	14	...

* Not readily available.

Statement—II

Steps Taken to Reduce Pendency

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in Supreme Court :-

(1) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(2) The Supreme Court have also taken the following further measure :

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matter are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 metters are listed together for hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(3) The Government have also appointed Law Commission [10th Law Commission] to keep under review the system of Judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :—

(a) To keep under review of the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure :—

(i) Elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;

(ii) Simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices

for delay so what it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice ; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguition and inequities.

Regularisation of Services of Casual Labourers/Muster Roll Employees

8526. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by his Ministry or Departments/ Subordinate Offices under his Ministry ;

[b] if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate Offices under his Ministry;

[c] whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

[d] what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or only muster roll employees for years together?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI MALLIKARJUN] : [a] to [d] The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Posts Sanctioned For Vigilance Department in E. P. F. Organisation

8527. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

[a] the number of posts sanctioned for Vigilance Department in the E.P.F. Organisation and dates of their sanction, cadre-wise.

[b] number of posts vacant/not filled up so far cadre-wise ;

[c] reasons for keeping these posts vacant and who is responsible for not filling these posts; and

[d] by which date these posts will be filled up ; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION [SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL] : [a] Position in regard to number of posts sanctioned for Vigilance set up in the E.P.F. Organisation and dates of their sanction cadre-wise is furnished below :-

Name of post	*No. of posts*	*Date on which posts sanctioned*
Director [Vig.]	1	12.8.1976
Dy. Director [Vig.]	3	12.8.1976
Vigilance Officer	7	14.10.1981
Vigilance Assistants	7	14.10.1977
	1	22.10.1977

[b] Following posts were lying vacant as on 1.4.1983 :-

Director [Vig.]	—	1
Dy. Director [Vig.]	—	1
Vigilance Officer	—	6
Vigilance Assistant	—	8

[c] and [d] Various factors have been responsible for these posts remaining vacant. Appointment against the vacant posts of Director and Dy. Director [Vig.] is in process at the Government level in consultation with U.P.S.C./Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. Similarly, action for appointment against the vacant posts of Vigilance Officer and Vigilance Assistant has been initiated by the C.P.F.C. Efforts are being made to fill the vacancies as early as possible.

Central Government Initiative for Energy Development in Bihar

8528. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is a fact that the Central Government have taken intiative for energy development in the State of Bihar; and

[b] if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH] : [a] and [b] At the beginning of the Sixth Plan Bihar State had a total installed capacity of 890 MW which has not increased to 1051 MW are Projects totalling 970 MW are under various stages of construction, out of which a capacity of 550 MW is targetted for commissioning in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan and the balance capacity in the Seventh Plan. In addition, Bihar has been allocated a share of 135 MW from Stage I of Farakka STPS [3×200 MW], a Central Sector Project. The State is also likely to get assistance from Chukha H.E. Project in Bhutan and future Central Sector Projects, viz., Koel-Karo H.E. Project, Farakka STPS St. II and Kahlagaon STPS.

Production in Bombay High

8529. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to stage;

[a] the quantity of oil produced in Bombay High during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

[b] whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall of oil production during the year 1982-83;

[c] if so, what are the reasons ;

[d] what measures are being taken to increase the oil production from Bombay. High during the year 1983-84; and

(e) what is the estimate for oil production during the year 1983-84 fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHR GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA] : [a] Quantity of oil produced from Bombay High during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 was of the order of 4.98, 8.00 and 12.88 million tonnes respectively.

[b] No, Sir.

[c] Does not arise.

[d] To augment production during the year 1983-84, it is planned to drill 94 development wells in Bombay High, and its adjacent fields besides repairing/ servicing of some of the existing sick wells.

[e] ONGC hopes to produce 17 00 million tonnes of oil during 1983-84 from Bombay High and adjacent fields.

जिनकी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई उन व्यक्तियों को कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की कम्पनियों द्वारा नौकरी देने का प्रावधान

8530. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की सी. सी. एल. कम्पनी का एक अलिखित नियम है कि उन काश्तकारों को जिनकी तीन एकड़ तक जमीन अधिगृहीत की गयी हैं, नौकरी नहीं

दी जाएगी जिसके कारण हजारीबाग और गिरडीह जिलों में बराबर आंदोलन होता रहता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की अन्य कंपनियां उन व्यक्तियों को भी नौकरी दे रही हैं जिनकी एक एकड़ अथवा उससे भी कम भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इतनी या इससे कम जमीन वाले अधिकांश व्यक्ति अनसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं और इस नियम के कारण उनको सबसे अधिक हानि हो रही है ; और

(घ) इन गरीब व्यक्तियों को न्याय दिलाने हेतु सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) यह सच है कि सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० उस परिवार के एक सदस्य को एक नौकरी देता है जिसकी 3 एकड़ अथवा इससे अधिक जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० में, प्रत्येक 2 एकड़ धानि भूमि और 3 एकड़ अन्य प्रकार की भूमि के लिए एक व्यक्ति को काम दिया जाता है । ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० में उन भूस्वामियों अथवा उनके आश्रितों को कार्य-दर आधारित काम अथवा तकनीकी व्यवसायों में प्राशिक्षु का काम दिया जाता है जिनकी अधिग्रहीत भूमि एक एकड़ से कम नहीं होती है और तीन तीन एकड़ से अधिक होने पर ऐसे भूवंचित परिवार के दो आश्रितों को काम दिया जाता है । वैस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति के आधार पर कार्य-दर-आधारित काम देता है । परन्तु सामानन्यतया रोजगार उपलब्ध रिक्तयों पर ही दिया जाता है ।

(ग) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Agreement for Import of Petrol and Petroleum Products

*8531. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] whether any agreement has been made with foreign countries for the import of petrol and petroleum products during the year 1983-84; and

[b] if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA] : [a] and [b] Arrangemgents for import of crude oil and petroleum products are normally finalised on calendar year basis. Contracts have been concluded with National Oil Companies of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Nigeria and U.S.S.R. for the import of about 12.1 million tonnes of crude oil and about 2.25 million tonnes of petroleum products from U.S.S.R. during 1983.

It would not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Consumption of Antibiotics

* 8532. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

[a] whether Government are aware that Ampicillin is the major antibiotic, which in

practice has the highest sale in the country and has not yet been identified as essential and mass consumption item ;

[b] whether it is a fact that its price in the market is very high ; and

[c] if so, whether Government propose to classify this item of drug as essential and of mass consumption in nature?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS [SHRI VASANT SATHE] : [a] No, Sir. Ampicillin is one of the major antibiotics. Other major antibiotics are Tetracyclin, Penicillin and Streptomycin. Quantity wise largest use is of Penicillin which is followed by Streptomycin.

[b] The prices of Ampicillins have been fixed in accordance with Drugs [Prices Control] Order, 1979.

[c] Ampicillin is alreaey one of the widely used antibiotics. The drug is, however, at present not produced from basic stages No change in its category under the Drug [Prices Control] Order, 1979 is under consideration.

Setting up Bench of Calcutta High Court in North Bengal

8533. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

[a] whether Government are considering to establish a Bench of Calcutta High Court in North Bengal for the hearing of cases of five districts of North Bengal ;

[b] if yes, by what time it will be established ; and

[c] if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS [SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD] [a] No, Sir.

[b] Does not arise.

[c] No proposal has been received in this regard from the State Gouernment. Any consideration to the matter can be given only on receipt of a proposal from the State Government.

Directive Ensuring Promotional Revision of Class III Employees of P& T

8534. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

[a] whether there is a directive of P&T dated 15th June, 1974 for ensuring promotional revision of Class III employees;

[b] whether there has been no such promotional revision since 31.3.80 for the employees working under Patna Circle; if so, qe details and Government reaction thereout; and

[c] whether salaries of some extra departmental Branch Post Masters of Parjuar under Madhubani district of Bihar from 15.5.73 to 15.8.80 and other places under Patna Circle have not yet been paid; if so, specific details and steps for early payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS [SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL] : [a] Yes, Sir. A review has to be made in the first quarter of each financial year to ensure that the pr scribed percentage of Selection Grade/ Higher posts of Class III employees is maintained at 20%.

[b] No, Sir. Review in respect of Class III posts has been made during the year 1980-81 in Bihar Circle and as result of that 30 additional posts of Time Scale Clerks were upgraded to L. S. G. Grade. Review has also been made during 1981-82 but no further upgradation from Time Scale Clerks to L.S.C. posts was found justified.

[c] No such complaint was received by the Postmaster General, Patna. The information is however, being collected from all units under Bihar Circle including Madhubani District of Bihar.

Transfer of Gazetted Officers from Delhi on Telecom and Telegraph Side.

8535. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

[a] what is the number of Gazetted Officers transferred from Delhi year-wise during the last three years on the Telecom. and Telegraph side;

[b] what is the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government Officers transferred, year-wise;

[c] what is tenure of service in the P & T Department for transfer of Government officers;

[d] whether it is maintained in the case of SC and ST Government officers; and

[e] what is the number of Government officers who were served transfer orders and relieved otherwise and what is the position of SC and ST Government officers in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS [SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL] : [a] to [e] The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

L.P.G. Yield Potential of Different Oil Companies

8536. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what is the actual LGP yield potential available in LGP plants of different oil companies and what is the total storage capacity available of the oil companies in the country of LPG at any given time

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA] : The L.P.G. yield potential of each of the refineries with the existing facilities is reflected in the production estimates for each refinery and also depends upon the type of crude processed in a particular refinery. With the indigenous as well as imported crude being currently processed in the country, LPG production during 1982-83 was 5,66,000 Metric Tonnes.

The LPG storage capacity at present at the Refineries and Bottling Plants is about 28,500 Metric Tonnes.

High Level Committee to Examine Electricity Generation Transmission and Distribution

8537. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is a fact that a high level committee was set up to examine the aspects of functioning of State Electricity Boards and Central organisations engaged in electricity generation transmission and distribution; and

[b] if so, whether there has been any further progress regarding consultation with States on the salient recommendations thereof and improvement affected as a result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH]: [a] and [b] There has been no further development in this regard after the reply already given in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 1983 against Unstarred Question No. 3801.

M/s. Bata India Limited.

8538. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

[a] what is the present foreign holding-equity and other type of capital-in the Bata India Limited; Calcutta;

[b] whether this Company is allowed and deduction of Head Office expenses; if so, what and the amount taken out of India on this account during the last 3 years.

[c] whether this Company has employed some foreign technicians; if so, their particulars as regards tenure of appointment and pay and perks and the amount permitted for remittance to home as on 1.4.1983; and

[d] whether due to heavy incidentals, this Company has jacked up its prices of shoes manufactured by it; if so, what action do Government propose to take cut down them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS [SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD] : [a] As per the Annual Report of M/s. Bata India Ltd., for the period ended 31.12.1982, the company had a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,75,00,000 out of which an amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 forming 40% of the total paid-up capital was held by a foreign company, viz. Leader AG. St. Moritz of Switzerland.

[b] Bata India Ltd., is an Indian Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 The question of allowing head office expenses and consequently remittance abroad on this account do not arise.

[c] According to the list of persons drawing salary of Rs. 3000 and above p.m. required to be included in the Annual Report of the Company under Section 217 [2A] of the Companies Act, 1956, M/s Bata India Ltd., as on 31.12.1982 had 4 foreign personnel in employment of nhich the details are given as under :

Name	Remuneration including perks (per annum)
1. Mr. D.M. Merchant	Rs. 3,42,810
2. Mr. T.A. Kemps	Rs. 2,06,817
3. Mr. P.T. Kannapan	Rs. 1,74,366
4. Mr. Z. Kotasek.	Rs. 2,09,809

The foreign executives are permitted to repatriate their savings as per the guidelines and permission accorded by the Reserve Bank of India.

[d] No complaint regarding jacking up of prices of shoes manufactured by the company has been received by this Department or the MRTP Commission.

Misuse of Land Acquired for Nangal Fertilizer Plant.

8539. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is correct that around 1955-57, 3600 acres of land were acquired for Nangal Fertilizer Factory and if so, how much has actually been used to date;

[b] whether it is correct that the unused land is being wrongly diverted to Retired Staff Housing Societies, etc, at the cost of the original farmers who were dispossessed;

[c] whether it is correct that surplus land was given back to the dispossessed farmers on lease under orders of late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and whether it is correct that the land is now being taken back from the farmers; and

[d] whether Government propose to stop this forthwith and order an inquiry in the harassment of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS [SHRI VASANT SATHE] : [a] In 1957-58, 3690 acres of land

was acquired for Nangal Fertilizer Plant, out of which 1112 acres were returned to original land owners and the remaining 2578 acres are with the National Fertilizers Ltd. [NFL]

[b] to [d] In 1966, 544 acres of land was taken over by District Collector, Hoshiarpur under the East Punjab Land Utilisation Act and given on lease to different Village Panchayats to whom the land originally belonged. However, in 1973 it came to the notice of the State Government that this land did not come within the purview of the above Act and, therefore, the land was restored to NFL. The NFL proposes to release 40 acres of land for Co-operative Group Housing Society for its employees so as to reduce pressure on the existing residential accommodation of the Company.

माडर्न बेकरीज, दिल्ली में कार्य-कर रहे कर्मचारियों की नियमित सेवा में व्यवधान

8540. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लारेंस रोड, दिल्ली-35 में स्थित माडर्न ब्रेड फैक्ट्री में बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी 1980 से दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनके लगातार तीन महीने पूरे होने से पहले हर बार फैक्ट्री मैनेजर द्वारा वे एक या दो दिन के लिए हटा दिए जाते है जब कि ये सभी व्यक्ति रोजगार दफ्तर के माध्यम से रखे गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त फैक्ट्री में 1980 से अथवा इस से पहले से कितने यक्ति दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे है और उनको स्थायी बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, लारेंस रोड, दिल्ली में स्थित माडर्न फूड इन्डस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के सभी बेकरी यूनिट में 2/2 नियमित श्रमिक हैं। चूंकि यह यूनिट निरन्तर प्रक्रिया वाला उद्योग है, इसलिए इस में सप्ताह के सभी सातों दिन तीन पारियों में दिन-रात कार्य होता है। जब कभी नियमित श्रमिक अपनी डयूटी से अनुपस्थित रहते है, तब उनके स्थान पर नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियोजित किया जाता है । इस प्रकार से नियोजित नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को रोजगार कार्यालय से लिया जाता हैं, जयाँ उनके नाम दर्ज हैं । नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के रोजगार की अनुपस्थिति की अवधि पर निर्भर करती है, जो अलग- अलग पारि, अलग-अलग दिन और अलग-अलग मौसम में भिन्न-भिन्न हौती हैं ।

(ख) इस समय नैमित्तिक श्रमिक 27 हैं जो 1980 या उससे पहले से दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहें हैं। जैसे-जैसे नियमित रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होति हैं, इन नैमित्तिक श्रतिकों को नियमित पदों में खपाया जा रहा है ।

Instructions Regarding Framing of Recruitment Rules

8541 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

[a] has his Ministry received consolidated instructions regarding framing of Recruitment Rules for Posts / Services or amendments thereto, issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 22 May, 1979 ;

[b] if so, has the 'Career Management Officer' attached to his Ministry taken any action so far for implementation of these instructions ;

[c] has any 'Quarterly Return' in respect of 'Recruitment Rule' been submitted so far by the civil construction wing ;

[d] what is the qualifying service period recommended for promotion to Junior Administrative Grade [Rs. 1100-1600 to Rs. 1500-2000] ;

[e] are the departmental candidates available [Executive Engineers/Architects] in Civil Construction Wing, who have completed service period for promotion to Junior Administrative Grade [Superintending Engineers/Senior Architects] ;

[f] if so, are these candidates being considered for the above said promotions ; and

[g] if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI MALLIKARJUN] : [a] Yes, Sir.

[b] These instructions which include some guidelines have been circulated to all concerned including Civil Construction Wing, DG:AIR.

[c] The quarterly returns are received in the Ministry from all the Media Units including DA: AIR. These returns are compiled and sent to Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The return of DG: AIR includes information in respect of the Civil Construction Wing also. No quarterly return is submitted by Civil Construction Wing direct to Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

[d] The qualifying service period generally prescribed for promotion from the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 to Rs. 1500-2000 is five years.

[e] The are two officers who have completed 5 years service in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600.

[f] According to the existing recruitment rules notified in and 1975 for posts in the Engineering cadre of Civil Construction.

[g] Wing the qualifying service period prescribed for promotion to the post of Superintending Engineer [Rs. 1500-2000] from Executive Engineer/ Architect [1100-1600] is 7 years. As such in terms of these rules there is no officer in the Civil Construction Wing for being considered for promotion.

Demand for Agrylic Fibre

8542. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] is it a fact that his Ministry has sanctioned the demand for acrylic fibre at 50,000 tonnes per year ;

[b] are Government aware of the fact that the Ministry of Industry proposed to increase the demand at 100,000 tonnes per year ;

[c] whether the matter has been referred by the Ministry of Industry to his Ministry ; and

[d] if so, the details thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHKA] : [a] Yes, Sir.

[b] to [d] Estimates of demand are reviewed from time to time and other Departments are also consulted whenever necessary.

शराब कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता

8543. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में शराब के कितने कारखाने कार्यकर रहे हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं,

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है,

(ग) क्या ये कारखाने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ईसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ड़) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की है और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ): (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार देश में 143 आसवनियों हैं। उनके स्थान और आंसवन क्षमता अनन्ध में दर्शाए गए हैं जो सभापटल पर रख जाता है। ग्रन्थालय में रखागया देखिये संख्य LT 6481|83

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) आसवन क्षमता के कम उपयोग के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :-

(i) कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अल्कोहल पर विभिन्न उच्चतर शुल्क और उप-कर लगाना,

(ii) अधिकता वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों द्वारा आवंतित की गई शीरे की मात्रा की तुलना में अपर्याप्त उठान,

(iii) विद्युत, कोयले आदि की कमी के कारण आस्वनियों का अपर्याप्त अनुरक्षण,

iv) निधियों के अभाव के कारण, जो कम उत्पादन के कारण सर्जित नहीं की जा सकी आसवनियों में आधुनिकीकरण न किया जाना।

(ड़) और (च) सरकार औद्योगिक अल्कोहल पर उपकरों में कटौती करने और उन्हें जलान समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर निरन्तर जोर देती रही है।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु और महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकारों ने अल्कोहल पर शुल्कों और उपकरों में कुछ कटौति की है। तथापि उद्योग द्वारा इनको पर्याप्त नहीं समझा गया है।

भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों तथा उपयोगकर्ता उद्योगों के बीच सतत परस्परिक क्रिया के माध्यम से सहयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण तैयार करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने हाल ही में तीन कार्यकारी दल गठित किए हैं,

(i) उपकरों संबंधी कार्य-कारी दल,

(ii) शीरा के भण्डारण संबंधी कार्यकारी दल, और

(iii) क्षमता उपयोगिता संबंधी कार्यकारी दल।

इन कार्यदलों ने बैठकें की हैं और समस्याओं की जांच कर रहे हैं।

सरकार ने 100 लाख लिटर अल्कोहल के निर्यात की भी अनुमति दी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान अल्कोहल वर्ष 1982 - 83 (दिसम्बर-नवम्बर) के दौरान आसवन क्षमता का अच्छा उपयोग होने की आशा है।

Raising Efficiency of Regional Offices in Coal Mines Provident Fund

8544. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] what is the total number of subscribers in each of the Regional Offices in the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Region-wise and what is the strength of officers Region-wise ,

[b] whether it is indicative of the short staff ill equipped in office equipment ; and

[c]whether in view of the above Government propose to take a liberalised view for raising efficiency of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI DALBIR SINGH] :

S. No.	Name of the Regional Office	Total Number of Subscribers	Total Number of Officers
1.	Asansol-I	46,681	3
2.	Asansol-II	57,433	3
3.	Asansol-III	44,651	3
4.	Asansol-IV	37,419	3
5.	Dhanbad-I	58,862	3
6.	Dhanbad-II	61,139	3
7.	Dhanbad-III	68,684	3
8.	Ranchi-I	13,916	3
9.	Ranchi-II	61,446	3
10.	Ranchi-III	37,649	3
11.	Calcutta	432	1
12.	Margherita	4,409	2
13.	Jabalpur	53,067	3
14.	Chindwara	31,329	3
15.	Bilaspur	17,901	3
16.	Singrauli	5,194	1
17.	Hyderabad	53,445	3
18.	Kothagudem	20,170	3
19.	Nagpur	40,446	3
20.	Bhubaneshwar	6,250	3
21.	Jammu	1,784	1 plus one Officer part time
22.	Deoghar	3,716	1

[b] and [c] The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation was earlier functioning with 8 Regional Offices and 14 more Regional Offices were sanctioned in 1981. Additional posts have been created for the new Regional Offices to the extent necessary. A number of posts in these Regional Offices are lying vacant and action to fill up these posts have already been initiated. Whereas there is deficiency of staff in these Regional Office, adjustments have been made for the time being from within the present staff available to commence functioning of the newly opened Regional Offices. This shortage will be eliminated as soon as vacancies have been filled up in various grades. The equipments necessary for functioning of these Regional Offices have been provided and additional requirements are also being met from time to time.

Threat of Closure of Industries Due to Withdrawal ofExemption of Excise Duties in Sikkim

8545. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

[a] whether the withdrawl of exemption from excise duties had impelled several industries including cosmetics and pharmaceuticals industry to withdraw from Sikkim with an apprehension of a number of people going enemployed ; and

[b] the corrective measures poposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS [SHRI VASANT SATHE]: [a] and [b] Government have recently extended Central Excise Law to the State of Sikkim w.s.f. 1st February, 1983. Earlier with no duty liability on the goods manufactured, some manufacturers were encouraged to set industries in Sikkim. It is possible that now with the extension of Central Excise Law to that State, some Cosmetics or pharmaceutical Units would have been affected. The names and number of affected units are not available with the Government.

पन बिजली क्षमता का कम उपयोग श्रौर इसे बढ़ाने के प्रयास

8546. **श्री जगपाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि देश में लगभग 89 प्रतिशत पन-बिजली क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसके फलस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 24 घंटों में से दस घंटे भी विद्युत सप्लाई नहीं की जा सकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माणाधीन पन बिजली इकाइयों के नाम क्या हैं ओर जिनके विकास के लिए सरकार का विचार आगामी योजना में पन-बिजली की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष ध्यान देने का है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक पर अनुमानत : कितना-कितना व्यय होगा और उसका पूरा विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार 60 प्रतिशत पन-बिजली क्षमता का उपयोग कब तक करने लगेगी और इसके लिये क्या-क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाये जा रहे हैं और उनका सम्पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में रज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह): (क) 60% भार अनुपाद पर 75 मिलियन किलोवाट की अनन्तिम रूप ले अनुमानित जल विद्युत क्षमता में से लगभग 11.3% क्षमता का अब तक विकास किया गया है तथा 7.8% क्षमता का विकास क्रियान्वित की जा रही स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने पर किया जाएगा।

(ख) देश में निर्माणधीन जल विद्युत स्कीमों का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6482/83)

(ग) जल-विद्युत के विकास को बहुत महत्व मिला है। तदनुसार 5567 मेगावाट की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वालों 43 जल विद्युत स्कीमों से छठीं योजना अवधि के दौरान 4768 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त जल-विद्युत क्षमता की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस्के अतिरिक्त 7598 मेगावाट की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता वाली जल-विद्युत स्कीमें क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा रहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में अब 3700 मेगावाट की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता वाली जल-विद्युत स्कीमों को तकनीकी-अथिक स्वीकृति दे दी है। इसके अतिरिक्त कई जल विद्युत स्कीमें राज्य|केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा अन्वेशण \ तैयार किए जाने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

Chelmsford Club Ltd.

8547. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is a fact that certain Directors of Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi, have been owing the Club large sums of money in contravention of the credit limit of Rs. 300/- prescribed under the Club's Articles of Association and this fact is on record of Company Law Authorities;

[b] if so, full details of such outstandings;

[c] whether any action was taken by the Company Law Authorities against such directors and, if so, the details thereof;

[d] if not, the reasons; and

[e] whether such Directors are continuing as Directors of the Club?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS [SHRI CHULAM NABI AZAD] : [a] and [b] From the inspection report available with the Department, it appears that as on 31-12-1980 only to directors of the Company owed Rs. 317.60 and Rs. 390.15 (i.e. in excess of the credit limit of Rs. 300) to the company

[c] and [d] No action lies under the Companies Act, 1956, on the above matter.

[e] Yes Sir.

Demand for Compensation from U.S. Drug Firms

8548. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

[a] whether India had demanded compensation from certain United States drug manufacturing companies for increasing prices of antibiotics such as Tetracycline, etc.; and

[b] if so, which are those companies and what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS [SHRI VASANT SATHE] : [a] and [b] Government of India field complaint for violation of Anti-Trust Laws in the sale of Broad Spectrum Antibiotics in US court for claiming damages against the following firms :

[i] Pfizer Inc.

[ii] American Cynamid Company.

[iii] Bristol-Myers Company.

[iv] E. R. Squibb & Sons Inc.

[v] The Upjohn Company.

[vi] Squibb, Inc.

[vii] Olin Corporation.

An out of court settlement has been reached and the Government recovered $ 0.8 million as compensation.

Employment in P & T Department in Delhi

8549. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

[a] what is the number of employees in the Post and Telegraph Department in Delhi;

[i] how many are on daily wages;

[ii] the service of how many continues to be unconfirmed;

[b] the policy governing their confirmation; and

[c] how many employees of the P & T Department have been made permanent in each of the last 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS [SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL] : [a] and [c] Information in respect of part [a] and part [c] is being collected and the same would be placed on the Table of the House.

[b] The general policy of D.O. P & A.R. in this regard is followed in P & T Department.

Power Station Under Construction By N. T. P. C.

8550. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] what are the details regarding the power stations under construction at present under the control of National Thermal Power Corporation;

[b] the details regarding the efforts made for distribution of power from such power stations; and

[c] whether arrangements have been made through National Thermal Power Corporation or through State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH] : [a] The details of the Super Thermal Power Station [STPS] by National Thermal Power Corporation [NTPC] are given in the attached statement. First two units of 200 MW each of Singrauli STPS have been commissioned. Third 200 MW unit of Singrauli STPS and first 200 MW unit of Korba STPS have been synchronised.

[b] and [c] The Power generated from Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka Super Thermal Power Stations has been allocated among the beneficiary States in each region in accordance with the pattern of allocation applicable to these power stations. 15% of the power will be kept unallocated at the disposal of the Centre to meet the unforeseen requirements of individual States from time to time. The States are responsible for distribution of power amongi dfferent categories of consumers within their respective areas. Allocation of power from Vindhyachal Stage 1 and Rihand Stage I has not been decided.

STATEMENT

Super Thermal Power Project

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Location	Approved cost (inclusive of associated transmission lines) Rs. crores	Expected date of complection
Singrauli	2000	Distt. Mirzapur [Uttar Pradesh]	1001.17	1987-88
Korba	2100	Distt. Bilaspur [Madhya Pradesh]	1138.44	1989-90
Ramagundam	2100	Distt. Karimnagar [Andhra Pradesh]	1125.26	1989-90
Farakka St. I	600	Distt. Murshidaba [West Bengal]	320.80	1986-87
Vindhyachal St. I	1260	Distt. Sidhi [Madhya Pradesh]	1110.42	1989-90
Rihand St. I	1000	Distt. Mirzapur [Uttar Pradesh]	1033.00*	1988-89

* exclusive of associated transmission network.

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में खोले गए शाखा डाक घर और उप डाकघर

8551 **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में वर्ष 1980-81, 1982 और 1983 में अब तक कितने शाखा डाकघर, उप डाकघर और अतिरिक्त डाकघर स्थान-वार और तारीख-वार स्वीकृत किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या थे डाकघर उस समस्त स्थानों में खोल दिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल): (क) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) हालांकि अल्मोड़ा जिले में 9 डाकघरों तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिले में 12 डाकघरों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है परंतु वे अभी खोले नहीं जा सके हैं ग्रामीण डाकघरों की संख्या संबंधित वार्षिक योजना के लिए आबंटन/लक्ष्य तक ही सीमित होती है। इसके कारण कुछ मंजूर शुदा प्रस्तावों को उससे अगले वर्ष (वर्षों) में पुन:विचार करने के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाता है।

1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान मंजूर किए गए अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघरों के नाम

क्रम सं०	मंजूर किए गए शाखा डाकघरों के स्थान	मंजूरी की तारीख
	(क) अल्मोड़ा जिला	
1.	बदियार	13.8.81
2.	बाकेश्वर	20.8.80
3.	भाबू	20.8.80
4,	भयारी	,,
5.	वीस्केला	,,
6.	दल	,,
7.	इयूला	,,
8.	भौलारा	,,
9,	धुरा	,,
10,	गदेरा	,,
11.	दासी	,,
12.	छुगतीकेलानी	20.8.80
13.	गुलेर	,,
14.	हरकोट	,,
15.	जाख	,,
16.	झूनी	,,
17.	कफलानी	,,
18.	कासेरमन्या	,,
19.	किरादा	,,
20.	नेला	16.9.81
21.	नाली	20.8.80
22.	सोरंग	13.8.81
23.	सन्स्यारी	20.8.80
24.	तोलियुम	,,
25.	त्यूकलाना	,,
26.	उजरारा	17.8.81
	(ख) पिथौरागढ़ जिला	
1.	बागजीवाला	22.8.80
2.	बाजानी	,,
3.	बांकू	,,
4.	बारेत	,,
5.	भंडारीगांव	,,
6.	बड़ा गांव	,,
7.	बूंदी	,,
8.	चकाना	,,
9.	दोर	,,
10.	डूंगीगांव	,,
11.	डुंगरा	,,
12.	गागेर	10.9.80
13.	झालनदियो	26.9.81
14.	जरकांडेय	22.8.80
15.	कंडरावीवा	,,
16.	कोटेश्वर	,,
17.	कोटाजमारी	,,
18.	लछिमा	,,
19.	लाती	,,
20.	मदालकिया	,,
21.	मेलडूंगरी	,,
22.	मऊ	,,
23.	पाम्बयारी	,,
24.	पथरौली	,,
25.	सिलिगियाटोली	,,
26.	सिलौनी	,,
27.	सिमालरेनत	,,
28.	थार्प	,,
29.	अपरारा	22.8.80

इस अवधि के दौरान उक्त दो जिलों में कोई भी उप डाकघर / अतिरिक्त उप डाकघर मंजूर नहीं किया गया हालांकि अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरगढ़ जिलों में चार-चार शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा अतिरिक्त विभागीय या विभागीय उपडाकघर स्तर का बनाया गया।

Death of an Auditor

8552. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] whether Government have received any report regarding the death of an Auditor sent from Calcutta to Dhanbad for auditing the Coal accounts recently;

[b] if so, the details thereof; and

[c] the action taken by Government on the alleged corrupt practices prevalent in the Coal offices in Dhanbad in so far as account maintaining aspects are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI DALBIR SINGH] : [a] to [c] The investigation into the matter has been entrusted to CBI. The report is awaited.

Establishment of an Asian Regional Centre for Film Studies

8553. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

[a] whether it is a fact that a report by an Australian film maker on the capability of the Film and Television Institute of India [FTII] at Pune for establishment of an Asian Regional Centre for Film Studies has been submited to the UNESCO;

[b] whether the project had been approved by the UNESCO, and if so, the details thereof; and

[c] the action proposed by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI MALLIKARJUN] : [a] Government is considering a proposal for expanding the training facilities available at the Film & Television Institute of India by seeking financial assistance from UNESCO. In this context Mr. Stewart Fist, an Australian film maker, was deputed by UNESCO as a consultant to visit the Institute in February, 1982 to make an assessment of the training facilities in F. T. I. I., Pune.

[b] and [c] A detailed project report taking into account the report of Mr. Fist is yet to be finalised and submitted to UNESCO for seeking financial assistance.

Power Shortage in Orissa Consequent Upon Industrialisation

8554. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

[a] whether Orissa State has been facing power shortage for the last four years and is destined to live with power crisis for years to come due to recent industrialisation;

[b] if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

[c] whether any concrete plan, either short term or long-term, has been submitted by Orissa Government before embarking on industrialisation in a big way; and

[d] if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter so that the public at large does not suffer from indiscriminate industrialisation without proper power infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY [SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH] : [a] to [d] Orissa has been facing power shortage of different degrees. The position can improve when hydro generation becomes normal after the onset of adequate monsoons. The present shortage is due to unsatisfactory hydro availability on account of poor monsoons in the catchment area of Balimela and Hirakud

project during the last two years, unsatisfactory performance of Talchar Thermal Power Station and decline in the availability of assistance from Andhra Pradesh including Machkund Hydro-electric project.

The Government of Orissa has not informed the Ministry of Energy of ombarking on an industralisation plan in a big way. However, adequate attention is paid by the State Government to regulate power supply to meet the industrial demand within availability. In order to improve power availability following steps have been taken ;

[i] Maximising generation from Talchar Thermal Power Station through modernisation.

[ii] Recently, an additional 110 MW Unit has been commissioned at Talchar TPS in March, 1983.

Review of Lending Policy of National Film Development Corporation

8555. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

[a] whether Centre has asked the National Film Development Corporation to review its lending policy and find ways to improve recovery;

[b] whether according to N.F.D.C. Manager loans amounting to over 1.25 crore had already been written off during the last twenty two years;

[c] at present 1.07 crore were outstanding; and

[d] to what extent the N. F. D. C. has been helped by the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI MALLIKARJUN] : [a] Yes, Sir.

[b] and [c] The total amount of loan written off was Rs. 125.37 lakhs and the outstanding amount is Rs. 108.69 lakhs as on 31.3.1982.

[d] The Government has helped the National Film Development Corporation in its film financing acti vities by entrusting them with revenue generating activities such as canalisation of import of raw film and export of Indian films, Import of foreign films, industrial type projects [VCR Unit, Subtitiling Unit, and 16 mm infrastructure Unit] interest free loans from MPEAA funds for Construction of cinema houses etc.

Refund of Money on Account of Loss of Insured Letters, Parcels, Etc.

8556. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

[a] what is the normal time taken to refund to people money on account of loss of insured letters, parcels, etc. by the Postal Department;

[b] whether there are cases where such refund is not given for more than one year;

[c] whether any such cases pertaining to the Colaba Post Office in Bombay has been brought to his notice; and

[d] Government's action thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS [SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL] : [a] Efforts are made to make payment of compensation admissible in cases of loss of insured letters, parcels etc., as soon as possible after the claim is established during enquiries.

[b] Yes, Sir. Payment of compensation may some times get delayed for more than a year due to delay in complection of enquiries and establishment of claims.

[c] and [d] Yes, Sir. One such case is pending for complection of enquiries. It is likely to be settled shortly.

Enhancement of Capacity of Gulbarga Station of All India Radio

8557. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

[a] the capacity in Kilowatts of Gulbarga Station of All India Radio and the range in Kilometers for programmes broadcast from the Gulbarga Radio Station;

[b] is there any proposal to enhance the capacity of the Gulbarga Radio Station;

[c] how many people are working in Gulbarga Radio Station and how many posts are vacant; and

[d] when these vacancies are going to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI MALLIKARJUN] : [a] AIR Gulbarga is equipped with a 10 kw mw transmitter and its day time primary grade range is nearly 100 km all around.

[b] While there is no proposal to increase the power of the transmitter at AIR Gulbarga, there is a proposal to provide permanent studios at Gulbarga during the 6th Plan period.

[c] No. in position—48.
No. of Vacant Posts—22.

[d] 10 out of the 22 vacant posts would be required only after the permanent studios are commissioned. The process for filling up the remaining i.e. by holding DPCs, getting candidates from Employment Exchange has already started and the vacancies are likely to be filled up soon.

Dubbing of Film Gandhi in Indian Languages

8558. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is a fact that the film Gandhi produced by Richard Attenborough has become very popular in India and is drawing large audience everywhere;

[b] whether there is any proposal to dub this film in all the regional languages; and

[c] if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI MALLIKARJUN] : [a] Yes, Sir.

[b] and [c] The film has already been dubbed in Hindi. There is no proposal at present to dub this film in the regional languages.

Chelmsford Club Limited

8559. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

[a] whether it is a fact that Chelmsford Club Limited New Delhi entered into agreements with Air India during the years 1973 to 1978 for display of Air India's publicity material in the Club in lieu whereof Air India gave one return ticket Delhi-London-

Delhi to the Club every year value where of was not accounted for in the Club's books and the ticket was mis-appropriated ; and

[b] if so, full details thereof including the particulars of directors who authorised the misappropriation and those who actually benefited therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS [SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD] : [a] It is a fact that Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi had agreements with Air India during the year 1973 to 1978 for display of Air India's publicity materials in the Club. It is also a fact that as a consideration for such display, two air tickets Delhi-London-Delhi had been issued by Air India during this period. Both the tickets were actually used by the persons eligible to such use as per the agreement. However, while both the tickets under the agreement could be used free of cost, the Club allowed free use only in one case and charged 50% of the cost in the other case. This recovery was duly taken into Company's account. The remedy, if any, which Air India may have against the Club for breach of the terms of the agreement requiring the Club to utilise the tickets free of cost does not appear to lead to an inference of misappropriation of funds as such by the Club or any of its officers.

[b] Does not arise, in view of the answer in [a] above.

E. P. F. Officers Not Visiting Establishments

8560. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHU KAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

[a] whether Government are aware that various Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Officers in-charge of the E. P. F. Organisation, Sub Regional Officers are not visiting establishments and are tight in their offices looking after only routine and procedural matters;

(b) whether these officials are not duty bound to secure compliance of the Provident Fund dues obtain returns from the local establishments by personal pursuation visiting and reminding the establishments so that the interest of the poorworkers dues not suffer ; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to issue clear cut directives to all such Deputy Commissioners and other officials of the sub-regional officers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITAAION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Under Section 13 of the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 officers in the Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, besides the provident Fund Inspectors, have been appoiated as Inspectors and are expected to visit establishments. Officers in charge of Sub-Regional Offices have no such powers. They are expected to utilize the services of Provident Fund Inspectors for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Kopili Hydel Project

8561. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kopili Hydel Project in Assam is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) the expected cost escalation for the delay;

(d) whether the construction of transmission network for Kopili Power has since been started; and

(e) if so, by when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Kopili Hydro Electric Project, located on the

borders of Assam and Meghalaya, was sanctioned in 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.77 crores. Subsequently, the project was transferred to the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, constituted in June, 1976 and the target date of commissioning of first unit of Khandong Power Station and first unit of Kopili Power Station was March, 1981, and June, 1981 respectively. The execution of this project has been delayed due to the Assam agitation. However, as per the present status of the works, the first unit at Khandong Power House is expected to be commissioned by September, 1983 provided the progress of work is not disrupted further.

The cost estimates of the Kopili Project have been revised to Rs. 149.02 crores in 1982. The increase in the estimates is attributable to the escalation in cost since 1974, minor design modifications and increase in quantities of materials.

(d) and (e) Two transmission lines sanctioned for the evacuation of power from the Kopili Hydro-Electric Project, namely.

(i) Kopili-Samaguri 220 KV double circuit line and

(ii) Kopili-Khiehriat 132 KV Single Circuit Line, have already been completed. Subsequently, additional transmission line for supplying the share of power from Kopili Project to the North-eastern States was sanctioned in February, 1980 and the work on this project is in progress.

Inordinate delay in Disposal of Tenancy and Matrimony Cases in Courts

8562. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

[a] Wheather Government are aware of the Commonman's frustration and agony towards the inordinate delay in the course of justice in matters like tenancy and matrimony;

[b] What special measures Government have under consideration to clear the backlog of such cases in courts; and

[c] the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS [SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD] ; [a) to [c] The Government are aware of delays in disposal of cases in courts.

The Administration of justice in subordinate courts is primarily the concern of State Governments and High Courts. The Law Commission's recommendations contained in the 77th report on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts stressed *inter-alia* the need for quick disposal of matrimonial cases and eviction cases and have been commended to the State Governments and High Courts. The need for having an adequate number of judicial officers has also been emphasized.

By the Marriage Laws [Amendment] Act, 1976, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 were amended to make special provisions for expenditious disposal of matrimonial cases.

Number of Gas Agencies In India

8563. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of Energy be pleased to state :

(a) total number of domestic gas agencies which are now operating in India and the total amount of money deposited by the consumers as security money with those gas agencies; and

(b) whether the consumer shall have any share of interest of the deposited money at the time of withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Total number of domestic gas agencies operating in the country as on 31-12-1982 is 1571. The security deposits are collected by the distributors on behalf of the oil companies and are not retained by them. The information regarding the amount of the security

deposits with the oil companies is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

Drugs Involving High Technology

8564. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many drugs identified as involving high technology have import content higher than 50 per cent of the CIF price of the drugs;

(b) what were the main considerations which led to the classification of such drugs as involving high technology;

(c) is it a fact that intermediates required for the production of such drugs are imported by foreign companies from their principals involving transfer pricing; and

(d) what are the names of high technology drugs which are produced by Indian public and small scale sectors along with the production of foreign and other sectors separately during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (c) This is being looked into.

(b) The main parameters adopted by the High Level Committee for classification of bulk drugs produced by foreign companies as involving high technology are indicated at Annexure-I. laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-6483/83) It will be observed that the import content in the relevant bulk drug was not one of the considerations for classifying the nature of technology,

(d) The relevant information for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 to the extent available is indicated in Annexure-II, laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library See No. L.T. 6483/83)

Companies Going into Liquidation

8565. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that about 3700 Nos. of Companies went into liquidation upto the year 1982 which includes over 965 in West Bengal, 690 in Maharashtra, 500 in Tamil Nadu and 300 in Delhi ; if so, what are the reasons of so many companies going bankrupt or closing their business activities ;

(b) what happens after a Company goes into liquidation ;

(c) how long does it take for a company to completely wind up after liquidators are appointed ; and

(d) how are the interests of the public (shareholders and creditors) watched?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) As at the end of December, 1982, a total number of 3691 companies were in liquidation, which included 982 in West Bangal, 700 in Maharashtra, 514 in Tamil Nadu and 324 in Delhi.

A company way go into a Voluntary winding up or a Court winding up, for a wariety of reasons. Voluntary winding up may take place when the company, on its own, chooses to close its business or is unable to meet its liabilities to its creditors Compulsory winding up may occur for any of the reasons stated in Section 433 of the Companies Act, 1956, including when the company is unable to pay its debts because of losses suffered by it.

(d) After a Company has gone into liquidation, the Voluntary Liquidator or the Official Liquidator, as the case may be, proceeds to realise the assets and debts of the company with a view to pay off the

creditors to the extent possible and for distribution of surplus, if any, remaining thereafter amongst the shareholders.

(c) The period within which a company which has gone into liquidation may be completely wound up depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case including the time taken in realising the debts and the assets by sale thereof. This is however, a time consuming process over which Government has hardly any control.

(d) The interest of public (shareholders and creditors) in a Voluntary winding up is safeguarded by the provisions of Section 497, 509 of the Companies Act, 1956, and in a Compulsory winding up it is watched by the court under whose supervision and directions liquidation proceedings are conducted by the Official Liquidator.

कहलगांव सुपर थरमल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना में लापरवाही

8566. **श्रीमती कृष्ण साही :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के कहलगांव में सुपर थरमल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में ढ़ील दिखाई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार वहां बिजली घर की स्थापना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करना चाहती है और इस बिजली घर की क्षमता कितने मेगावाट होगी और इसके लिए अब तक कितने मेगावट होगी और इसके लिये अब तक कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कहलगांव के लिए कोयले की सप्लाई 12 मील दूर से की जाएगी जबकी फरक्का के लिए यह 150 मील दूर से की जाएगी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां उत्पादित बिजली महंगी पड़ेगी ; और

(घ) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर कहलगांव थरमल पावर स्टेशन को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री स्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने कहलगांव सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (सु०ता०वि०के०) के 4×210 मेगावाठ के प्रथम चरण को 494 करोड़ रूपए की लागत पर तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है। इस संबंध में निवेश सम्बन्धों निर्णय लेने से पूर्व वित्त सहित अनेकों निवेशों को सम्बद्ध किया जाना हैं। फरक्का सु०ता०वि० केन्द्र को कोयले की सप्लाई राज महल कोल फील्ड्स के हुरा ब्लाक से की जाएगी जो फरक्का परियोजना स्थल से 62 किमी० की दूरी पर है। कहलगांव सु०ता०वि० केन्द्र के प्रथम चरण को इन कोयला क्षेत्रों से सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस मामले में प्रस्तावित परियोजना स्थल से दूरी 26 किमी० होगी।

गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा उत्पादित उर्वरक की किस्म की जांच

8567. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में गैर सरकारीं कम्पनियों द्वारा उर्वरक कारखाने चलाए जा रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ कारखानों में नाइट्रोजन की अपेक्षित मात्रा के बिना घटिया किस्म के उर्वरक का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और इसे किसानों के उपयोग के लिए सप्लाई किया जा रहा है और इसका अन्यथा अच्छी फसल पर प्रतिकूल भाव पड़ रहा है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार समय-समय पर इन उर्वरकों की किस्म की जांच करती है और इसके लिए उचित स्तर निर्धारित करती है, और

(घ) तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) देश में कुछ उर्वरक कारखाने गैर सरकारी कंपनियों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे है ।

(ख) हालांकि, गैर सरकारी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित शुद्ध उर्वरकों में नाइट्रोजन की वांछित मात्रा की सप्लाई न करने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, कुछ शिकायतें की गई थी कि कुछ इकाइयों, जो गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में थी, द्वारा उत्पादित फिजिकल ग्रेमुलेटेड मिश्रित उर्वरकों में नाईट्रोजन की मात्रा कम थी ऐसी शिकायतों की जब भी ये प्रात्त हों उचित प्राधिकरण द्वारा जांच की जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 के अधीन उर्वरक को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया गया है। उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी, मूल्य और वितरण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अंतर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 जारी किया गया है । इसमें उर्वरक के नमूने लेने और उनका विश्लेषण करने का उपबन्ध भी शामिल है। लगभग 52,000 नमूनों के प्रतिवर्ष विश्लेषण की क्षमता वाले 36 राज्य उर्वरक क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएं राज्यों में विद्यमान हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि मंत्रालय के अधीन, फरीदाबाद में एक सेन्ट्रल फर्टिलाइजर क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल एण्ड एक ट्रेनिंग इन्सटिट्यूट भी स्थापित किया गया है। उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957के प्रवर्तन का कार्य राज्य सरकारों को सौंफ गया है जिन्होने किसानों को मानक उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरंतर नमूने लेने और विश्लेषण करने के लिए एक प्रवर्तन तंत्र की नियुक्ति की है।

सप्लाई की गई उर्वरक की क्वालिटी सुनिश्चित करने की सामान्य नीति के रूप में सरकार ने निम्न महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए है ।

(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त आवधिक रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी नियंत्रण स्थिति पर निगरानी रखती है ;

(ii) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए सेन्ट्रल फर्टिलाइजर क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल एण्ड ट्रेनिंग इन्सटिट्यूट में नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्य क्रमों का आयोजन किया जाता है ।

(iii) राज्य सरकार के तंत्र द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य की अनुपूरित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने हाल ही में अपने क्वालिटी नियंत्रण निरीक्षक नियुक्त करने की शक्तियां प्राप्त की हैं।

(iv) देश में उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी नियंत्रण व्यवस्था के बारे में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए दो सर्वेक्षण दलों का गठन भी किया गया है ।

(v) मिलावटी/घटिया उर्वरकों की बिक्री की शिकायत मिलने पर केन्द्रीय दस्ते घटना स्थान पर जांच के लिए राज्यों में भेजे जाते हैं।

Replenishable Hydel Energy Development

8568. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Govenment of india have been emphasising the need for development of replenishable hydel energy resources as a part of 20-point programme;

(b) Whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government has arranged and prepared project reports to produce electricity on various points on Sriramasagar and Nagarjuna Sagar projects and submitted them to the union Government ;

(c) Whether Andhra Pradesh Government has asked a grant of Rs. 25 crores every year out side the plan to develop these schemes; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Development of small hydro projects in the country has been included as a part of the new 20 point programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh has asked for an out side plan allocation of about Rs. 25 crores each year, to complete various small hydro- electric projects identified by the state authorities, in a period of 6 to 7 years.

(d) Planning Commission have been approached to make a provision of Rs. 100 crores for funding of small hydro- e lectric schemes during the 6th plan period. The proposal of Cheif Minister Andhra Pradesh could be considered after the requisite funds are agreed to by the planning commission.

जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के लिए रेडियो सुविधाएं

8569. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि आकाशबाणी के माध्यम से लोगों को देश की प्रगति और विकास की जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के अधिकांश भाग में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों में रेडियो सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु व्यवस्था की गई थी परन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण इसे रद्द कर दिया गया ; और

(ङ) क्या इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों का मनोबल ऊंचा रखने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार इस वर्ष उन क्षेत्रों की महत्वपूर्ण मांगों को पूरा करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां। इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले सरकारी माध्यमों में से आकाशवाणी एक है।

(ख) जबकी यह सही है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित देश का लगभग 22 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटरों की दिवाकालीन प्राथमिक सेवा परिधि के अन्दर नहीं आता, कवर न होने वाले इन क्षेत्रों को द्वितीय ग्रेड की मीडियम वेव तथा शार्ट-वेव सेवा द्वारा कवर किया जाता है।

(ग) जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के पश्चिमी भाग जोधपूर ट्रांसमीटर की सेवा परिधि से बाहर हैं।

(घ) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की स्थापना के प्रस्तावों पर विचार पांचवी घौर छठी योजनाओं में विधिवत किया गया था किन्तु संसाधनों के अभाव और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं के कारण इनको अन्तिम योजनाओं में शामिल नहीं किया जा सका।

(ङ) प्राथमिकताओं कौर वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर, इस वर्ष के दौरान बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Evacuee Agricultural Land Under Unauthorised Occupation in Village Alipur, Delhi

8570. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much area of evacuee rural agricultural land is in possession of unauthorised occupants in village Alipur, Delhi state Delhi;

(b) Whether any rent is being charged/ compensation of crops or damages charged from the unauthorised occupants of the land mentioned in (a) above and at what rates per acre and what is the formula of assessment of damages/ charges;

(c) upto which year, the recoveries of damages/ charges have been made; and

(d) is there any case in Delhi where compensation for the use of unauthorised possession of evacuee rural agricultural land from the unauthorised occupants has been charged and if so, what is the formula for the assessment of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) 21 acres approximately

(b) The damage charges at six-times of the land revenue is recoverable from unauthorised occupants.

(c) and (d) Most of the unauthorised occupants have paid damage charges upto 1965. In certain cases, payments have been received beyond 1965 also. The land in question is intended for allotment to eligible land claimants. As soon as the allotment is made, action is taken for eviction of the unauthorised occupants and recovery of damage charges, if any.

Financial Aspect of Electronic Voting Machine

8571. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial aspects and expenses of the introduction of electronic voting machines have been calculated;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the introduction of voting machines on a trial basis in the last election; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Election commission has proposals for introducing the use of electronic voting machines gradually in all the constituencies and for procuring adequate number of machines for that purpose in course of time. This is, however, subject to availability of machines in adequate numbers and of the requisite funds for purchasing them. According to the commission's estimates, the total expenditure involved in introducing the electronic voting machines in the country, would be of the order of Rs, 165 crores.

(b) and (c) The election commission of India has reported that so far it has spent the following amount on the purchase of electronic voting machines and batteries for introduction thereof on a trial basis in certain constituencies.

(i) payment of advance to M/S electronics corporation of India Ltd. , (Nov. 1981)	Rs. 2,75,000.00
(ii) payment to Bharat Electronics Ltd., towards the cost of purchasing 196 voting machines (1982-83)	-Rs.10,85,985.00
(iii) payment to Bharat Electronics Ltd., towards the cost of purchasing 74 MAG Batteries (1982-83)	Rs. 1,154.40
Total	Rs. 13,62,139.40

राजस्थान में दैनिक सप्ताहिक पत्र

8572. **श्री विरछा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कुल कितने दैनिक और साप्ताहिक पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनके प्रकाशन स्थान कौन से हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्पादक और प्रकाशक के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना परिशिष्ट-1 और 2 में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6484/83.

Plan to Expand Power Plant at Garden Reach

8573. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government of India to expand the 20 MW power plant of Garden Reach in West Bengal to 120 MW.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the decision of the Centre in this respect;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that the delay in sanctioning the project will cost more; and

(e) if so, what are the steps that Government have taken for sanctioning the project earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

Coal Produced From Coalfields in Orissa

8574. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnes of coal produced from the various coalfield of Orissa in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase coal production in 1983-84 from Orissa coal mines; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of coal in various coalfields of Orissa in 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :

(in lakh tonnes)

(Figures provisional)

1981-82	1982-83
33. 24	34. 58

(b) and (c) A number of steps have been taken to increase production in 1983-84 from Orissa mines which include development of new mines, introduction of mechanisation in phases, development of opencast mines and rationatisation of existing units for under ground mines.

Action Taken for Vacation of Stay Orders in Delhi Courts

8575. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of cases relating to grant of stay orders against the operation of the orders passed by the various competent authorities pending with the Delhi High court and other lower courts with details of the date in each case;

(b) whether any steps are being taken for immediate disposal of those cases involving the enforcement of Government orders to check the generation of black-money, exploitation of the consumers etc., ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disconnection of Telephones in Shahdara East Exchange

8576. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections which were disconnected in shahdara East Exchange during the last six months, monthwise;

(b) the reasons for disconnection;

(c) whether a number of telephone connection in Shahdara East Exchange have been disconnected though payments have been made regularly against these telephone connections ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore such connections without further delay as also to improve the service of Shahdara East-II Exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRYOF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The number of telephone connections which were disconnected in Shahdara East Exchange during the last six months, month wise is as follows :-

Month	Number
October 82	253
November 82	261
December 82	97
January 83	115
February 83	28
March 83	106
Total	860

(b) and (c) All these telephones have been disconnected for non payment of dues against the particular telephones or other telephones subscribed by the same party as prescribed in Rule 443 of I.T.Rs. However in one case the telephone provided to the wife of subscriber was disconnected for non payment of dues relating to the telephone rented by the subscriber.

(d) Telephone No. 201476 was disconnected for non payment of dues relating to telephone No. 200215. The telephone has been restored on payment of the dues. The following steps are taken to improve the service of shahdara East II Exchange :—

1. Pressurisation of Junction, primary and Secondary Cables.

2. Laying concrete cable ducts on high density cable routes.

3. Cables are being protected by half ducts wherever the depth of the trench is less.

4. Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed.

5. Opening of a "Dial before you Dig" service on Telephone No. 344921 enabling other agencies to inform us.

6. Extensive patrolling of cable routes to detect any digging operations and to take precautionary measures to avoid damage to cable.

7. Extensive maintenance of telephone lines, LPS and instruments.

8. Special testing of exchange aquipment, particularly inter - exchange Junctions.

9. Continuous monitoring of the working of Fault Repair services, Auto manual and Trunk services.

10. To improve the inter- exchange working through tandem exchanges, special testing has been separately organised on all routes working through various tandem exchanges.

11. Recently exchange equipment and Junctions were got acceptance-tested before Asiad- 1982.

New Telephone Exchange At Ulhasnagar (District Thane)

8577. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present status of the (1) 3,500 line cross bar exchange at Dombivali (District Thane, Maharashtra) and (2) New Telephone Exchange at Ulhasnagar (District Thane, Maharashtra) ; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of each of these projects, the sum spent so far and work done till now, and when the same are likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The present status of the exchange is as below :

Dombivili : A building of 10,000 lines ultimate capacity has been approved and is planned to be ready in 1985-86.

Ulhasnagar : The building is in an advanced stage of construction and is expected to be ready by June, 1983.

(b) *Dombivili* : Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2.9 crores. The project is yet to be sanctioned. The exchange is planned to be commissioned in 1986 -87.

Ulhasnagar : Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.98 crores and amount spent so far is Rs.38 lakhs approximately. The exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1985.

Assets, Turnover and Profits of Top Ten Industrial Houses

8578. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1382. on 12.10.82 regarding Assets, Turnover and profits of top ten industrial house and state :

(a) the latest position regarding the assets, turnover and profits of top 10 industrial Houses, now that the figures, for 1981 must have been made available ;

(b) the extent of increase in their holdings during 1981 as compared to the previous year ; and

(c) what positive steps do Government propose to take to prevent further concentreation of economic power in few hands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the assets, turnover and profits (before tax) of the top ten Industrial Houses in 1981 as well as the increase in assets over 1980 is attached

(c) One of the objectives of the monopolies & Restrictive Trade practices Act is to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the economic power to the common detriment. This objective is sought to be achieved through the regulatory provisions in the MRTP Act relating to the proposals of the MRTP and dominant houses for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, marger, amalgamation, take-over, etc. also keeping in view the current industrial policy of the Central Government. The MRTP Act is not aimed at total prevention of growth of MRTP Companies as such but is designed to regulate their expansion ensuring that such expansion does not lead to concentrtion of economic Power and is not prejudicial to public interest.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the assets, turnover and profits before tax in 1931 of 10 largest industrial Houses (as per registration under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, as on 31-12-1981) ranked by their assets in 1981 and increase in their holdings during 1981 as compared to 1980.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Indutrial House.	Assets in 1981	Increase in assets over 1980	Turnover 1981	Profits / before tax 1981
1.	Tate	1840. 16	301. 19	2389. 77	154. 00
2.	Birla	1691. 69	259. 70	2161. 55	110. 42
3.	Mafatlal	535. 12	107. 58	797. 67	39. 42
4.	J. K. Singhania	520. 14	107. 42	551. 75	22. 86

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Thapar	429. 80	87. 90	589. 53	33. 51
6.	A. C. C.	342. 77	68. 26	270. 06	10. 38
7.	I. C. I.	337. 84	(--) 5. 17	416. 66	9. 74
8.	Sarabhai	331. 23	13. 29	406. 33	2. 55
9.	Bangur	280. 73	16. 40	445. 63	14. 29
10.	Kirloskar	287 .16	57. 79	429. 31	44. 49

Allotment of LPG Dealerships By A Panel of Retired Judges

8579. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken a decision to entrust / the task of allotting LPG dealerships to a panel of retired Judges for each zone of the country;

(b) if so, in what way his Ministry was found to be lacking; and

(c) whether any new guideines have been evolved for allocating these gas agencies to the unemployed and handicapped persons, and if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) In order to avoid compliants of irregularities in the selection and to ensure fair selection of oil companies petroleum product dealers/ distributors, the selection work has now been entrusted to Selection Boards with a retired High Court Judge as chairman.

(c) As per the guidelines recently evolved by the oil Companies, 25% and 15% of all petroleum product dealerships/ distributorships are reserved for 'Unemployed Graduates and 'physically Handicapped' categories respectively.

Utilisation of Imported Thermal Power Plants

8580. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of State Government's public and private sectorunder takings/companies which have been permitted to import Thermal Power Plants-turbine, generator and boiler - from abroad; the countries of their import;

(b) the capacity of such plants to be set up and the anticipated capital outaly involved therein-both in foreign exchange and Indian rupees-and the target date for their installation;

(c) the reasons for not utilising the technology of BHEL in this behalf; and

(d) how long it will take to fully utilise the BHEL equipment for future plans to be set up both in the private and public sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The requisite details in respect of thermal projects under execution are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Primary reliance for procuement of equipment is on indigenous manufacturers. The import of equipment however, is allowed sometimes on merits depending on the totality of circumstances. Import is permitted where the projects from part of the world Bank assistance, assistance from bilateral sources or where credit facilities available are intended to be utilized. Some specialised equipment, which is outside the manufacturing range of the indigenous manufacturersf is also imported.

STATEMENT

Name of State Government/ Public Sector Undertaking/ Project.	Name of the Thermal Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Description of equipment	Name of country from which imported	Foreign exchange involved (Rs. crores)	Estimated cost of the Project (Rs. crores)	Commissioning Schedule	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
National Thermal Power Corporation	Ramagundam STPS (3×210 MW)	3×210	Boiler & T.G.	Italy	107.57	894.59	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1983-84 1984-85 1984-85
	Rihand STPS	2×500	Boiler & T.G.	U.K.	409.72	1033.00	U-I U-II	1987-88 1988-89
	Vindhyachal STPS	6×210	Boiler & T.G.	USSR	317.00	911.57	U-I U-II U-III U-IV U-V U-VI	1987-88 1987-88 1988-89 1988-89 1989-90 1989-90
B.H.E.L.	Trombay TPS	1×500	T.G	West Germany	25.58	220-00		1983-84
Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation	Titagarh TPS	4×60	T.G.	U.K.	22 64	173-28	U-I U-II U-III U-IV	Commi-ssioned 1983-84 1983-84 1984-85
Assam State Electricity Board.	Lakwa Gas Turbines	3×15	Gas Turbine	Canada	6.81	18.11		1983-84
	Chandrapur TPS Extn.	1×30	Boiler	Japan	5.26	23.75		1985-86
Neyveli Lignit Corporation	Neyveli Second Mine Cut	3×210	T.G.	Italy	39.14 68.44	479.58	U-I U-II U-III	1986-87 1986-87 1985-86

Millmen Laid Due To Off Power Cut In Tamil Nadu

8581. SHRI T.S, NEGI will the Ministry of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that 83000 millmen were laid off due to total power cut in Tamil Nadu (Economic Times 7-1-83) and if so, what were the remedial steps taken and the present position ; and

(b) what is the total State-wise estimated shortage of power in the country at present and projected for 1990 ?

THE MINISTR OF STATEI IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY(SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The report has been seen in the Economic Times of 7-1-1983. However it is difficult to say that 83000 millmen were laid off due to total power cut. It is, however, correct that Tamil Nadu had imposed 100% cut on HT industries up to 13-1-1983 .

To over-cum the power crisis in Tamil Nadu following measures were taken to improve the power availability :

(i) Bottlenecks in coal supply to Tuticorin Thermal Power Station from Haldia Port were resolved.

(ii) Additional quantity of oil was offered to Tamil Nadu to maximise generation.

(iii) Neyveli Lignite Corp,, was asked to maximise the generation,

With these steps the power supply position in Tamil Nadu cased considerably and power cuts were relaxed. At present 15 to 75% demand cut and 15 to 60% energy cut are inforced in Tamil Nadu. The power position in Tamil Nadu will improve after the onset of monsoon in June, 1983.

(b) The position of shortage (estimated in various States during the month of March, 1983, is given in the attached statement. Based on the forecast of demand made in the Eleventh Annual Power Survey and the on-going/sanctioned power projects, the energy shortage in the year 1989-90 on All India basis is anticipated to be of the order of 6. 7%. The forcast made in the Eleventh Annual Power Survey is optimistic in character. Further, 1989-90 is too distant a time to assess precisely the availability of energy versus demand. The picture will depend on a variety of factors, such as the development of the various sectors ofthe economy, achievement of programme of Commissioning of power projects, availability of funds, availility of key in-puts in power sector, etc.

Statement

Estimated % shortage/surplus of electric power in various States during March, 1983.

Name of States		*Shortage%Surplus**
1.	Haryana	+6.9
2.	Himachal Pradesh	+2.0
3.	J&K	2.5
4.	Punjab	6.2
5.	Rajasthan	24.0
6.	U.P.	7.2
7.	Delhi	18.6
8.	Chandigarh	23.5
9.	Gujarat	+4.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	+6.8
11.	Maharashtra incl. Goa	10.2
12.	Andhra Pradesh	+6.0
13.	Karnataka	17.1
14.	Kerala	21.6
15.	Tamil Nadu ncl. Pondicherry	28.9
16.	Bihar	23.6
17.	West Bengal	18.5
18.	D.V.C.	14.6
19.	Orissa	11.2
20.	Sikhim	—
21.	N.E. Region	9.7
22.	All India	10.3

*Provisional figures.

Rural/Regional Language-oriented Broadcasting

8582. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : It Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what action will be taken for rural, regional language oriented broadcasting as well as Health education broadcasting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

All programmes meant for rural andience are broadcast by the different AIR Stations in the principal and other major spoken language/dialect of the concerned area. Health education programmes do form part of all programmes broadcast for rural audience.

Number of L.P.G. Agencies

8583. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) total number of L.P.G. distributive agenc ies in the country as on 31-12-82; and

(b) total number of the L.P.G. agencies owned by S.C. and S.T. people as on 31-12-82 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy in the Departmnet of Petrolum (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) 1571 LPG distributorships were there all over the country as on 31.12. 1982.

(b) 146 LPG distributorships were owned by persons belogning to the 'SC/ST' communtties.

Proposal to Conduct Drilling Operations In Kutch Areas

8584. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to conduct drilling operations in the Kutch areas and seismic surveys in the Banni area and drill a parametric well in different places in Gujrat ; and

(b) If so, the information and prospects available as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :(a) and (b) The Oil and Natural Gass Commission are currently carrsying out seismic surveys in Banni-Lakhpat-Suthri areas in Kutch. Two parametric wells are planned to be drilled in the Kutch area and theree in other areas in Gujrat. The prospects would depend on the results of the seismic surveys and planed drilling of the parametre wells.

Capacity Utilization Of Sindri Fertilizer Plant

8585. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindri rationalisation project has been operating at a capacity of less than 15 per cent since 1977 ;

(b) what are the reasons for the poor performance of this unit ;

(c) the measures nnder consideration of Government to remove snags and bring operational efficiency ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The capacity utilisation of TSP production from Sindri Rationalisation project which was commissioned on 1.10.79 has been less than 15%.

(b) The main reasons for its poor performance are :—

i) Design deficiencies and equipment problems in Sulphuric Acid Plant leading to frequent breakdown.

ii) Failure of rubber lining and equipment problems in Phosphoric Acid Plant.

iii) Mixing and conveying problems in TSP Plant.

(c) and (d) A foreign consultancy firm has conducted diagnostic survey of the Rationalisation project for running on a sustained basis. The measures suggested by it are :—

i) Modification and changes in Phosphoric Acid and TSP Plants.

ii) Revampaing of Sulphuric Acid Plant for 3—4 years operation on about 50% capacity.

iii) Installation of a new Sulphuric Acid Plant.

Mini and Micro Hydel Schemes

8586. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have implemented the mini/micro hydel schemes so far ;

(b) the cost of generation per unit, State-wise ; and

(c) how does it compare with the cost unit in major hydro-electric/thermal projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Micro/Small hydel scheme have been set up in 13 States/Union Territories, mentioned in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The cost of energy generation of micro/small hydro projects sanctioned during the last 3 years from 10 paise per Kwh to 49.30 paise per Khw as against 10.25 paise per Kwh to 33.12 paise per Kwh for major hydro projects and 30 paise p r Kwh to 35 paise per Khw for thermal projects up to 500 MW at pitheads.

STATEMEMT

List of States which have completed the Development of Micro/Small Hydel Schemes

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Maharashtra
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Sikkim
7. West Bengal.
8. Assam.
9. Manipur.
10. Meghalaya.
11. Nagaland.
12. Tripura.
13. Arunachal Pradesh
(includes one project operated by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

नुकसान देह दवाओं और कीट नाशकों का उत्पादन

8587. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कुछ ऐसी नुकसान देह दवाओं और कीट नाशकों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है जिनके उत्पादन पर कानून प्रतिबन्ध

लगाया गया है और विकसित देशों में जिनका उपयोग निशिद्व घोषित किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, उन नुकसान देह दवाओं और कीट नाशकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका देश में उत्पादन किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक (मंत्री श्री वसंत साठे): (क) और (ख) भारत में उत्पादित की जाने वाली औषधों, जिनके उपयोग पर कुछ देशों में प्रतिबन्ध है, आइडोक्लोर हाइड्रोक्सी क्विनोलीन और लोमोटिल है ।

देश में इस समय उत्पादित की जाने वाली कीटनाशी औषधों में से, बी.एच.सी. और डी.डी.टी. के उपयोग पर यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों में प्रतिबन्ध है । अमेरिका में बी.एच.सी के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध है और 2,4 डी तथा डी.डी.टी. का उपयोग सीमित है ।

(ग) आइडोक्लोर हाइड्राक्सी क्विनोलीन दस्त तथा पेचिस के उपचार के लिए अनिवार्य औषध है और इस औषधि के उपयोग से जापान में पाए गए कुप्रभावों की इस देश में कोई सूचना नहीं प्राप्त हुई है । तदनुसार, यह निर्णय किया गया कि इस औषध के विपणन को जारी रखा जाए बशर्तें कि यह डाक्टरी नुक्से पर ही बेची जाएगी । औषध नियंत्रक (भारत) ने निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि लोमोटिल को छ: वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए सिफारिश न की जाए ।

औषध नियंत्रक (भारत) भारत में किसी औषध के आयात या उत्पादन की तभी सिफारिश करता है जब वह इस बात से संतुष्ट हो कि औषध सुरक्षित है तथा लाभप्रद है और इस समय विपणन की जा रही औषधों की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लाभप्रद है ।

भारत मे कीटनाशियों का उत्पादन और उपयोग कीटनाशी अधिनियम,1968 के अधीन विनियमित होता है । कीटनाशी के उपयोग की स्वीकृति देने से पूर्व, अधिनियम के अधीन स्थापित की गई पंजीकरण समिति, सुरक्षा, नशीलेपन तथा लाभप्रदेश संबंधी सभी सम्बद्ध पहलुओं की भारतीय स्थिति के संदर्भ में जाँच करती है । जिन कीटनाशियों की पंजीकरण समिति द्वारा भारतमें उपयोग के लिए स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाती उनके उत्पादन की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती ।

Advertisements on T. V. Radio Newspapers Reg. Promotion of Baby Food

8588. DR.VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether according to WHO UNICEF code of 1981 and accepted by India, promotion of breast- feeding and ban on advertisments or promotion of substitutes baby foods and bottle feedingis the policy of Government;

(b) Whether attention of Government is drawn to comfulaged advertisements on T. V., Radio, newspapers promoting baby food substitutes and bottle feeding as more hygenic and vitalised;

(c) have Government scanned advertisement and publicity materials of multinationals and Indian Cos-like Amul, vijaya etc. on the issue and if so, the reaction ;

(d) Whether the consumer Guidance society of India, the UNICEF, WHO and Indian Academy of paediatrics are written to Government about these advertisements and publicity of baby-food substitutes and feeding bottles as violating the WHO code; and

(e) What action, has been taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Having taken note of various relevant recomendations in this regard of WHO / UNICEF, Government in the Ministry of social welfare had constituted a working group to go into the entire gamut of issues concerning the production, marketing and promotion of infant foods in the country and to work out a suitable code which might from the basis of legislation later on. A final view on the report of the working Group has not yet been taken.

(b) and (c) Advertisements in newspaper are subject to the laws of the land. The code for commercial Broadcasting of All India Radio and Doordarshan provides that advertising should be truthful, avoid distorting facts and misleading the public by means of implication and omissions. For instance, it should not mislaed the consumer by false statements as to, inter alia the character of the merchandise i.e. its utility, material, ingredients, origin etc. All advertisements are scrutinised carefully with reference to the provisions of this code before they are accepted by All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(d) Yes, sir. We have received such requests from the Consumers, Guidance society of India and the Indian Academy of paediatrics.

(e) As stated in (a) above, Government have not yet taken a final view on the report of the working Group on various relevant issues concerning the production, marketing and promotion of infant foods in the country

Saving of Foreign Exchange Due to Reduction in Oil Import

8589 SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange savings due to reduction in oil imports from 1980-81 to 1984-85; and

(b) the average daily production of oil from different sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) There has been reduction in net foreign exchange out go in the import of crude oil and petroleum products from 1981- 82 onwards as compared to previous years.

The details are given below:-

Year	Net Foreign Exchange outgo in Rs / crores	Saving in Rs./ crores
1980-81	5258	(—)
1981-82	4978	(280)
1982-83	4497	(481)
1983-84	3462	(1035)

It is difficult to quantify at this stage the savings in 1984-85 as it will depend on factors like price of imported crude oil and the exchange rate between rupee and dollars at that time.

(b) The average daily production of crude oil from different sources in the country during 1982-83 is as under :-

State	Av daily rate of production 1000 tonnes
Gujarat	8.6
Assam	13 6
Bombay High Offshore	34.0
Total	56 2

(All figures are provisional)

Failure Rate of Local Calls in Calcutta Telephone System

8590. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that nearly half the cable length of Calcutta Telephone system is beyond repair and two-thirds of the network does not have necessary cabinets and pillars between the subscribers and exchanges;

(b) is it true that the failure rate of local calls in Calcutta Telephone system is four times higher than Bombay, five times higher than Delhi and 16 times higher than Madras according to the Department's own assessment; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to bring doen the failure rate; when taken and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However the failure rate of Local Calls in Calcutta Telephone System is comparatirely higher them that in the other Metropolitan cities.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above. Ho However, the following steps are being taken to further improve the performance of the Calcutta Telephone System:-

(1) A Task Force has been set up to upgrade the external plant Network.

(2) Replacement of life expired to telephone exchange epuipments is being done progressively.

(3) Action is also being taken to replace the worn out equipments/parts wherever considered necessary.

(4) In order to overcome the problem of power sheddings and prolonged power failures, arrangements have been made to provide separate power feeders and Engine Alternators of higher capacities wherever necessary.

(5) Mechanical directors are being progressively replaced by electronic directors.

I.L.O. Conventions on Prevention of Child Labour

8591. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the conventions recommended by I.L.O. to prevent child labour ; and

(b) whether those conventions have been adopted by India and effectively enforced ?

THE MINSTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The ILO Conventions laying down minimum age for entry of children into employment are :—

(i) No. 5 : Minimum Age (Industry) 1919.

(ii) No. 7 : Minimum Age (Sea), 1920.

(iii) No. 10 : Minimum Age (Agriculture), 1921.

(iv) No. 15 : Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), 1921.

(v) No. 33 : Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment), 1932.

(vi) No. 58 : Minimum Age (Sea) (Revised), 1936.

(vii) No. 59 : Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised), 1937.

(viii) No. 60: Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) (Revised), 1937.

(ix) No. 112 : Minimum Age (Fishermen), 1959.

(x) No. 123 : Minimum Age (Underground Work), 1965.

(xi) No. 138 : Minimum Age, 1973.

(b) Of the above Conventions, India has ratified Convention Nos. 5, 15 and 123. The laws implementing these ratified Conventions are being by and large effectively enforced.

Formulation of National Policy on Alcohol

8592. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any national policy on alcohol is being formulated in view of the fact that the alcohol-based industries are facing a paradoxical shortage of alcohol despite the fact that India's production of 805 million tonnes of sugar in 1981-82 was a world record ; and

(b) the steps being taken to utilise the abundant availability of molasses for which there is no storage facility within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a)

(i) The Government have constituted a Central Molasses Board (C.M.B.) to review the production of and demand for, molasses and alcohol and to advise the Govt. on the policy in respect of allocations, distribution, exports and related matters on prices and levies.

(ii) A working Committee of the Central Molasses Board has also been set up to review the position of allocation, lifting of alcohol and molasses and other related matters.

(iii) In order to monitor the movement of molasses, a Linkage Committee has also been set up in December, 1981.

(iv) In order to control the prices of alcohol the Government have issued Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order 1971. The price and distribution of molasses is controlled under the Indian Molasses Control Order, 1961.

(v) With a view to evolving a collaborative approach through sustained interaction between the Government of India, the State Governments and user Industries, the Government of India have recently set up three working groups, one each on

(a) levies and duties

(b) Storage of molasses and

(c) Capacity utilisation.

These working groups would make indepth analysis of the issues referred to them and would make appropriate recommendations.

(b) The State Government have inter-alia been requested (i) to ensure that all available molasses are gainfully used, and (ii) to ensure creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses. In accordance with

the Indian Molasses Control Order, 1961, 33-1/3% of the price is required to be accounted for and funded separately by the producers and to be utilised for creation of adequate storage facilities. In order to ease the situation on an immediate basis, it has been decided to export 4.75 lakh tonnes of molasses at present through State Trading Corporation.

In addition, a quantity of 100 lakh litres of alcohol has also been permitted for export. This will enable the distilleries to convert more molasses into alcohol.

Steps For Effective Working of Thermal Power Projects in Rajasthan

8593. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken for the effective working of thermal power projects situated in Rajasthan State; and

(b) the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Kota Thermal Power Project is under execution in Rajasthan. The project envisages construction of two units of 110 MW each under Stage I and two units of 210 MW each under Stage II. The first 110 MW unit was commissioned on 17-1-1983. Continuous and persistent help and guidance were rendered by Ministry ofEnergy and Central Electricity Authority to Rajasthan State Electricity Board during the period of construction. Assistance has also been rendered to RSEB in the matter of training of Operation and Maintenance Staff. As per standard procedure for execution of Thermal Units, immediately after commissioning this unit was closed down for bearing inspection and checking up of left-out items. Normally this activity takes about three months. However, on account of acute power supply situation prevailing in Rajasthan at that time, Ministry of Energy persuaded BHEL to complete this work in the minimum possible time and also to send their senior expert to help Rajasthan to recommission and operate the unit Consequenly, this unit was brought back on bars by 9-3-1983, i.e. within much less time than taken in normal course.

2. At present, this unit is operating at partial output only as the coal handling plant is still under process of completion and the coal is being fed to the boiler by temporary makeshift arrangement. The coal handling plant is expected to be completed by September, 1983 when the unit is expected to give its full output.

3. The second 110 MW unit is expected to be commissioned in May, 1983

4. Stage II of the Project (2×210 MW) is expected to give benefits during the Seventh Five Year Plan-Unit 1 by June, 1986 and Unit-2 by March, 1987.

Scheme to increase Drug Production

8594. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last four years, Government had announced three schemes to increase the production of drugs in the country but they have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the particulars of the schemes announced and the reasons for non-implementation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a major part of the capacity in the drug industry remains to be regularised;

(d) if so, the details thereof, with reasons for non-regularisation; and

(e) what schemes, if any, are in the offing for implementation during 1983 for production boost?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) No, Sir Subsequent to the Drug Policy 1978 which provided for regularisation of excess production subject to certain conditions, Government announced the following schemes:-

(i) August/September 1980 scheme of recognition of productive installed capacity/regularisation of excess production as modified vide Press Note dt. 17.10.81.

(ii) November, 1980 scheme of Automatic Growth of capacity of 25% and

(iii) April, 1982 scheme of re-endorsement of capacity as a measure for increasing utilisation of capacity.

(c) A total number of 63 applications have been received under the policy relating to re-endorsement of capacity and almost all these cases have been finalised and Department of Industrial Development (SIA) are issuing the nacessary endorsements for eligible items where the companies are submitting the original industrial approvals to them.

62 companies have submitted 71 applications under the policy announced in August-1 September, 1980. Decisions in respect of all the cases of Indian companies three cases of Indian-MR TP companies and 11 cases of foreign companies have since been taken. The remaining 28 applications are at various stages of processing.

Only one application was received under the schemes of Automatic Growth and that has already been finalised.

(d) While the decision regarding regularisation of excess production under Drug Policy of 1978 was in hand, Government's Policy regarding recognition of capacity was announced in August/September, 1980 which was to be applied to drugs and ph-armacuticals as per Press Note dt 17.10.81. The delay in implementation of the scheme regarding recognition of capacity announced in August/September, 1980 has been due to the priority given to the disposal of the time bound applications received under the subsequent more liberal policy of re-endorsement of capacity announced in April, 1982. Howevr, the processing of the applications received under 1980 policy is now being finalised.

(e) Government have again announced another scheme regarding re-endorsement of capacity as on 31.3.83. under the Press Note dt. 8.4 83.

Further, the grant of additional capacities for bulk drugs and formulations under the normal industrial licensing procedures is continuing,

राजस्थान में बिजली की मांग और उत्पादन

8595. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को इस समय कितने यूनिट बिजली की आवश्यकता है तथा इसकी तुलना में वहां कितने यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(ख) राजस्थान में कहां-कहां और कौन-कौन से विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र हैं तथा वर्ष 1983 के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर नये संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) अन्य राज्यों से राजस्थान कितने मैगावाट और यूनिट बिजली ले रहा है तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या-क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) 29.3.83 से 13.4.83 तक के पखवाड़े के दौरान राजस्थान में औसत ऊर्जा उपलब्धता 12.96 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन थी। इसकी तुलना में आवश्यकता 15.27 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन थी। इस प्रकार कमी लगभग 15% रही थी। राजस्थान में स्थित केन्द्रों से ऊर्जा का उत्पादन बहुत मामूली था। राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र, भाखड़ा तथा ब्यास परियोजनाओं, केन्द्रीय स्वामित्व वाले बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र तथा सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों तथा मध्य प्रदेश (सतपुड़ा से राजस्थान के हिस्से से) विद्युत की सप्लाई करके अधिकांश विद्युत की उपलब्धता की गई थी।

(ख) राजस्थान के विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों के नाम और उनके स्थान नीचे दिए गए है :-

(1) बंदी जिले में जवाहर सागर जल विद्युत केन्द्र।

(2) चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में राणाप्रताप सागर जल विद्युत केन्द्र।

(3) चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र।

कोटा में नया संयंत्र ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है जहां 110 मेगावाट के पहले यूनिट को जनवरी, 1983 में चालू किया गया था। इस ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का दूसरा यूनिट 1983 के दौरान चालू किया जाएगा।

(ग) 1 अप्रैल से 20 अप्रैल, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान द्वारा अन्य राज्यों से ली गई बिजली की मात्रा यूनिट और मेगावाट में नीचे दी जाती है :-

क्र०सं०	राजस्थान से बाहर संयंत्रों का नाम	बिजली की यूनिट की मात्रा (एल. यू.)	5.4 83 को व्यस्ततम समय में राजस्थान द्वारा प्राप्त की गई मात्रा मेगावाट में
1.	भाखड़ा	499.96	253 (भाखड़ा, देहर और पोंग से)
2.	देहर	339 28	
3.	पोंग	256.91	
4.	सिंगरौली (उ० प्र०)	294.27	62
5.	चम्बल और सतपुड़ा (म० प्र०)	112.76	33
6.	बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से स्थानीय सहायता	61.26	137
7.	आर० ए० पी० एस०	822.28	165

Retention Price and Subsidies on Single Super Phosphate

8596. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are revising/reviewing the retention price and

subsidies on single super phosphate to be manufactured by new units set up after 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Single Super-phosphate was brought under statutory price control in May, 1982. Simultaneously, a new scheme of differential level of subsidy was introduced. Under this scheme, fair ex-factory price and subsidy is determined for each manufacturer. The investment cost of the new Single Super phosphate units is being duly taken into account in determining their fair ex-factory price and subsidy.

विदेशों में भारतीय श्रमिकों को हुई कठिनाइयां

8597. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न देशों में कितने भारतीय श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनकी देख-रेख और सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदार भारत सरकार के किसी अधिकारी अथवा एजेंसी को सौंपी गई है ;

(ग) क्या अनेक श्रमिकों ने, जो दूसरे देशों में गये थे, यह शिकायत की है कि विदेशों में उन्हें रोगार दिलाने के लिए लाइसेंसीकृत एजेंसियों ने उनसे 4 से 10 हजार रुपये तक प्रति श्रमिक के हिसाब से लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार श्रमिक सप्लाई करने वाली एजेंसियों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने तथा विदेशों की श्रमिकों संबंधी मांग की पूर्ति के लिये एक नियम के गठन करने का है, जिससे श्रमिकों को वेतन का पूरा भुगतान तथा उन्हें आधा वेतन के भुगतान और उनके पासपोर्ट अवैध कब्जे में रखना आदि जैसे शोषण से मुक्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके तथा विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित की जा सके ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) पश्चिम एशिया और उत्तरी अफ्रीका के देशों में भारतीय श्रमिकों की अनुमानित संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। जो इन देशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय दूतावास अपने कर्तव्यों के एक भाग के रुप में, इन देशों में भारतीय श्रमिको के हितों का भी ध्यान रखते है।

(ग) इस ससथ देस में कोई भी लाइसेन्स-धारी भर्ती एजेंसियां नहीं है। एजेन्टों द्वारा इच्छुक उत्प्रवासियों से भारी धनराशि लेने की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(घ) चूंकि कोई भी लाइसेन्सधारी एजेंसियां नहीं हैं, इसलिए लाइसेन्स रद्द करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तथापि, प्रत्येक मामले में शिकायत की जांच करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है और शिकायत का समाधान हो जाने के बाद ही और आगे अनुमति दी जाती है। विदेशी जन-शक्ति निगम की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने कुछ समय पूर्व विचार किया था लेकिन इसे व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया।

विवरण

विभिन्न देशों में भारतीय श्रमिकों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	देश का नाम	भारतीय श्रमिकों की अनुमानित संख्या
1.	कुवैत	1,15,000
2.	कतार	40,000
3.	बहरीन	50,000
4.	यूनाटेड अरब अमीरात (यू० ए० ई०)	2,50,000
5.	सउदी अरब	1,00,000
6.	पीपल्स डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक आफ यमन (पी० डी० आर० वाई०)	2,000
7.	वाई० ए० आर०	6,000
8.	इराक	60,000
9.	लीबिया	40,000
10.	ओमान	1,00,000

Amount Collected as Cess with Excise Duty for Welfare of Bidi Workers in all the Districts of U.P.

8598. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to State :

(a) the amount collected as cess for the welfare of bidi workers along with the excise duty in each district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) amount spent on welfare in each district ; and

(c) the details of the welfare measures ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The district-wise figures of collection of cess are not available. However, a sum of Rs. 20.57 lakhs was collected as cess alongwith excise duty in Uttar Pradesh during 1982 for Bidi Workers Welfare Fund.

(b) District-wise figures of amounts spent on welfare of beedi workers are not available. However, approximately Rs. 28.25 lakhs were spent during 1982-83 in Allahabad region comprising the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The welfare measures include setting up of static and mobile dispensaries reservation of beds in T.B. hospitals for beedi workers, grant of scholarships for the sons and daughters of beedi workers and grant of subsidy for construction of houses, etc.

Decisions to Regularise Excess Capacity in High Technology Bulk Drugs

8599. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have decided to regularise excess capacity in high technology bulk drugs and their formulation : and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) As per the April 1982 Press Note of the Industry Ministry, reendorsement of capacity with the addition of one-third to the best production during the 5 year period ending March 1982, provided the production exceeded 125% of

the licensed capacity, is available toFERA & MRTP companies only in respect of items included in Appendix I to the Industrial Policy Press Note of February 1973. The reendorsement is thus available to foreign co-companies only in respect of high technology drug intermediates and bulk drugs produced from basic stages and conculation based thereon. In the case of Indian companies such reendorsement is available for all drugs and pharmaceuticals. A Similar Press Note in respect of production upto March 1983 has since been issued by the Industry Ministry on 8.4.1983.

Expenditure on Research and Development Units of Drug Companies

8600. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a Statement showing :

(a) how many drug companies in India have got research and development units in India ; and

(b) what is the amount of expenditure incurred by them during last two years, (Figures may be given company-wise including public undertakings) ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Seventy three drug manufacturing concerns have recognised Research and Development units with them. The amount of expenditure reportedly incurred by these concerns during the years indicated to the extent available is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Annual Expenditure	
		Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambala Sarabhai Enterprises, Baroda	82-83	112.9
2.	Amrutanjan Limited, Madras	79	20.6
3.	The Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Calcutta	81-82	4.0
4.	Bharat Serums & Ceccines & Bharat Laboratories, Bombay	81-82	0.4
5.	The Boots Co. (I) Limited, Bombay	78	80.2
6.	Cadila Laboratories, Ahmedabad	79	52.5
7.	The Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceuticals Laboratories Limited	81-82	1 0
8.	Cibatul Limited, Gujarat State	81-82	14.5
9.	Dey's Medical Stores (Mfg.) Limited, Calcutta	80	9.3
10.	E.I.D. Parry (India) Pvt. Limited, Madras.	79	14.6
11.	E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	81	12.5

1	2	3	4
12.	The Fairdeal Corporation Pvt. Limited, Bombay	79-80	13.5
13.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune	81-82	142.38
14.	Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd , Bombay	81	165.0
15.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi	81-82	45.5
16.	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kerala	80-81	5.0
17.	Kothari Centre of Gastroenterology, Calcutta	78-79	17.6
18.	Nitsen Laboratories, Thane	80-81	3.4
19.	Organon (India) Limited, Calcutta	81	35.3
20.	Raptakos Brett & Co. Limited, Bombay	80	26.4
21.	Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay	81-82	54.0
22.	Roche Products Limited, Bombay	81-82	13.1
23.	Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay	79	11.6
24.	Sandoz (India) Limited, Bombay	81-82	135.3
25.	Searle (India) Limited, Bombay	81	20.0
26.	Suhrid Geigy Chem & Pharm. Ltd , Ahmedabad	79-80	134.5
27.	Suneeta Laboratories Ltd., Indore	78-79	0.9
28.	Synbiotics Limited., Baroda	80-81	9.4
29.	Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited, Madras	79-80	4.7
30.	Uniloids Limited, Hyderabad	79-80	40.0
31.	Unique Chemicals, Bombay	77-78	0.6
32.	Warner Hindustan Limited, Hyderabad	80	16.9
33.	Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., Bombay	78-79	26.6
34.	Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Baroda	79	100.9
35.	The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta	80-81	96.9
36.	Andhra Sugars Limited, Tanuku	78-79	0.3
37.	Anil Starch Products Ltd., Ahmedabad	81	8.6

1	2	3	4
38.	Atul Products Limited, Gujarat	80	35,9
39.	Biological Evans Ltd., Hyderabad	81	13.0
40.	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Limited, Calcutta	81-82	5 32
41.	Chemoxyn Pvt., Ltd,, Bombay	78-79	30.9
42.	Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay	79	45.7
43.	Duphar Interfran Ltd., Bombay	80	5.5
44.	Ethnor Limited, Bombay	79	6.5
45.	Franco-Indian Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	76-77	2.9
46.	Gharda Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	82	36.2
47.	Gufic Laboratories, Bomay	81	1.9
48.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corpn. Limited, Bombay	80-81	2.0
49.	IDL Chem'cals Limited, Hyderabad	81	41.5
50.	Indo-Pharma Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited Bombay	81-82	17.0
51.	Inge Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	77-78	4.9
52.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Bombay	81-82	12.5
53.	Lupin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	80-81	14.2
54.	Maize Products, Ahmedabad	81-82	2.8
55.	Miles India Limited, Baroda	80	2.9
56.	Nuchem Plastic Limited, Faridabad	81-82	25.0
57.	Pfizer Limited, Bombay	77	65.4
58.	Rallis India Limited, Bombay	78-79	3.8
59.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi.	81	43.2
60.	RCA Pharm Lab., Bombay	79	4.0
61.	Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., Calcutta	79	3.4
62.	S.G. Fine Chemical Pvt Ltd., Bombay	79	0 7
63.	Smith Kline & French (India) Ltd., Bangalore	81-82	96.2
64.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta	81-82	7.0

1	2	3	4
65.	Standard Organics Ltd., Hyderabad	79-80	1.7
66.	Sunil Synchem Ltd., Alwar (Raj.)	79-80	0.8
67.	T.T.K. Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Madras	80-81	2.2
68.	Unichem Laboratories Ltd., Bombay	80-81	35.8
69.	Uni-Sankyo Limited, Hyderabad	81-82	2.9
70.	Zandu Pharmaceutical works Ltd., Bombay,	81-82	3.0
71.	The Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Poona.	81-82	415.0
72.	Ciba Geigy of India Limited, Bombay	81-82	266.0
73.	Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Bombay	80-81	221.1

Advertisements to Small Language Newspapers in Karnataka

8601. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising & Visual publicity has recently reduced the advertisements to small newspapers, particularly language newspapers;

(b) if so the maximum amount-advertisements - given to small language newspapers in Karnataka state during the year 1982, language - wise; and

(c) the reasons for the reduction of advertisements to small newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) no, sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Awards to Small Indian Language Newspapers

8602. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to institute awards to small Indian language newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, sir. :

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Plant at Haldia

8503. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is there a fertilizer plant at Haldia, wes Bengal ;

(b) what was the original date of commissioning of the plant ;

(c) what is the actual date of commissioning of the same ;

(d) what is the reason for abnormal delay ;

(e) what is the installed capacity of the plant ;

(f) what has been the actual out- turn from this plant to this date ;

(g)what has been the total cost to build the factory including cost of land ; and

(h) what amount has been drawn so far by all employees including the General Manager as salaries, allowances and all types of other emoluments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) yes, sir.

(b) The original date of commissioning of the plant was October, 1976

(c) The Methanol and urea plants are expected to be commissioned by July, 1983 and that of Nitrophosphate and Soda Ash by October, 1983.

(d) The delay has been due to various reasons viz. delay of supply of some critical equipments and unfavourable labour situation during construction, non - availability of required quantum of power from west Bengal State Electricity Board ; design deficiencies and repeated equipment failures during commissioning stage There were also recent break downs during commissioning trials during January, 1983.

(e) The installed capacity of the plant is as following :—

Item	Capacity
(i) Nitrophosphate	3,79,000 TPA
or NPK	5,00,000 TPA
(ii) Urea	1,65,000 TPA
(iii) Soda Ash	60,000 TPA
(iv) Methanol	41,250 TPA

(f) About 1450 MT of Methanol has been produced in the plant during trial runs.

(g) A total sum of around Rs. 312 crores has been incurred till March, 1983.

(h) An amount of Rs. 15,15,88,366 has been drawn as salaries, allowances and other types of emoluments by the employees including General Manager till December, 1982.

गुजरात में पाइपलाइनों से तेल की चोरी

8604. **श्री शान्तु भाई पटेल** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में, गुजरात में धनेज में तेल की पाइपलाइन से तेल की चोरी का एक मामले का पता चला है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य स्थानों से अब तक सूचित किए गए तेल की चोरी के ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में अथवा इससे पहले हुई तेल की चोरी के मामलों में कोई गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं और क्या इन मामलों में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों का हाथ होने का सन्देह है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मित्र) : (क) जी, हां। 31.12.82 को तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के धनेज गांव के एक भूमि मालिक से सूचना प्राप्त की गई जिसमें यह बताया गया कि उसकी भूमि में से आने वाली पाइपलाइन से तेल टपक रहा है। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की अहमदाबाद परियोजना के अधिकारी उस स्थान पर गये और पुलिस द्वारा निरीक्षण किये जाने के पश्चात् पाइपलाइन, जिसमें छेद पाया गया था, की मरम्मत की गई और 1.1.83 को इसके द्वारा काम आरंभ किया गया। स्थल से कई औजार मिले। तद्नुसार 1.1.83 को कालोल पुलिस स्टेशन के पास प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई थी।

(ख) गुगरात में गोटा गांव के समीप ट्रंक पाइपलाइन में छिद्र का एक और ऐसा मामला 6.10.82 को रिपोर्ट किया गया था।

(ग) अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारियों नहीं की गई हैं, और इन मामलों में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के किसी कर्मचारी का हाथ होना नहीं माना गया है।

Upward Revision in Price of Coal

8605. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have submitted a report by which the upward revision of the price of coal has been stopped;

(b) whether since the last price revision of coal in may, 1982 the coal industry has been pressing for a further upward revision of the price of coal and whether Government have considered the report submitted by the Bureau; and

(c) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been requested to study the cost of production of coal industry with a view to recommending appropriate prices for coal. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have not yet submitted their report to the Government.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

8606. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं को कारगर बनाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ;

(ख) क्या लोगों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए मैदानी क्षेत्रों के अनुपात में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी तकनीकी कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, और

(ग) बर्फ से ढके क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त किए गये कर्मचारियों के लिए क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की गई हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) सरकार पहाड़ी इलाकों में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए पहले से ही उदार नीति अपना रही है तथा इस प्रकार के इलाकों में आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान कर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर/संयुक्त डाकतारघर खोले जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां। तथापि, पहाड़ी इलाकों में स्टाफ की मंजूरी को उचित महत्त्व दिया जाता है।

(ग) बर्फ से अच्छादित क्षेत्रों में तैनात स्टाफ को विशेष भत्ते दिए जाते हैं।

Formation of Special Implementation Cell for Welfare of SCs and STs

8607. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had instructed all Ministries during 1969 to form Special Implementation Cell for Welfare of SCs/STs at their headquarters as well as at the headquarters of their subordinate Deptts./Offices ;

(b) if so, the dates, on which such Cells were formed in the Ministry of Communications and in the office of the D.G.P. & T., New Delhi and the present strength of staff posted in such Cells, separately;

(c) are Government aware that the delayed formation of such Cells and inadequate staffing is a violation of Government instructions and an act against the interests of SC/ST officials; and

(d) if so, what steps have been and are being taken to form such Cells at the level of Circle/Department and provide adequate staff in such Cells functioning in the Ministry of Communications and office of the D.G.P. & T., New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) In 1969, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued instructions to set up a small Cell in each Ministry to assist the Liaison Officer to discharge his duties effectively and to ensure compliance to the orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issued from time to time.

In the Ministry (Main), the Majority of employees belong to CSS/CSSS/CSCS and recruitment to these services is through the Deptt. of Personnel & A.R. The function of this Ministry in this regard is limited to intimation of break-up etc. of the vacancies meant for SC/ST to that Deptt. Looking to the quantum of work involved, the need for formation of a separate Cell was not felt. However, the Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs had recommended in 1982 for setting up a Cell in the Ministry (Main). Accordingly, a proposal to set up the Cell in this Ministry (Main) is under process.

In the D.G.P. & T., the Cell was set up on 22.7 1980 and has presently a complement of three whole-time and seven part-time officers.

Such Cells are not required to be constituted for each of the Circles according to the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, in accordance with those orders, Liaison Officers along with supporting staff have been appointed in the Ministry (main), Director General, Posts Telegraphs and P&T circle offices to look after the interests of SC ST officials.

Boundary Disputes Between NDMC and DMC on New Delhi and South Parliamentary Constituencies

8608. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there has been a dispute regarding boundaries / area covered by New Delhi and South Delhi parliamentary constituencies ;

(b) if so, the points of dispute;

(c) Whether NDMC notice board gives one map showing NDMC boundary and certain maps prepared give different shape to the map ;and

(d) if so, what is the correct position according to the survey of India map?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) and (b) The Election Commission has no information regarding any dispute

regarding the boundaries of 1 - New Delhi and 2 - South Delhi parliamentary Constituencies as described in the Delimitation of parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976. However, the Commission received a representation on 13th Junuary, 1983 from one of the contesting candidates at the general elections on 15th February, 1983 from No, 2 Laxmibai Nagar Metropolitan Council constituency of Delhi regarding wrong inclusion of names of voters of a certain area (area to the west of Safdarjung Hospital and South of Ring Road from 'B' Avenue, Sarojini Nagar) in New Delhi parliamentary constituency which according to him was outside the boundary of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) and (d) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has intimated that it has issued no authorised map for dispaly etc. and the survey of India do not survey parliamentary constituency boundaries and as such these are not shown on their maps However, according to the Survey of India, the Delhi Guide Map. 1st Edition, 1978 published by the Survey of India shows Municipal Foundary between Delhi and New Delhi surveyed by them and authenticated by NDMC officials. The Chief Electoral officer, Delhi has also intimated that before a decision was taken in the matter by the Electoral Registration officer, New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency the position was also got clarified from NDMC and that on the basis of information given by the committee the disputed area was falling in New Delhi parliamentary Constituency. The NDMC has also stated that it is maintaining the water supply and electricity in the area in question, the house - tax in respect of the buildings existing in that area is also being recovered by the NDMC and the building plans for new construction and additions and alterations in the area are also sanctioned by NDMC.

Broadcast of News in Hindi

8609. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) What are reasons that during news broadcast in Hindi the volume of the voice is not kept static and it increases/ decreases off and on thereby making the hearing of the news troublesome; and

(b) Steps taken to improve the programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN TAE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the news bulletins broadcast on the short - wave. It may be mentioned that waxing and waning (called' Fading' in technical language) of the Radio signal is sometimes an unavoidable feature of short - wave transmissions; this phenomenon is caused by natural disturbances in the ionosphere,

(b) AIR has already drawn up a plan to net -work all the Stations through *Insat Ib.* Once the net - work plan of AIR stations is implemented, such relays including the news bulletins can be received by the other stations of AIR via the Satellite, which will be interference free.

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से बिजली का उत्पादन

8610. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुल कितनी बिजली उत्पादन इकाइयां हैं तथा उनके द्वारा 1981-82 और 1983 (अब तक) के दौरान, प्रत्येक वर्ष, कितनी बिजली पैदा की गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों की तुलना में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों को बिजली का उत्पादन करने की अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) इस समय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की 142 और निजी क्षेत्र की 6 विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिटें है। वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1983 (जनवरी-फरवरी) में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथा निजी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक केन्द्र द्वारा उत्पादित की गई विद्युत की मात्रा क्रमश: उपाबंध । तथा 2 में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6485/83)

(ख) जी. नहीं। निजी क्षेत्र की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 1429 मेगावाट है जिसमें 1153 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत तथा 276 मेगावाट जल विद्युत है। सार्वजनिक यूनिटों की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 32536 मेगावाट है जिसमें 19377 मेगा० ताप विद्युत, 860 मेगा० न्यूक्लीय तथा 12299 मेगा० जल विद्युत शामिल है ।

(ग) निजी क्षेत्र की विद्यमान उत्पादन यूनिटें विद्युत का उत्पादन कर रही हैं।

Production of Drug Formulations by M/S Pfizer & Glaxo

8611. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many items of drug formulations are being produced by M/s pfizer and Glaxo under notification No.3 (3) /65 Ch /II dt. 27th may 1969 active ingredients of each composition whether imported or indigenous and since when there product are being manufactured;

(b) Whether any of these formulations in produced by these companies in excess of the capacity, if so, what action has been taken by Government against these companies for violating notification dt. 27th may, 1969.;

(c) Whether the major bulk drugs involved in the manufacture of the said formulations have produced by these two companies themselves or they have been procuring from other source if so, the details of these sources; and

(d) When the said notification was withdrawn; who issued the withdrawal order and under what provisions of I (D&R) Act it was issued?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) to (c) On the withdrawl of the exemption notification of 1969 referred to M/s pfizer applied for the grant of a COB licence for one item-

Name of the item	Date of Commencement of production	Ingredients	source
Amebiotic Caps.	1970	Oxytetracycline	Own
		Chloroquine phosphate	Canalised
		Diiodohydroxy quinoline	Indigenous

The application has been rejected. The item is treated as unauthorised. Further action will be taken when a general policy decision is arrived at an such instances of unauthorised production.

M/S Glaxo similarly applied for a COB licence for 134 drug formulations. This application is in the process of being finalised and the details can therefore be indicated only after it is finally disposed of The items found ineligible for the grant of COB licence will have to be treated as unauthorised and will await a general decision.

(d) The withdrawal notification was issued by Department of Industrial Development under the I (D&R) Act on 30th August. 1978.

Details of Applications by Drug Firms

8612. SHRI SAMINUDDIN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) What are the details submitted by companies in their applications before obtaining registration certificates, particularly; M/s pfizer, May and Baker, Cynamide and Glaxo;

(b) Whether it is a fact that instructions were earlier issued by his Ministry that products indicated in Forms A & B by the applicants would be covered under registration certificates; and

(c) On what basis have the raw materials been released so far and how it has been ensured that the units do not introduce new products under the guise of registration certificates?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As the matter of Registration was initiated in 1952 under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, the details submitted by the Companies in their applications are being collected from the authorities concerned.

(b) Yes, sir. Instructions were issued in 1952 that the Registration Certificate will cover only those items which were being produced and which were applied for as required by the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

(c) The release of canalised raw materials which is governed by the Distribution policy of the year is made on the basis of formulation capacities where given on the licences / registration letters, and on the basis of past consumption where such indication is not available.

Promotion of Staff Artists Specialised as Film Editors, Sound Recordists Etc.

8613. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the staff artists of specialised category in Doordarshan such as Film Editors, sound Recordists, make by artists, Cameramen, announcers, etc. were considered for Departmental promotions/ selections as producers Grade II sometime in 1793, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff belonging to the above categories who were duly qualified/ experienced for promotion as producers Grade II were not considered in subsequent departmental promotions/selections thus depriving them of their legitimate and rightful claim promotion, if so, what are the reasons therefor and what is the number of the staff artists affected as a result thereof (category-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN : (a) 30 Doordarshan staff Artists in the fee- scale of Rs. 215 and above who were in 12 categories and who had rendered service for five years and more were considered and interviewed for appointment against some of the vacancies of producers Grade II advertised for direct recruitment in February, 1973. Out of this, six staff Artists were selected

(b) The posts of producer Grade II are being filled by promotion as well as direct recruitment as per recruitment rules prescribed later in 1979. The persons possessing the qualifying service are considered for promotion and those filfilling the qualification preseribed can also apply for direct recruitment vacancies.

Licensed Capacity for Manufacture of D.M.T.

8614. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) what are the licensed/installed capacities-party-wise for manufacture of DMT:

(b) who are the producers of mono ethylene glycol in the country;

(c) what is their installed/licensed capacities for MEG; and

(d) is there any proposal to further license for DMT and MEG ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The unit-wise capacities for the manufacture of DMT are as follows :

S.No.	Name of the party	Licensed capacity (tonnes/annum)	Installed capacity (tonnes/annum)
1.	Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Limited	60,000	—
2.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited	35,000	—
3.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn Limited	30,000	30,000
4.	J.K. Synthetics Limited	4,000	—

(b) and (c) The unit-wise capacities for the manufacture of MEG are follows :

S.No.	Name of the party	Licensed capacity (tonnes/annum)	Installed capacity (tonnes/annum)
1.	National Organic Chemicals Ltd.	10,000	10,000
2-	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	20,000	20,000

Besides, a letter of intent for the manufacture of 25,000 tonnes/annum of MEG has been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation.

(d) A decision will be taken in due course.

Amount Sanctioned to Gandhi Peace Foundation to Set up Training Centres for Craftsman Ship

8615. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry has sanctioned some amount to a Voluntary organisation Gandhi Peace Foundation for the eastablishment of apprenticeship training centres in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, details of the amount sanctioned and the details of the training centres established from 1979 to 1982 under the this training scheme; and

(c) total number of tribals covered by this training scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Corruption/Grafting Cases

8616. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of corruption/grafting cases detected in his Ministry during the period from January 1983 to March, 1983;

(b) out of the total number of cases of corruption/grafting, how many were reported by outsiders and how many were detected by officials of his Ministry;

(c) number of persons punished alongwith the nature and quantum of punishment given and number of cases pending under investigation; and

(d) future preventive steps taken to eradicate corruption?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) None.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Polyester Film

8617. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the units which have been licensed/letters of intent issued for manufacture of polyester film capacity of each unit, location and estimated cost of each project; and

(b) whether Government are considering to further license capacities for polyester film in view of huge demand of this item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Particulars of the units for which industrial license/letters of intent have been issued for the manufacture of polyester film are as follows:

S.No.	Name of the unit	Capacity in tonnes/ annum	Location	Estimated investment on fixed assets as indicated in their application in Rs./crores
1.	Garware Plastics and Polyester Ltd.	1500	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	9.97
2.	The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited	2000	Gajraula (U.P.)	7.37
3.	Orient Polylamina Private Limited	1000	District Jamshedpur (Bihar)	1.27

The capacity already approved is considered adequate for the Present.

Radio and T.V. Sets Without Valid Licences

8618. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of radio and television sets are working without proper licences;

(b) if so, the approximate number of unlicensed radio and T.V. sets working in the country and particularly in Delhi;

(c) what is the amount realised from the owners of unlicensed radio and T.V. sets during the last three years, year-wise, in Delhi;

(d) what measures are being taken to unearth all the radio and T.V. sets which are working without proper licences; and

(e) whether any action can be taken against the owners of unlicensed radio and T.V. sets besides fine and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Year	Amount collected (in lakhs)
1980	Rs. 4.82
1981	Rs. 8.07
1982	Rs. 11.20

(d) The Department has an effective anti-evasion machinery spread all over the country. Apart from regular inspections, special antipiracy drives are also organised for the detection of unlicensed sets.

(e) In case the owners of unlicensed sets do not deposit the fine plus fee within a

specified time, prosecution can be launched against them in the Court of Law under the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933.

Publication of New edition, of 'Buddh Dharma Ke 2500 Varsh'

8619. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a book titled "Buddh Dharma Ke 2500 Varsh" published by the Publications Division is rarely available and a demand for publications of its new edition has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the time by which the new edition of this book will be published; and

(c) if not, the number of Copies of the book in the stock of the Publications Division at present and the time by which a new edition will be brought out in case all these copies are sold out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) "Buddh Dharma Ke 2500 Varsh" was published in December, 1956 with a print order of 10,200 copies. 8,000 copies (approx.) were sold over two decades. The balance of unsold stock was disposed of by distributing it free to libraries/educational institutions etc. There is no demand from the book trade/educational institutions for this book and there is no proposal at present to bring out a reprint/new edition of this book.

Creation of Substandard Telegraph Engineering Divisions and Postal Division

8620. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any sub-standard Telegraph Engineering Divisions/Sub Divisions and Postal Divisions have been created during the past 5 years in any telecom/postal circles of the country, by bifurcating the existing divisions, taking into account the special conditions and circumstances of the regions concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the dates on which they have been created in each case; and

(c) whether the pending cases for the creation of more such Divisions/Sub Divisions are prepared to be cleared soon in view of the need for expansion of telecom. and postal net-work in the country during the International Telecom.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) *Telegraph*

No Sir.

Postal

Only three Sub-standard Postal Divisions have been created by bifurcating the existing Postal Divisions during the last five years.

(b) *Telegraph*

Does not arise.

Postal

The details of these Divisions are as under :

Name of the Dn.	Name of the Circle	Date of sanction
Andaman and Nikobar Islands.	West Bengal	19.4. 1979
Chamba	North Western	19.6. 1979.
Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir	11.4. 1979.

(c) *Telegraph*

No. such case is pending.

Postal

A ban was imposed by the Ministry of Finance in the year 1979 on creation of posts not covered b y approved yardsticks. The standards for creation of Postal Division were made more Liberal in the year 1980 when the bifurcation of a Postal Division was permitted when its aggregate workload reaches the level of 2.6 points instead of 2.9 points. There is no scope for further relaxation of these standards for creation of Postal Divisions in a particular region.

Development of Telecommunication and Postal Facilities in Rural Areas

8621. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an EDBO used to be upgraded to the status of EDSO on the provision of a P.C.O. five years ago so as to enable the P.C.O. facility for longer period to the public;

(b) if so, the number of EDBOs upgraded to the status of EDSOs since the inception of this procedure;

(c) whether Government reversed this decision resulting in a definite setback to development of telecom and postal facilities in rural areas;

(d) if so, the date of the decision not to upgrade any EDBO to the status of EDSO and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to change this decision and allow the upgradation as before in the interest of development of P&T facilities for longer periods in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (a) During the period 17-7-78 to 3-3- 81 orders were in force for upgradation of EDBOs provided with PCOs to the level of EDSOs. This was, however, not related to longer working hours because EDBOs provided with PCOs as well as EDSOs are required to work for 5 hours per day.

(b) 11207 extra departmental branch offices provided with public call offices were upgraded into extra departmental sub offices during the period.

(c) Such upgradations have been stopped. It is, however, not correct to say that this decision resulted in any setback to development of telecom. and postal facilities in rural areas. Developmental activities provided for in Annual plans have been duly pursued.

(d) Orders stopping upgradation of extra departmental branch offices into extra departmental sub offices were issued on 4-3-81. This was done as a detailed review of the policy was to be carried out.

(e) In the light of the review carried out, it has been decided that while P&T facilities will

continue to be developed in rural areas, there is no need to revive the earlier policy of upgradation of extra departmental branch offices on Provision of public call offices.

Prevention of Illegal Coal Mining

8622. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some illegal coal mines are running in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such illegal mines and whether the number has also increased while compared to 1980-81; and

(c) the specific steps have been taken by Government in collaboration with the States to stop such illegal mines and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The coal mines (Nationalisation) Acts were amended in 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act to carry on coal mining operations in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private parties except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. The Acts were also amended to make illegal coal mining a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment extending to a term of 3 years and a fine extending to Rs. 20, 000/ - .

The coal belt in the country is vast and as and when illegal extraction of coal is detected, it is reported to the Law Enforcing Agencies by Coal Companies. After the amendments of the Acts, under the guise of court orders in some cases' unauthorised mining of coal was taking place. The Supreme Court in their judgements dated 11 . 4 . 1980 and 7. 5. 1980 upheld these provisions of the Acts. After these judgements, illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons, at times, violate these provisions of Law and induldge in illegal coal mining. The Coal Companies and the State Governments are taking concerted action against the offenders. The State Government have already issued instructions to the district authorities to take punitive and preventive action under these Acts read with provisions of Indian Penal Code. The Coal Companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal extraction of coal is detected. Periodic raids are conducted both by the Security staff of the coal Companies and the State Governments.

Faqir Chand Committee Report on Structure of Service Conditions of EPF Employees

8623. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received Faqir Chand Committee report on the structure and service conditions of employees in E.P.F. Organisation ;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and which are the recommendations not accepted by Government ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the officers of the organisation are feeling demoralised at the inordinate delay in acceptance of the rationalisation of pay scales as recommended by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERANDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The particulars of the recommendations which have been accepted and of those which have not been accepted are given in the attached statements I and II. laid on the Table or the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8486/83]

(c) Proposals regarding rationalisation of the pay scales of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are presently under examination of the Government.

1	2	3	4	5
ए० आर० ई०	21.07	14.83	28.70	21.03
पोलैंड	13.82	14.28	23.97	23.77
ईरान	11.76	5.87	28.35	12.94
इराक	6.22	7.57	8.94	11.24
सं० रा० अमरीका	3.59	3.17	6.83	6.76
साऊदी अरब	2.35	1.18	5.92	3.61
आस्ट्रेलिया	1.96	1.64	2.75	2.59
एफ० जी० आर०	4.96	4.56	14.48	12.25
अन्य देश	58.98	51.57	111.21	95.09
योग	231.74	223.09	435.27	404.61

Rules/Regulations of D.A. Applicable to Employees of I.T.D.C.

8400. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules and regulations regarding the enhancement of the dearness allowances which are applied to the Central Government employees are also applicable to the employees of the ITDC; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any check/agency to ensure the timely application of the dearness allowance to the employees working in ITDC hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAITION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present, a dual system of dearness allowance is in vogue in ITDC as under :—

(i) Industrial Dearness Allowance @ Rs. 1.30 per point shift in All India consumer Price Index (1960=100) for nonofficer employees of hotel and catering establishments; and

(ii) Central DA formula for office s and employees of non-hotel and non-catering establishments of the Corporation.

(b) ITDC ensures that dearness allowance is paid to its employees in accordance with the formula applicable to them.

न्यायालयों में लम्बित पड़े दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के मुकदमे

8401. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय दिल्ली, पटना उच्च न्यायालय, पटना जिला न्यायालय तथा दानापुर अनुमंडलीय न्यायालय में दानापुर छावनी के कितने मामले लम्बित हैं;

(ख) दानापुर छावनी के वकीलों को फीस देने, अधिकारियों को टी० ए० और डी० ए० देने तथा स्टाम्प पेपर खरीदने में अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी है; और

(ग) छावनी बोर्ड के लम्बित मुकदमों

ı the time required for counting of votes nd declaration of results, elimination of ıe use of ballot boxes etc.

Relay of Shabad Kirtan from Golden Temple by Jullundur All India Radio

8626. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all necessary technical arrangements for the relay of Shabad Kirtan from the Golden Temple of Amritsar by the Jullundur Station of All India Radio have been completed , and

(b) if so, when the relay will start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relay will start after the timing and duration are decided.

Contract For Palghat Trunk Automatic Exchange

8627. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Union Government have taken a decision not to give contract for the palghat Trunk Automatic Exchange to the french Company;

(b) if so, whether the delay in taking a decision on the palghat unit has virtually crippled the P & T 's STD development programme;

(c) Whether according to the P & T import of STD lines should have started by now;

(d) if so, whether there is no indication as yet when a final decision on the contract is likely to be taken; and

(e) what were the main reasons for the delay in taking a final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No decision has been taken about the award of contract for this project.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) and (e) The offers received against the global tender invited by Indian Telephone Industries were found to be very much above the sanctioned cost. The scop of the project was, therefore, requced and shortlisted tenderers tenderers we]e asked to rebid. The offers received in response to these rebids as also a bi - lateral offer from M/s. CIT ALCATEL of France are now under process and decision is expected shortly.

Expansion of L. P. G. Plant (Phase -II) of ONGC

8628. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a proposal for the expansion of its existing Liquified petroleum Gas plant (phase II) ;

(b) if so, when the above plant is expected to expand its capacity ;

(c) when the expension work would be completed; and

(d) the details of the programme of O. N. G. C. in this regared?

(c) whether Government propose to take steps in the matter if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) There is a rational promotion policy in the Life Insurance Corporation for various categories of its officers and employees. Brief details are given below :

(i) *Promotion within Class III & Class IV employees and from Class IV to Class III.*

According to the promotion rules applicable to Class III & Class IV employees of the Corporation, the eligibility criteria for promotion from lower to higher cadres are based on specified length of service, qualifications and/or departmental tests and performance.

(ii) *Promotion to Class I*

Employees of Class II as well as Class III are eligible for promotion to the cadre of Class I.

According to the existing rules, direct recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Administrative Officers can be upto 40% of the vacancies. The rest are filled up by promotion from Class III. Superintendents and Higher Grade Assistants in Class III are eligible to be promoted to Class I.

Promotions are also made to the cadre of Class I from Development Officers in the cadre of Class II, and they are designated as Assistant Branch Managers (Development) on promotion. Class III employees are not eligible against the vacancies of Assistant Branch Manager (Development).

Generally, for promotion at all levels, length of service, qualifications, performance etc. are taken into account while drawing up panels for selection. Eligible candidates up to five times the vacancies notified are interviewed and selected by a prescribed committee constituted for the purpose.

(iii) *Promotion within Class I*

Within the cadre of Class I to higher levels, promotions are based on merit, suitability and seniority. Competent authorities at various levels are assisted by committees constituted for the purpose.

(iv) *Transfer*

All employees of the Corporation can be transferred from one office of the Corporation to another.

Some of the officers of the L.I.C. have not been transferred from their place of work for more than 10 years as it has not been found to be in the interest of the Corporation. It may not be correct to say that officers who have not been trasferred are stalling the progress of the Corporation in any way due to their alleged vested interest.

During a meeting taken by the Finance Minister on 14th February, 1983, the need for periodical transfers at all levels was impressed on the top executives of the L.I.C.

Export of Railway Engines and Coaches

8405. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is in a position to export railway engines and coaches abroad;

(b) if so, the number of railway, engines and coaches exported by our Railway authorities abroad during the last three years along with the names of such countries where they were exported; and

(c) the details regarding the foreign exchange earned through this trade ?

1	2	3	4
3.	Western Yamuna St. II	Haryana	16
4.	Orchha (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	90
5.	Pandiyar Punnapuzha	Tamil Nadu	100
6.	Cholatipuzha	Tamil Nadu	60
7.	Nellithorai	Tamil Nadu	50
8.	Upper Amaravathy	Tamil Nadu	30
9.	Shanmukha Nadi	Tamil Nadu	30
10.	Pandiyar Punnapuzha Tail race	Kerala	70
11.	Mananthwady (MPP)	Kerala	240
12.	Kuttiyadi Augmentation	Kerala	—
13.	Cauvery Development	Karnataka/ Tamil Nadu	—
14.	Mukerian	Punjab	207
15.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	134
16.	Shahpur Kandi	Punjab	94

Committee to go into justification of Departmentalisation of Contractual workers of Coal Washeries

8631. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any Committee to go into the justification and departmentalisation of contractual workers of coal Waseries in different categories ; if so, facts in details of the saidCommittee with the names of the Members and the recommendations made and the dates of the recommendations;

(b) whether the Committee is still functioning;

(c) whether all the recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बी०सी०सी०एल० के अधिकारियों के यात्रा भत्ते, दैनिक भत्ते

8632. **श्री ए०के० राय** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बी०सी०सी०एल० के उच्च पदस्थ दस अधिकारियों के यात्रा भत्तों और दैनिक भत्तों पर वर्ष बार कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों में सर्वाधिक यात्रा

भत्तों और दैनिक भत्तों का आहरण किया हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष में कुल कितनी धनराशि का आहरण किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश खर्च फालतू किया गया है यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Amount of Processed Arrears of EPF in Respect of Exempted/ Un - Exempted Establishments

8633. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of processed arrears in respect of exempted/ Un- exempted establishments covered under the Act;

(b) whether the Regional Commissioners only are competent to assess the dues and whether they are able to assess the dues in respect of all defaulters every month;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to delegate the powers to the Officers-in-Charge of sub-Regional Offices or to create additional posts of R.P.F. Commissioners or additional P.F. Commissioners so that the arrears are assessed under the statutory provisions in time; and

(d) the amount of unassessed arrears to be paid by the employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR ANDREHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to available information, the assessed amount of arrears as on 31-12-1982 was as given below :—

		Rs. in crores
Exempted establishments	—	18.90
Un-exempted establishments	—	42.01

(b) and (c) Till recently, only the Regional Commissioners were competent to assess the dues under section 7A of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. As the Regional Commissioners were generally overburdened and they simply could not cope with the work relating to assessment of dues, orders have since been issued vesting statutory powers for assessment of dues on the officers of the rank of Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in the various Regional and Sub-Regional offices by redesignating them.

(d) The amount of arrears can be determined only after completion of inquiry under Section 7A. It is not, therefore, possible to give an estimate of unassessed arrears.

Production of Betaionone and Vitamin 'A' by M/s. Glaxo

8634. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the large quantities of imported Seda-Ionone have been procured by Glaxo for the production of Beta-Ionone and Vitamin 'A' which have been classified as involving high technology, how these drugs have been categorised high technology drugs produced from these penultimates; and

(b) the quantity-imported/procured locally by Glaxo of these penultimates during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The company as reported that they used the following quantities of imported peeudo-Ionone procured from an export house on high seas purchase basis, exclusively for production of Beta- Ionone for export:—

1979-80	79 Tonnes
1980-81	65 Tonnes
1981-82	187 Tonnes

Their entire domestic production of Beta-Ionone for conversion to Vitamin 'A' has been reported to be from indigenous lemongrass oil. While the process for Beta-Ionone is classed as 'not high', the High Level Committee has carefully examined and recorded the

details of the criteria and reasons for considering the process of Vitamin'A' produced from lemongrass oil, as involving high technology.

Policy for Research in Manufacture of Basic Drugs

8635. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) whether any initative has been taken by Government for evolving any policy for carrying out research in the field of manufacture of basic drugs and pharmaceuticals ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts made in this regard as also in implementing such a policy ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The policy in this regard is contained in paragraphs 41, 72 and 77 to 83 (reproduced in the Annexure) of the Drug Policy Statement 1978, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House on 29.3. 1978. As regards the decision contained in para 41 such a decision cannot be implemented without amendment of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act to empower Government to impose fresh conditions in the Industrial Licences of foreign drug companies. Regarding the remaining decisions cited in the attached statement, the concerned research institutions and public sector undertakings are implementing them to the extent possible within the constraints of available resources etc.

Statement

41. Foreign companies whose turnover in drugs in the excess of Rs. 5 crores per annum shall be obliged (a) to have R & D facilities within the country on which capital investment should be at least 20% of their net block, and (b) to spend at least 4% of their sales turnover as recurring expenditure on R & D facilites.

xxx xxx . xxx

72. The recommendations that the public sector should set an example in respect of R & D activity by setting a part 5% of their net turn-over will be implemented to the extent possible, depending upon the funds available for such investment.

xxx xxx xxx

77. The setting up of a strong centre for R&D in enzymology and enzyme technology by the Department of Science & & Technology/CSIR will be considered after a view is taken on the report on the present status of Research in the field of applied microbiology in the CSIR laboratories.

78. All efforts would be made to prevent avoidable duplication of R & D activities between public sector units. While efforts are usually made in agreements currently being entered into for foreign technology by public sector units to provide for horizontal transfer of technology, a case by case view will be taken on existing Agreement within the parameters of those Agreements.

79. Public sector units will maintain the closed liaison with the R&D units of national laboratories, States institutions/other educational Institutions. Appropriate facilities will also be created in the identified institutions, where necessary, to promote time-bound completion of individual projects.

80. The Indian Council of Medical Research will be requested to concentrate their attention particularly on the discovery of newer drugs for tropical diseases.

81. Highest priority will be accorded to centrally directed research aimed at discovery of newer drugs for treatment of tropical diseases, anti-malarials, antifilarials,

anthelmintics and anti-leprotics. Research will be accelerated for new drugs for cardio-vascular ailments, metabolic disorders and contraception.

82. Integrated development of basic chemical raw materials and intermediates by the industries and R&D institutions in the country will be encouraged.

83. In respect of imported technologies, concurrent purchase of equipment to the extent not covered by indigenous manufacturers or by other competitive offers will alone be provided for.

Connection of 'B' Block Janakpuri with Janakpuri Telephone Exchange

8636. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'B' Block of Janakpuri, New Delhi is at present connected with Rajouri Garden, New Delhi Telephone Exchange ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other Blocks viz., 'A', 'C' and 'D' of Janankpuri are connected with Janakpuri Telephone Exchange ;

(c) whether Government are considering to connect 'B' Block of Janakpuri with Janakpuri Telephone Exchange which is quite nearer to 'B' Block Janakpuri ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS [SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL] : [a] Yes, Sir. The 'B' Block of Janakpuri is connected with the Rajouri Garden Telephone Exchange.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that 'A', 'C' and 'D' blocks of Janakpuri are connected to the Janakpuri Telephone exchange.

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to connect 'B' Block of Janakpuri to Janakpuri Telephone Exchange.

(d) The 'B' Block of Janakpuri is the only block which is connected to Rajouri Garden Exchange. This block could not be connected to Janakpuri Exchange because of want of capacity in the exchange. Earlier this Block was served by Cantonement Exchange. However, on expansion of Rajouri Garden Exchange in March, 1978, the 'B' Block was transferred to Rajouri Garden Exchange.

Establishment of more Electronic Telephone Exchange in the Country

8637. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that electronic exchanges have been established in India ;

(b) if so, at which places ;

(c) how are they functioning;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more electronic exchanges in the country during the year 1983-84 ; and

(e) if so, the sites selected, the programme of Government in this regard and the number of lines in each such exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kosikalan, Nainital and Ujhani in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) They are functioning satisfactory.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The following electronic exchanges are likely to be established during the year 1983-84.

1. Bombay :-

(i) Cooperge	IV	10,000 lines.
(ii) Bandra	I	10,000 lines.
(iii) Worli	III	10,000 lines.

2. Delhi :-

(i) Tis Hazari	IV	10,000 lines.
(ii) Idgah	IV	10,000 lines.

3. Almora (U.P.) :- 384 lines.

सी०सी०एल० द्वारा आदिवासियों / हरिजनों की भूमि को हड़पना

8638. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हजारीबाग जिले, की कोयला खानों के तोपा, हासगढ़ सुलिया, आरा, केदला, नापिल आदि कोयला खानों में सी०सी०एल० के बिना औपचारिक रूप से भूमि अधिग्रहण किए बिना मुआवजा दिये, बिना नौकरी दिए एवं बिना फसल की क्षतिपूर्ति किए आदिवासी हरिजन पिछड़े एवं अल्पसंख्यकों की जमीनें हड़प ली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन अधिकारी दोषी हैं और सरकार उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) यह कहना सच नहीं है कि सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० नेहजारीबाग जिला में टोपा, हसगारा, सुगिया, आरा, केडला, तपिन, आदि क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और अल्प संख्यकों की जमीन हथिया ली है । भूमि का अधिग्रहण भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अधीन हजारीबाग के जिला अधिकारियों के माध्यम से और कोयला धारी क्षेत्र (अधिग्रहण एवं विकास)अधिनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से किया गया है । जब कभी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है तो काश्तकारों को देय मुआवजे का भुगतान कर दिया गया है और किया जा रहा है । कम्पनी के प्रतिमानों के अनुसार काश्तकारों को रोजगार भी दिया गया है। काश्तकारों की सहमति के साथ भूमि-अधिग्रहण की बात तय होने के लिए बातचीत के दौरान तत्काल आवश्यकता के कारण जहाँ भूमि ली गई है वहां फसल का मुआवजा दिया रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा भूमि का अधिग्रहण

8639. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)सरकारीकरण के बाद कोल इंडिया लि० की विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा खानों के विस्तार एवं नई परियोजनाओहेतु अब तक भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत तथा कोल बियरिरंग एक्ट 1957 के तहत अलग-अलग कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई है ; और

(ख) जमीनों के बदले अब तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया एवं कितनों के लिए पुनर्वास एवं मुआवजे की व्यवस्था की गई तत्संबंधी जिलावार ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बरौनी ताप बिजली घर के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

8640. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरौनी ताप बिजलीघर में विभिन्न श्रेणी में कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा पूरा हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो शेष कौटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मामलों को अधिनिर्णय के लिए भेजना

8641. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों से स्वीकृति लिए बिना मामलों को अधिनिर्णय के लिए नहीं भेजता है जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन है ;

(ख) क्या उनका मंत्रालय बिहार के हज़ारीबाग जिले के कोल फील्ड लेबर यूनियन द्वारा 1976 में उठाए गए मामले को अधिनिर्णय के लिए अब तक नहीं भेज सका है ; और

(ग) यदि उक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार, श्रम विभाग औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विवाद (विवादों) को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए भेजने से पहले उन सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों से विचार—विमर्श करता है जिनके नियंत्रण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के संबंधित उपक्रम आते हैं। किसी मामले को न्याय-निर्णयन के लिए भेजा जाय या न भेजा जाय, इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के आधार पर श्रम विभाग द्वारा लिया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन करने से औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबन्धों का उल्लघंन नहीं होता।

(ख) और (ग) 1976 में बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले की कोलफील्ड लेबर यूनियन ने कोई औद्योगिक विवाद नहीं उठाया था। तथापि, कुछ यूनियनों ने सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड की कोलियरियों में 1976 में भूतपूर्व ठेकेदारों के फालतू हुए श्रमिकों को खपाने की माँग से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक विवाद उठाया था।

इस औद्योगिक विवाद में अन्तिम निर्णय ले सकने के लिए श्रम विभाग भूतपूर्व ठेकेदार के श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में कोयला कम्पनियों की कानूनी स्थिति के निर्वचन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है। कोलफील्ड लेबर यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा अभ्यावेदन देने पर अभी हाल में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि यदि सरकार इस मामले को न्याय-निर्णयन के लिए भेजे, तो इस विवाद में यूनियन को भी पक्षकार के रूप में अभियोजित कर लिया जाय।

Agreement for Supply of Work-Over Rigs From Japan

8642. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decised to place orders with Hitachi of Japan for construction and supply of two work-over rigs;

(b) if so, the details regarding cost and agreement if reached any ; and

(c) Whether Government have given their clearance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

टेलिग्राफ इंजीनियरिंग प्रभाग, अलीगढ़ में टेलीफोन आपरेटरों, लिपिकों और टेक्नीशियनों के पदों के लिए चयन में अनियमितताएं

8643. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ टेलिग्राफ इंजीनियरिंग प्रभाग में 1981 के दौरान टेलिफोन आपरेटरों, लिपिकों और टेक्नीशियनों के पदों के लिए चयन किया गया था जिसके संबंध में अनियमितताएं होने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें की गई है और यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं; और

(ख) इन अनियमितताओं के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां। इन संवर्गों की समूची चयन सूची रद्द कर दी और नई सुची बनाने के आदेश दिए गए हैं।

(ख) जिम्मेदारी नियत करने के लिए इसकी जांच की जा रही है और उसके बाद ही आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Decline in Oil Price

8644. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the forecast that international oil prices now on decline will rise again, in about 5 years and if so, what advance plans Government have in mind to avert any such crisis (India Today, 28 February, 1983); and

(b) whether Government have plans to reduce our dependence and move towards self-sufficiency on alternate source of energy such as alcohol and fuel oil from coal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir. Every

effort is being made to promote self-sufficiency in meeting the requirements of crude oil and petroleum products by accelerating indigenous production of crude oil and petroleum products and also taking steps to ensure their efficient utilization.

(b) The studies carried out so far indicate that the cost of producing synthetic oil from coal will be about US Dollars 40 per barrel. It has been decided to keep pace with the requisite technology and an Expert Group has been set up to go into this question and will initially examine the feasibility of setting up a process demonstration unit.

Although the technological feasibility of blending ethyl alcohol with motor spirit has been proved, the programme can be pursued only after assured adequate and steady availability of ethyl alcohol from domestic sources and the economics thereof is established.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is currently implementing a wide ranging programme of research, development, demonstration and extension of solar energy, wind power, biogas, biomass, small hydro power, chemical sources of energy etc.

रंगीन फिल्मों का आयात

8645. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाड के दौरान दिखाई गई कुछ रंगीन फिल्मों का विदेशों से आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लगभग 25 लाख रुपये लागत की कुछ फिल्में 23, इंदिरा गोदी से गायब पाई गई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संपदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) विशेषकर एशियाड के दौरान भारत में दिखाए जाने के लिए किसी फीचर फिल्म का आयात नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) यह रिपोर्ट की गई है कि रंगीन फिल्मों सहित फोटो ग्राफिक सामग्री से युक्त 135 पैकेज अक्तूबर, 1982 में इन्दिरा गोदी, बम्बई में बर्थो पर एक डिब्बे से गुम हुए पाये गए थे। चोरी किए गए माल का लागत, बीमा,भाड़ा सहित मूल्य लगभग 5,74,815 रुपये है। स्टीमर के एजेंटों ने येलो गेट पुलिस थाना, बम्बई में एक शिकायत दर्ज करा दी थी जो अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए पूरा प्रयास कर रहा है।

महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में गैस पर आधारित पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग

8646. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में गैस पर आधारित दो पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ विख्यात प्रोसेस लाइसेंसधारियों से निविदाएं आमंत्रित की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन लाइसेंसधारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने सरकार को अपनी निविदाएं भेजी है ; और

(ग) उन निविदाओं का निपटान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) से (ग) इस समय सूचना बताना जन हित में नहीं होगा ।

Setback in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

8647. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is suffering a great setback since 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in removing the bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Biomass Conversion into Portable Energy

8648. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Scientists have developed a novel technology of bio-mass conversion into portable energy;

(b) if so, the name of the institute, laboratory or Research Centre where such technology has been developed;

(c) whether any Centrally-sponsored scheme is under implementation for undertaking research work on the above matter; and

(d) if so, the details of such scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) A process for the production of liquid-energy based on biomass refining and bioconversion into ethanol as a portable energy has been developed at the Biochemical Engineering Research Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) has sponsored the preparation of a detailed feasibility report on a project to produce 500 litre of ethanol per day using this process. This report is under preparation.

तेल के रुग्ण कुएं

8649. **श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :**
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बड़ी संख्या में तेल के कुएं रुग्ण हो गए हो अथवा होते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कुओं की वर्षवार संख्या कितनी हैं और इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन कुओं में फिर से उत्पादन आरम्भ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरुप ऐसे कितने कुओं में उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है और उनमें

से अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में तेल का उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में विदेशों से सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए हैं; और

(ड़) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। मार्च, 1983 के अन्त के आस-पास, ऐसे कुओं की संख्या 537 थी। रुग्ण कुओं की स्थिति निम्नलिखित रुप में थी :

1. तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग

तिथि	रुग्ण कुओं की कुल संख्या		
	तटीय	अपतटीय	योग
1.4.81	434	1	435
1.4.82	456	3	459
1.4.83	447	3	.450

2. आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

1.4.81, 1.4.82 और 1.4.83 की यथास्थिति को रुग्ण कुओं की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ग) रुग्ण तेल के कुओं की मरम्मत करने और सक्रिय बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :-

1. अपतटीय के लिए वर्क ओवर कम जैक-अप रिगों तथा तटवर्ती के लिए भूमि वर्क ओवर रिगों की संख्या बढ़ानी तथा और इन्हें 24 घंटे चलाना;
2. रुग्ण कुओं की मरम्मत के लिए विदेशी विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करना ;
3. रुग्ण कुओं का उत्तेजन ;
4. कुओं को धीरे-धीरे कृत्रिम उठान पर रखना।

पुनः चालू किए गये रुग्ण कुओं की संख्या और तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा उनसे उत्पादित तेल निम्नलिखित रुप में है :-

1. तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग

वर्ष	पुनः चालू किये गये कुओं की संख्या		उत्पादित तेल
	तटीय	अपतटीय	
80-81	152	सून्य	1831 मी. टन
81-82	149	सून्य	2656 मी. टन
82-83	178	सून्य	2426 मी. टन

इसके अलावा, बम्बई हाई में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 5 कुओं पर तथा वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 7 कुओं पर मरम्मत कार्य किया गया था। इन कुओं द्वारा उत्पादित किये जा रहे तेल के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पुनः चालु किये गये कुओं की संख्या तथा उनसे उत्पादित किये गये तेल के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(घ) और (ड़) जी, हां। अधिकांश रुग्ण कुओं की सर्विस/मरम्मत का कार्य तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। तथापि, रुग्ण कुओं के संचय को पूरा करने के लिए, तथा जटिल कुओं की मरम्मत कार्य को पूरा करने लिए, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में लगभग 120 रुग्ण कुओं के मरम्मत कार्य के लिए तथा इस क्षेत्र में सक्कर रॉड पंपिंग यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापन तथा अनुरक्षण के लिए सोवियत संघ के साथ एक करार किया है। अपतटीय में मरम्मत कार्यों के लिए (जो तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने साथ किए गये समय सी. एफ. पी. करार का एक भाग है) आयोजना तथा तकनीकी परामर्शी सेवा में एक सी. एफ. पी. इंजीनियर को भी सहयोजित किया गया है।

अपने कुछ तेल के रुग्ण कुओं की मरम्मत कार्य (जिसमें एक सीमित मात्रा में विदेशी विशेषज्ञता सहायता की आयश्यकता है।) के बारे में आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड कुछ विदेशी एजेंसियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर रही है।

बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि से सहायता

8650. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या **श्रम श्रौर पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

मकानों के निर्माण और छात्रवृत्ति के लिए बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि से सहायता के लिऐ प्राप्त आवेदनों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने लोगों को इस निधि से सहायता दी जा चुकी है ?

श्रम श्रौर पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : 1982-83 के दौरान, बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि के अधीन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए प्राप्त हुए आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या और उनमें से स्वीकृत आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। 1982-83 के दौरान मकान बनाने के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्तनहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1982-83 के दौरान छात्र-वृत्ति केलिए प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	1982-83 के दौरान छात्र-वृत्ति के लिए मंजूर किए गये आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या
1,	2	3	4
1.	गुजरात	2611	1089
2.	राजस्थान	347	253
3,	कर्नाटक	3500	2261
4.	तमिलनाड	3734	1761
5.	आँध्र-प्रदेश	1291	899
6.	केरल	3000	679
7.	महाराष्ट्र	4210	2596
8.	मध्य-प्रदेश	5519	3512
9.	पश्चिम बंगाल	8628	2017
10	उड़ीसा	611	347
11.	असम	41	30
12.	त्रिपुरा	133	86
13.	उत्तर-प्रदेश	3631	1252
14.	बिहार	(उ0न0)*	(उ0 न0)*

*(उपलब्ध नहीं है)

कोयला खानों के मुहानों पर कोयला एकत्र होना

8651. **श्री भीम सिंह:** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1982 में अनेकों कोयला खानों के मुहानों पर बड़ी तादाद में कोयले का भंडार एकत्रित हो गया था : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खानवार कितनी मात्रा में कोयला एकत्र हो गया था?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :(क) और (ख) दिनांक 31-12-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार कोल इंडिया लि0 की सहायक कम्पनियों में एकत्र कोयला स्टाकों का एरिया-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण दिया गया है।

विवरण

कच्चे कोयले का क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

(आंकडे लाख टनों में)
(आंकड़े अनंतिम)

एरिया	31 दिसम्बर, 1982 को
ईस्टर्न कोलफील्डस लि.	
पाड़िश्वर	3·46
बकनेला	0·93
केन्दा	2·89
काजोरा	2.74
कुनुस्टोरिया	1·28
कस्ताफील्ड	0·71
खोटाडीह	--
सतग्राम	0·90
श्रीपुर	3.00
सीतारामपुर	0·81
सोदेपुर	0·36
सालनपुर	8,26
एस·पी·माइन्स	9.49
लालमटिया	3·12
निरांशा	1·43
कांपासरा	2·92
कुल ई0को0लि0	42·30
भा0को0को0लि0	
बरोंरा	4·37
महुदा	0·76
गोविन्दपुर	5·01
कटरास	4·87
सिजुआ	7·06
कुसुंदा	9·79
चंच/विक्टोरिया	3·97
भागबंद	7·38
कुस्टोरे	3·52
बस्ताकोला	4·22
लोड़ना	2·87
भवंरा	1·29
सुदामडीह	1·34
मूनाडीह	0·09
कुल: ई0को0लि0	51·54

से०को०लि०	
बरकाकाना	6·85
अरगदा	7·16
हजारीबाग	13·39
राजरप्पा	4·90
कुजु	7·27
एन.के.	4·01
कारगली	1·75
धोरी	4·37
कठारा	10·16
उड़ीसा	2·05
सिंगरौली	3·19
कुल से०को०लि०	65·11
वे०को०लि०	
वर्धा	2·42
नागपुर	1·53
पाथरखेरा	0·45
पेंच	1·48
कनहान	0·97
कोरबा	7·99
सुहागपुर	5·78
चिरिमिरी	5·22
बेंकुंठपुर	1.48
इगराखंड़	1.95
इबघाटी	0·31
कुल वे०को०लि०	29·58
ना०इ०को० (एरियावार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं)	0·15

Rural Electrification in Fifth Plan

8652. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the target set and achievement made in rural electrification in various States and Union Territories in Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : During the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) against a target of electrification of 58,492 villages and energisation of 9,17,478 irrigation pumpsets/tubewells, 60,134 villages were electrified and 8,73,768 pumpsets/tubewells energised on an all India basis. Details indicating the target and achievements both in respect of electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets in various States and Union Territories are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Physical Target & Actual Achievement in Rural Electrification During Vth Plan (1974-78)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Physical targets		Actual Achievements	
		Villages	Pumpsets/ Tubewells	Villages	Pumpsets/ Tubewells
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3, 790	58, 930	4, 447	58, 580

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	2, 276	3, 188	1, 030	349
3.	Bihar	6, 146	52, 656	8, 599	(+)43, 060
4.	Gujarat	2, 530	61, 560	2, 445	53, 345
5,	Haryana	(*)	32, 500	(*)	38, 684
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2, 450	450	3, 253	432
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1, 974	239	2, 679	377
8.	Karnataka	2, 800	55, 000	2, 516	72, 674
9.	Kerala	84	44, 230	51	21, 261
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4, 775	86, 064	5, 647	1, 00, 365
11.	Maharashtra	4, 004	99, 065	4, 709	1, 46, 441
12.	Manipur	73	12	22	=
13.	Meghalaya	507	344	228	47
14.	Nagaland	125	Nil	100	=
15.	Orissa	4, 840	4, 100	6, 084	3, 668
16.	Punjab	3, 200	70, 000	5, 048	66, 910
17.	Rajasthan	4, 095	49, 250	4, 221	54, 748
18.	Sikkim	38	Nil	43	=
19.	Tamil Nadu	81	1, 29, 000	67	1, 28,, 401
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8, 400	1, 37, 500	5, 261	65, 110
21.	Tripura	320	282	307	105
22.	West Bengal	5, 780	18, 700	3, 154	13, 811
	Total (States)	58, 288	9, 13, 070	59, 911	8, 68, 368
1.	A&N Island			17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			55	Nil
3.	Chandigarh			(*)	70
4.	D & N Haveli			31	90
5.	Delhi	204	4,408	(*)	3, 023
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu			112	969
7,	Lakshadweep			1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Mizoram			7	Nil
9.	Pondicherry			(*)	1, 247
	Total (U. Ts)	204	4, 408	223	5, 400
	Total (All-India)	58, 492	9, 17, 478	60, 134	8, 73, 768

(*)=*100% village electrification already achieved.*

(+)=*Includes 3635 unaccounted villages electrified in earlier periods.*

Consumption and Production of Kerosene Oil

8653. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of kerosene in 1982-83 in different States and Union Territories;

(b) the production of kerosene in the country in 1982-83;

(c) the total barrels of kerosene imported during the above financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The total consumption/sale of kerosene during & Union 1982-83 in different States Territories is 51,07,791 tonnes (provisionally).

(b) The production of kerosene in the country during 1982-83 (April '82-Feb. '83) is estimated at 30, 75, 000 tonnes.

(c) and (d) A total quantity of 17,10,000 tonnes of kerosene valued at Rs. 542.89 crores has been imported during the year 1982-83 (April, 1982 to February, 1983).

Creation of Language News Agency on Recommendation of Press Commission

8655. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the Press Commission has recommended in its latest report for the creation of a language news agency; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation has been considered in detail, but a final decision has not yet been taken.

गांवों का विद्युतीकरण और मध्य-प्रदेश के गांवों में स्ट्रीट लाईट की व्यवस्था

8656. **श्री सत्यं नारायण जटिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। और कितने गांवों का अभी विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है;

(ख) मध्य-प्रदेश में कितने गांवों में(स्ट्रीटलाईट) दी गई है और कितने गांवों में 1983-84 में यह सुविधा दिये जाने की संभावना है तथा यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और कितने गाँवों में स्ट्रीट लाईट" संबंधी मामले अथवा अनुरोध विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) मध्य-प्रदेश में 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार एक हजार की आबादी के ऐसे कितने गांव है जहाँ "स्ट्रीट लाईट" नहीं हैं

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह):(क) 28-2-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युतीकृत गांवों की कुल संख्या तथा विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले गांवों की संख्या के बारे में ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया हैं कि 31 मार्च, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य में 32,833 विद्युतीकृत गांवों में से 11,316 गांवों में सड़क रोशनी की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और 1983-84 के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, परन्तु मांग को पूरा किया जाता है जो ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने पर निर्भर करता हैं। बोर्ड ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि पिछले 3 वर्षों से वे प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 1350 गांवों में सड़क रोशनी की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रहें हैं। दिसम्बर, 1982 तक 1555 गांवों में सड़क रोशनी के लिए किए गए अनुरोधों पर बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा हैं ।

(ग) 1981 की जनगणना के आकंड़े मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

विवरण

कुल गांवों की संख्या, 28-2-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युतीकृत गांवों तथा विद्युतीकृत किए जाने के लिए शेष बचे गांवों को दिखाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम सं0	राज्य का नाम	गांवों की कुल संख्या (1971 की जनगणना के आनुसार)	28-2-1983 की स्थिति के आनुसार विघुतीकृत गांवों की संख्या	विघुतीकृत किए जाने वाले शेष गांव
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	27,221	20,283	6,938
2.	असम	21,995	6,892 (क)	15,103
3.	बिहार	67,566	26,757	40,809
4.	गुजरात	18,275	13,842	4,433
5.	हरियाणा	6,731	6,731	—

1	2	3	4	5
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16,910	12,319 (ख)	4,597
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6,503	5,186	1,317
8.	कर्णाटक	26,826	18,229	8,597
9.	केरल	1,268	1,268	—
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	70,883	31,738 (ग)	39,145
11.	महाराष्ट्र	35,778	30,121 (ग)	5,657
12.	मणिपुर	1,949	407	1,542
13.	मेघालय	4,583	961 (ग)	3,622
14.	नागालैंड	960	490	470
15.	उड़ीसा	46,992	20,681	26,311
16.	पंजाब	12,188 (+)	12,126	—
17.	राजस्थान	33,305	16,708	16,597
18.	सिक्किम	405 (×)	108	297
19.	तमिलनाडु	15,735	15,633	102
20.	त्रिपुरा	4,727	1,415	3,312
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,12,561	51,113	61,448
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	38,074	17,316	20,758
	जोड़ (राज्य)	5,71,441	3,10,324 (+)	2,61,055
	जोड़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	4,684	1,821	2,864
	जोड़ (अखिल भारत)	5,76,126 (जनगणना के अनुसार) 5,76,064 (आबाद)	3,12,145 (+)	2,63,919

(×) जनगणना प्राधिकारियों ने राजस्व ब्लाक को सबसे छोटी प्रशासनिक यूनिट माना है।

(+) 62 गांव गैर-आबाद घोषित कर दिये गये हैं।

(क) 30-11-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार।

(ख) 31-12-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार।

(ग) 31-1-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार।

Thermal Power Stations Completed, Under Execution And Awaiting Clearance

8657. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the thermal power stations already completed and commissioned, the power stations under execution and the thermal power projects proposed and cleared during the Sixth Plan for execution, State-wise list thereof; and

(b) the names of the thermal power stations under Government of India and States separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) List of the thermal power projects included in the VIth Five Year Plan in the Central and State Sectors, and their present status of commissioning, is given in Annex.-I. List of Power Projects approved by the Planning Commission so far during the Sixth Plan from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is given at Annexures II to Annexure-V, respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6487/83).

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा सिविल ड्राफ्टसमैनों को दिया गया प्रशिक्षण

8658. **श्री मोहम्मद इस्माल** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने की दृष्टि से औधोगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में सिविल-ड्राफ्टसमैन का प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम कब शुरु किया गया था

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे अनिवार्य आदेश जारी किए हैं कि इन संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षित ड्राफ्टसमैनों को अर्हताप्राप्त मान लिया जाना चाहिए: और

(ग) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में ड्राफ्टसमैनों और स्टेनोग्राफरों को कितनी अवधि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है तथा क्या मंत्रालय ने इन पाट्रयक्रमों को प्राथमिकता और महत्व देने के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित कर रखे हैं ।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना, 1950 के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में अन्य व्यवसायों के साथ नक्शानवीस (सिविल) के व्यवसाय को शुरु किया गया था।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में नक्शा नवीस (सिविल) और आशुलिपि व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण की अवधि क्रमश: 2 वर्ष और 1 वर्ष है । उपर्युक्त दोनों पाठ्यक्रमों को दी गई प्राथमिकता तथा महत्व अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों के बराबर हैं ।

Development of Identified Backward Areas and Tribal Sub-Plan Arers.

8659. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :-

(a) is it a fact that his Ministry has planned and prepared the programmes and schemes for the development of identified backward areas and tribal sub-plan areas during Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether separate schemes and programmes have been prepared by the Post and Telecommunication Circle for backward areas and tribal sub-plan areas;

(c) whether his Ministry has ear-marked money and materials exclusively for these areas in different circle of the country during annual plans of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the circles and his Ministry to overcome the difficulties and delay due to non-ear-marking of funds and non-availability of materials for these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (d) The plan does not admit of separates distribution of funds in backward areas. However funds are made available from the lump sum grant depending upon the requirement of works to be executed in such areas. In so far as opening of rural post offices is concerned, separate targets have been kept for backward areas in physical terms in each Annual Plan.

The funds for tribal sub-plan areas of the country have been earmarked. Materials are made available according to the requirement of the scheme to the executed in backward and tribal sub-plan areas.

Bonded Labour Freed in States and Assistance Provided to them

8660. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of bonded labourers freed State-wise since the launching of the new 20 point Programme;

(b) has the assistance promised including allotment of land to the freed bonded labours been given without waste of much time to them or is the same yet to be given to them and has the land been allocated on the hill tops ;

(c) whether bonded labourers do not wish to be identified and do not come forward to be freed; and

(d) if so, what are the concrete steps proposed to be taken to alleviate the hardships faced by the bonded labours and to rehabilitate them gainfully and meaningfully ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SARI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A Statement showing the number of bonded labour identified and freed in different States since the launching of the New 20-Point Programme, i.e., from 1.1. 1982 to 28.2.1983, as per the reports received from the State Governments, is appended.

(b) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned who are the "Appropriate Governments" under the Act. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to secure speedy rehabilitation of bonded labourers by timely execution of the rehabilitation schemes. The possibility of some delay in the process of rehabilitation of freed bonded lobourers in some cases cannot, however, be ruled out as rehabilitation largely depends upont opographical and climatic conditions and is characterised by limitations on account of non-availability of inputs and assets to be provided to the bonded labourers for the purpose of their rehabilitation. In respect of land based rehabilitation schemes the state Governments are required to allot the land at convenient places, develop it and make it suitable for cultivation and arrange irrigation facilities, etc., before allotting the same to the beneficiaries.

(c) The Ministry has not received any report from any State Government to the

effect that bonded labourers do not wish to be identified and do not come forward to be freed.

(d) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas, to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant at the rate of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as Central share. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised (in September, 1982) to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes, viz, IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments, for securing effective rehabilitation of bonded labourers. A blue-print containing detailed guidelines for bringing about such an integation for a qualitative rehabilitation of bonded labourers has also been sent to the State Governments for their guidance.

Statement

	State	Number of bonded labourers identified and freed (from 1.1. 1982 to 28.2.1983)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159
2.	Bihar	2865
3.	Gujarat	21
4.	Karnataka	—
5.	Kerala	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	360
7.	Maharashtra	302
8.	Orissa	14956
9.	Rajasthan	115
10.	Tamil Nadu	595
11.	Uttar Pradesh	—
	TOTAL	19373

Chelmsford Club Ltd.

8661. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chelmsford Club Ltd. have been making purchases of goods/stocks from companies/firms in which some of the Directors of the club are interested as they happen to be directors/partners etc. of such firms;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether all the formalities like disclosure of interest by the Director concerned, calling of tenders etc. were completed.

(d) if not, whether the lapses are on the records of the Company Law Department;

(e) if so, what action has been taken against the defaulting directors of the Company;

(f) if no action has been taken, justification thereof ; and

(g) whether any action is proposed in order to bring the defaulters to book ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (g) From the inspection carried out under section 209 A of the Companies Act, it is seen that the company made some purchases during the

period 1978 to 1980 from two firms of which two of its directors were partners. However, requisite disclosures of Directors' interest in terms of Section 299 of the Companies Act was duly made by these directors and consequently there was no infringement of the provisions of the Companies Act for which any disability could attach to the Directors.

The procedure for purchases is a matter which falls within the ambit of the internal management of a company and if there are any lapses in pursuing the prescribed formalities the company could take suitable action against the defaulting officers/directors as in the nature of acts of impropriety.

Chemsford Club LTD.

8662. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi had organised the game of Tambola during the years 1979 and before and was deducting certain amount from the sale proceeds of Tambola tickets which amount was not credited to the Club's income account and was instead mis- appropriated and this fact is on the records of the Company Law authorities;

(b) if so, full details thereof and names of officials/ directors responsible for the default;

(c) the action, if any, taken against the defaulters;

(d) if no action has been taken the reasons and justification therefor and whether Government propose to take legal action in order to bring the defaulters to book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) while it appears to be fact that Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi, had organised the game of Tambola during the years 1979 and before yet it does not appear to be a fact that Chelmsford Club Ltd. or any official or director thereof had *Misappropriated* any amount by deducting certain amounts from the sale proceeds of Tambola tickets and by not crediting the same to the Club's accounts. However, the income therefrom which should ordinarily have been treated as of a revenue nature was capitalised by credit to the Building Reserve Fund.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Equipment and Vessels by ONGC

8663. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Particulars of the major equipment and vessels purchased from abroad by ONGC during the last two years; and

(b) from which countries and the firms from whom purchased and their value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Manufacture of Solid Fuel from Agro Wastes

8664. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in a position to manufacture solid fuel briquettes made out of vegetable wastes or any other agro wastes and leather wastes which is already in use in a number of countries; and

(b) if so, the details about it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) At the Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian

Institute of Technology, Delhi a process to manufacture briquetted fuel utilising agricultural wastes has been developed. A commercial plant with a capacity of 4 tonnes of briquetted fuel per day has been started at Chandigarh using this technology. Plants for briquetting of wide variety of wastes such as agricultural, saw dust etc., are also being tried out by different agencies.

गोरख पुर उर्वरक संयंत्र के मामले

8665. (**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर**) : क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर उर्वरक संयंत्र में हडताल के बारे में मंत्रालय में 27 फरवरी, 1983 के लगभग कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है,

(ग) क्या इस अभ्यावेदन में भ्रष्टाचार तथा अनियमितताओं के आरोप लगाये गये है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस पर कोई ऊच्च स्तरीय जांच का आदेश दे रही है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे): (क) से (घ) इसके बारे में एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंड़िया द्वारा आरोपों पर उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Foreign Companies Interested in Setting up Super Thermal Power Stations in India

8666. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign companies are interested in setting up super thermal power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars of such foreign companies;

(c) what are the terms and conditions laid down by his Ministry before those foreign companies are permitted to set up super thermal power stations: and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A number of foreign firms, as indicated in the attached statement have expressed interest in supply of power equipment to India. These offers are only indicative in nature.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken on these offers.

STATEMENT

Names of overseas companies who have made offers for supply of power generating equipment/ Installation of power stations.

1. Deutsch-Babcock Aktien-Gosellschaft.
2. M. A. N.
3. West German-Italian Consortium.

4. Western German-USA Consortium.
5. Brown Bovery & Co.
6. Swiss-West German Consortium.
7. Alsthom-Atlantique.
8. CGEE-Alsthom.
9. Societe-Commercile Toutelectric.
10. Ansaldo.
11. Electroconsult.
12. Asea Atom.
13. Swedish-Danish Consortium.
14. Elektrim.
15. Ingra.
16. ENGRO PROJECT.
17. Mistubishi.
18. Elin.
19. Voest Alpine-Elin-Union-Siemens Consortium.
20. Canadian International Development Agency.
21. Cantherm.
22. AL-ASHED Corporation.
23. Uzin export import.

Shortage of Oil Products

8667. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the shortage in oil products in the country during the current financial year, keeping in view the indigenous demand; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arrangements made to meet their requirments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Term arrangements for import of petroleum products are made on a calendar year basis. For 1983, term arrangements have already been made with USSR for import of 2.25 million tonnes of petroleum products. Any further deficit will be met by either import or by swapping with export of Bombay High crude oil during the course of the year.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रारुप विधेयकों के संबन्ध में मांगी गई सलाह देने में विलम्ब की शिकायतें

8668. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा तैयार किए गए और उनके मंत्रालय को आवश्यक सलाह/अनुमोदन के लिए भेजे गए प्रारुप विधेयकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ विधेयक उनके मंत्रालय में पिछले छः महीनों से अधिक अवधि लम्बित है;

(ग) क्या उन्हें, ऐसे विधेयकों के संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा आवश्यक सलाह देने में विलम्ब किए जाने संबंधी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय करने का विचार है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): (क) से (घ) सरकारी विधेयकों का प्रारुपण विधायी विभाग के प्रशिक्षित प्रारुपकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। और इसलिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रारुप विधेयकों के विधि मंत्रालय में लंबित रहने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को विधायन के लिए प्रस्ताव सांविधानिक और अन्य विधिक दृष्टिकोणों से संवीक्षा के लिए विधि मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग और विधायी विभाग) को भेजने होते हैं और अंततः उन प्रस्तावों को विधायी विभाग द्वारा विधेयक का रुप दिया जाता है। हाल के वर्षों के दौरान संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित विधान की मात्रा की तुलना से यह पता चलता है कि विधि निर्माण में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। इसके विपरीत, उसमें कुछ वृद्धि ही हुई है। यह स्थिति प्रशिक्षित विधायी प्रारुपकारों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने में आने वाली कठिनाईयों के बावजूद बनाई रखी जा रही है। विधायी प्रस्तावों के किसी सेट को निपटाने और उन प्रस्तावों को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए विधेयक तैयार करने के लिए अपेक्षित समय विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे प्रस्तावों का परिमाण और उनकी जटिलता, उन सांविधानिक कठिनाइयों की प्रकृति जिनसे ऐसे विधान तैयार करते समय बचना होता है, समय विशेष पर मंत्रालय में कार्य का बोझ और वह पूर्विकता जो दी जानी है। साधारणतया विधायन के लिए प्रस्ताव तय करने में पूर्व और विधायन के लिए प्रस्ताव तय करने के पश्चात् और प्रस्ताव को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए विधेयक को अन्तिम रुप देने से पूर्व, विधि मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से कई बार विचार विमर्श किया जाना आवश्यक होता है। इस प्रकार विधायन के लिए प्रस्ताव तय करने और प्रस्ताव को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए विधेयक को अन्तिम रुप देने के लिए भी पर्याप्त समय की आवश्यकता होती है और जटिल मामलों में तो छः मास से भी काफी अधिक समय की आवश्यकता हो सकती है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को उपर्युक्त परिस्थितियों की जानकारी है और वे कुछ मामलों में किन्हीं विनिर्दिष्ट कारणों से शीघ्रता करने का अनुरोध करते हैं। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि केवल केंन्द्र में ही नहीं बल्कि राज्यों में भी प्रशिक्षित प्रारुपकारों की कमी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए सम्यक् अनुक्रम में एक विधायी प्रारुपण और अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

बागेश्वर, लोहाघाट और चम्पावत में कुकिंग गैस का वितरण

8669. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुमाऊं मण्डल विकास निगम लिमिटेड, को उत्तर प्रदेश में बागेश्वर (अल्मोड़ा), लोहाघाट ओर चम्पावत (पिथौरागढ़) में कुकिंग गैस के वितरण के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गैस के वितरण के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने वहां सप्लाई की जाने वाली गैस की कीमत निर्धारित की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब होने क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्रा : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बागेश्वर में एल. पी. जी. (खाना पकाने की गैस) का विपणन पहले से ही शुरु हो गया है। लोहाघाट स्थित एजेंसी को शीघ्र ही शुरु किये जाने की आशा है। जहां तक चम्पावत का सम्बन्ध है, इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड कुमाऊं मंडल विकास निगम लिमिटेड से आवश्यक प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है।

(ग) ऐस बागेश्वर तथा लोहाघाट के लिये किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पादन क्षमता तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन

8670. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत उत्पादन की वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है और उसमें जल विद्युत तथा ताप विद्युत के वास्तविक उत्पादन की मात्रा कितनी है :

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के ताप बिजली घर अपनी पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता से बहुत कम बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 3751 मेगावाट है, जिसमें 1220 मेगावाट जल विद्युत तथा 2531 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत है। वर्तमान उत्पादन (1.4.83 से 19.4.83 तक की अवधि के दौरान औसत उत्पादन) जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से 79 एल० यू० प्रतिदिन तथा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से 289 एल० यू० प्रतिदिन के लगभग रहा है।

(ख) जी. हां।

(ग) ईष्टतम कार्य-निष्पादन में कमी का मुख्य कारण ओबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र पर 200-200 मेगावाट की 5 मशीनों का स्थिरीकरण न

होना तथा अन्य केन्द्रों के सामने आने वाली प्रचलनात्मक कठिनाइयां हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) विद्युत स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :-

(1) भ्रमणकारी/कृतिक दलों से प्राप्त हुई फीड बैक के आधार पर ताप विद्युत यूनिटों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए संयंत्र सुधार एवं नवीकरण कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं ।

(2) नई परियोजनाओं को चालू करने में तेजी लाई जा रही है ।

(3) हरदुआगंज ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के संबंध में कठिनाईयां का पता लगाने तथा उपचारी उपाय सुझाने के लिए अमेरिका के विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं मांगी गई हैं ।

(4) ओबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में कोयला हैण्डलिगं प्रणली में परिशोधन किया जा रहा है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार भी सभी संभव सहायता दे रही हैं ।

Export of Coal

8671. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the quantity of coal exported in 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the countries to which coal has been exported; and

(c) the target and quality of coal to be exported in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH : (a) Coal exported in 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :-

year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1981-82	1.57
1982-83	1.52

(b) Countries to which coal was exported were Burma, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and South Korea.

(c) A target for export of 3 lakh tonnes of non-coking coal has been fixed by Covernment for 1983-84

Power Projects Pending For Clearance

8672. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the power projects which are pending with planning Commission for clearance and since when;

(b) the details of the power projects cleared for construction during the year 1983-84;

(c) what is the estimated cost of each of these power projects; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting Up Tripartite Industrial Relations Commission at National and State Level

8673. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission on Labour had recommended the establishment of a Tripartite Industrial Relations Commission at the State and National level to improve industrial relations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):(a) and (b) The National Labour Commission has recommended the establishment of Industrial Relations Commission at the State and National Level. The Character of this body is mentioned in the attached statement.

(c) The recommendations were considered by the National Labour Conference held on the 17th and 18th September, 1982. The Conference constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sanat Mehta for detailed examination of the matter. The Committee has since submitted its report which is being examined in consultation with all concerned.

Statement

Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour

A—Industrial Relations Commission

175. The present arrangement for appointing adhor industrial tribunal should be discountinued. An Industrial Relations Commission (IRC) on a permanent basis should be set up at the Centre and one in each State for settling 'interest' disputes. The Industrial Relations Commission will be an authority independent of the executive.

176. The National Industrial Relations Commission should be appointed by the Central Government for industries or which that Government is the appropriate authority. The National Industrial Relations Commission would deal with such disputes which involve questions of national importance or which are likely to affect or interest establishments situated in more than one State. Its scope should be broadly the same as that of National Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

177. Each State should have an Industrial Relations Commission for settlement of disputes for which the State Government is the appropriate authority.

178. The main functions of the National/State Industrial Relations Commissions will be (a) adjudication in industrial, disputes (b) conciliation and (c) certification of unions as representative unions.

179. The Commission should be constituted with a person having prescribed judicial qualifications and experience as its President and an equal number of judicial and non-judicial members; the non-judicial members need not have qualifications to hold judicial posts, but should be otherwise eminent in the field of industry, labour or management. Judicial members of the National Industial Relations Commission, including its president, should be appointed from among persons who are eligible for appointment as judges of a High Court.

180. The Conciliation Wing of the Commission will consist of conciliation officers with the prescribed qualifications and status. There will be persons with or without judicial qualifications in the cadre of cenciliators. Those who have judicial qualifications would be eligible for appointment as judicial members of the Commission after they acquire the necessary experience and expertise. Others could aspire for membership in the non-judicial wing.

181. The functions relating to certification of unions will vest with a separate wing of the National/State Industrial Relations commission.

*182. The Commission may provide arbitrators from amongst its members/officers in case parties agree to avail of such services. The Commission may permit its members to serve as Chairman of Central/State Wage Boards/Committees, if chosen by the appropriate Government for such appointment

183. After negotiations have failed and before notice of strike/lock-out is served, the parties may agree to voluntary arbitration and the Commission will help the parties in choosing a mutually acceptable arbitrator. Alternatively, either party may, during the period covered by the said notice approach the Commission for naming a conciliator within the Commission to help them in arriving at a settlement.

184. In essential industries/services, when collective bargaining fails and when the parties to the dispute do not agree to arbitation, either party shall notify the Industrial Relations Commission with a copy to the appropriate Government, of the failure of negotiations whereupon the Industrial Relations Commission shall adjudicate upon the dispute and its award shall be final and binding upon the parties.

*185. In the case of non-essential industries/services following the failure of negotiations and refusal by the parties to avail of voluntary arbitration, the Industrial Relations Commission after the receipt of notice of direct action (but during the notice period) may offer to the parties its good offices for settlement. After the expiry of the notice period, if no settlement is reached, the parties will be free to resort to direct action. If direct action continues for 30 days it will be incumbent on the industrial Relations Commission to intervene and arrange for settlement of the dispute.

*186. When a strike or lock-out commences, the appropriate Government may move the Commission to call for the termination of the strike/lock-out on the ground that its continuance may affect the security of the State, national economy or public order and if after hearing the Government and the parties concerned, the Commission is so satisfied, it may, for reasons to be recorded, call on the parties to terminate the strike/lock-out and file their statements before it. There-upon, the Commission shall adjudicate on the dispute.

187. It should be possible to arrange transfer of cases from the National Industrial Relations Commission to the State Industrial Relations Commission and vice versa under certain conditions.

188. (a) The Commission will have powers to decide to pay or withhold payments for the strike/lock-out period under certain circumstances. (b) If during the pendency of the strike or thereafter the employer dismisses or discharges an employee because he has taken part in such strike, it would amount to unfair labour practice, and on proof of such practice, the employee will be entitled to re-instatement with back wages.

189. All collective agreements should be registered with the Industrial Relations Commissions.

190. An award made by the Industrial Relations Commission in respect of a dispute raised by the recognised union should be binding on all workers in the establishment (s) and the employer (s).

* Subject to minute of dissent by four worker members.

Achievement in Crude Oil Production

8674. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHAR MURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had expressed confidence that the country would be able to achieve the 1982-83 crude oil production target of 20.5 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether according to the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan it has also been made clear that the production schedule was being maintained;

(c) whether according to the latest report i.e. by the end of financial year 1982-83, only 18.2 million tonnes of oil have been recoverd;

(d) if so what were the main reasons for not achieving the target;

(e) if so, to what extent the oil targets were achieved upto the end of December, 1982; and

(f) what concrete offers are being made during 1983 to achieve these targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Towards mid March 1983 it was expected that production of crude oil will reach a figure of about 2 Million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Actual production of crude oil during the year 1982-83 was 21.06 million tonnes and targets have been met.

The production of crude oil would have been still higher had there not been distrubed conditions in the North-eastern region and cyclonic weather in Bombay Offshore areas in November, 1982.

(f) Following steps are being taken for further increasing the production of crude oil during 1983-84 :-

(i) To increase the inputs required to meet the targets;

(ii) Drilling of optimal number of development wells and connecting those to the existing system;

(iii) Repair of sick wells;

(iv) Stimulation of low productivity wells augment production; and

(v) Speedier implementation of the schemes projects in hand.

Import of Newsprint

8675. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and Eastern Newsprint Society has called for immediate import of additional quantities of newsprint to meet the shortfall in production;

(b) whether it was estimated at the beginning of the financial year that production from NEPA (M. P.),Velur (Kerala) and Bhadravati (Karanataka) mills would be about 1,50,000 tonnes in the first six months of the year upto the end of September, but the three factories have produced only 43,000 tonnes as against the stipulated 75,000 tonnes

(c) is it also a fact that the newsprint requirement for 1982- 83 was assessed at 3,60,000 tonnes;

(d) whether it was planned that STC would provide imported newsprint to meet the remaning requirements of 2,10,000 tonnes; and

(e) whether the shortfall of the newsprint has greately affected the newspaper industry; if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The indigenous production of newsprint from the three mills was estimated at 1.50 lakh metric tonnes for the entire year 1982- 83. The production of the three mills for six months upto the end of September 30, 1982 was a little over 45,000 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. To meet the shortfall in the production of indigenous newsprint, the State Trading Corporation was authorised to import an additional quantity of 30,000 tonnes.

Import of Fleet of Helicopters for off-Shore Oil Installations of ONGC

8676. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are proposing to import a fleet of modern helicopters to provide exclusive logistic support to the off-shore oil installations of the oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether at present, the Indian Air Force helicopter pilots, with the assistance of experts of the Indian Airlines and the Civil Aviation Ministry, are evaluating four different types of helicopters for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's requirements are 12-seater helicopters with twin engines to provide them with a greater safety margin for long over-water flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The evaluation of the offers received is being carried out by an inter-Departmental Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir. ONGC requires twin engine, 10 to 12 seater helicopters besides others.

बरौनी शोधनशाला में कोकिंग यूनिट

8677. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी शोधनशाला में एक अतिरिक्त कोकिंग यूनिट बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस यूनिट के बन जाने से पेट्रोलियम कोक का उत्पादन कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ जाएगा; और

(ग) इस यूनिट को स्थापित करने में कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अतिरिक्त कोक यूनिट की स्थापना से बरौनी में कच्चे पेट्रोलियम कोक का उत्पादन लगभग 80,000 मीट्रिक टन तक बढ़ जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) प्रायोजना की वर्तमान प्रत्याशित लागत 44 करोड़ रुपये है ।

उत्तरी पाक खाड़ी में तेल/गैस

8678. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी पाक खाड़ी में पी० एच० 9 नामक संरचना में, जो तटदूर कावेरी बेसिन में स्थित है, तथा बम्बई हाई के आन्तरिक क्षेत्र के पूर्व में लगभग 35 किलोमीटर दूर बी-57 नामक स्थान में हाइड्रोकार्बन्स/तेल/गैस का पता चला था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां अनुमानतः कितनी मात्रा में गैस और तेल मिलने की संभावना है इसका पता लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) पाक की खाड़ी में पी० एच० संरचना में खोदे गये एक कूप में सितम्बर, 1981 में तेल मिला था। इस खोज के बाद, इस संरचना में चार और कूप खोदे गये हैं और सभी सूखे पाये गये। पाक की खाड़ी में अन्य तीन संरचनाओं में खोदे गये कूप भी सूखे पाये गए हैं। जब तक और अधिक भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया जाता है तब तक इस क्षेत्र में अन्वेषी व्यधन को अस्थायी रूप से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

बी-57 संरचना में खोदे गये पहले कूप में सितम्बर, 1981 में तेल मिला था। इस खोज के बाद, इस संरचना में दो और कूप खोदे गये हैं। और जो कि संरचनाएं हाइड्रोकार्बन युक्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। और अधिक मूल्यांकन कूपों के खोदे जा सकने और गैस/तेल के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान लगाने से पूर्व, कुछ और अधिक भूकम्पीय लगाने से पूर्व, कुछ और अधिक भूकम्पीय कार्य करना पड़ेगा।

मद्रास रिफाइनरीज द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को सहायता

8679. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन लघु उद्योगों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें मद्रास रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड द्वारा रसायनों, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों और महत्वपूर्ण उपकरणों के रूप में सहायता दी गई है और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें कितने मूल्य का सामान सप्लाई किया गया ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड शोधनशाला के अन्दर प्रयोग के लिए फालतू पूर्जों तथा संघटकों जैसे कि टैफलांन होजिल, एमरी क्लाथ, अलांय स्टील बोल्टों, गैसकरों इत्यादि के विकास तथा सप्लाई के लिए लघु-क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान शोधनशाला द्वारा खरीदी गयी ऐसी सामग्री का मूल्य 184.65 लाख रुपये था।

New Telephone Exchange in Delhi

8680. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in Delhi with the number of telephone lines in each exchange ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to install new telephone exchanges in Delhi during the year 1983-84, and the number of telephone lines in these exchanges.

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the existing capacity of certain telephone exchanges in Delhi during the year 1983-84, if so, the details thereof.

(d) what is the number of applications pending for new telephone connections in each exchange as on 31st December, 1982; and

(e) if so, the number of new connections likely to be issued during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) There are 49 telephone exchanges functioning in Delhi. The information regarding working connections in each exchange as on 31-3-1983i s given in Annexure-I Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6488/83]

(b) The following 3 new exchanges are expected to be installed during 1983-84 :

(i) Chanakyapuri ... 10,000 lines.

(ii) Ballabgarh ... 15,000 lines.

(iii) Idgah-IV ... 10,000 lines.

(c) Following expansions in the capacities of the existing exchanges are likely to be provided during 1983-84 at Delhi :

(i) Faridabad—1200 lines (3900—5100 lines).

(ii) Shahdara East—II—1000 lines (1000-2000)

(iii) Haus Khas—I—1600 lines (5000-6600 lines)

(iv) Janpath—II-1000--lines (4000—5000 lines)

(v) Ghaziabad—II—2000 lines (2000 · 4000 lines)

(vi) Tis Hazari—III—10000 lines 10000—20000 lines)

(vii) Shaktinagar—10000 lines (10000—20000 lines)

(d) The information is given in Annexure—II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT—5488/83]

(e) About 35,000 connections are likely to be provided during 1983-84.

Broadcast of recitation of Vedas Scriptures, Geeta and Ramayana from Amritsar, AIR

8681. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Amritsar have demanded the broadcast of recitation of Vedas, Scriptures, Geeta, and Ramayana from the Durgayana Temple at Amritsar by All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, the action to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Representations to such an effect have been received from certain organisations.

(b) The Jullundur Station broadcast musical renderings of excerpts from the Ramayana once a week in its morning transmission for a duration of 15 minutes. Over and above this, there is no proposal to relay Bhajan Keertan from Durgayana Temple.

Broadcast of Vedas, Geeta and Ramayana from Rohtak, AIR

8682. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of Haryana have demanded that Vedas, Geeta and Ramayana recitations should be broadcast from the Rohtak All India Radio Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Sometime back a demand that Vedic recitation be broadcast by the Rohtak Station was made by an organisation in Haryana.

(b) The daily 'Chintan' programme even now includes Vedic chants and recitations from other scriptures. These have an universal appeal and are broadcast with a commentary in Hindi.

Power Generation Capacity at the end of 1982, State-Wise

8683. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the power generation capacity of each State by the end of the year 1982;

(b) what has been the actual generation by each State during the said period :

(c) what is the target fixed for power generation of each State during the year 1983; and

(d) what measures are being taken to meet the target and also to increase the generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The power generating capacity in the country by the end of 1982 was 33135 MW. State-wise generating capacity is given at Annexure-I. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6489/83.

(b) The actual generation in each State during the year 1982 is given at annexure-II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6489/83]

(c) The State-wise power generation programme for the year 1983 is given at Annexure-III. Laid on the Table of the the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT. 6489/83]

(d) Following measures are being taken to achieve the target of generation during 1983 :—

(i) Commissioning of additional generating capacity is being expedited.

(ii) Performance of thermal Power Stations is being further improved.

गैस एजेन्सियां

8684. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पूरे देश में शहरवार, कितनी गैस एजेन्सियां हैं और इनमें से कितनी गैस एजेन्सियां अनुसूचित जाति और अनूसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आबंटित की गई है, और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ।

(ख) क्या गैस एजेन्सियां देते समय सरकार ने आरक्षण नीति का पालन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा किया गया है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में नयी एजेन्सियां अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आबंटित करने का है जिससे कि उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूरा किया जा सके ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 31-12-1982 की यथा स्थिति को देश में एल०

पी० जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों की कुल संख्या 1571 थी, जिसमें से 146 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें अनुसूचित जाति|अनुसूचित से सम्बन्धित समुदायों के लोगों की थीं। स्थल-वार ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) आरक्षण नीति के लागू होने की तिथि से अनुसूचित जाति|अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित 25 प्रतिशत कोटा प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Power Prospects at the End of Sixth Plan

8685. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of power generation in the country by the end of the Sixth plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is every possibility of the shortfall of power in the current plan period unless special attention is paid on additional generation of power;

(c) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to increase additional generation of power (State- wise) in the existing plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a) and(b) Sixth Five year plan envisaged energy generation of 191 billion units to meet the demand by end of Sixth Five year plan. Accordingly generating capacity of 19, 666 MW was targetted for commissioning in the Sixth plan.

Recent review undertaken reveals that generating capacity of about 14,000 MW would be commissioned during Sixth plan. Energy generation of 170 billion units in utility and non- utilities is expected by end of 1984-85. Though it will not be possible of fully climiante the power shortages in some States, the quantum of power shortages is expected to be reduced considerably.

(e) and (d) To increase the power generation, additional generating capacity during the balance two years of the sixth plan is being commissioned. The details of project to be commissioned State- wise is indicated in Annexure-I & II Laid on the Table of the House. [placed in library see No LT-94908/3.

Telecast of Kannada Language Programme on Bangalore TV

8686. SHRI K. MALLANNA
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN

will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that very few programmes of Kannada Language are being shown through Bangalore TV Centre in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any representation from the Government of Karnataka has been received by the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The existing TV set up at Bangalore is only an interim arrangement started ahead of the schedule for the commencement of the fullfledged TV Centre. This centre at present has no programme production capacity. This fullfledged TV centre is a Sixth plan scheme

which is expected to be completed by 1984-85. Till the fullfledged TV centre comes up at Bangalore, the existing centre will have to relay the programmes from Doordarshan Kendras at Madras and Bombay. Both these Kendras have very heavy commitments of their own but still are trying their best to cater to the needs of the viewers in Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A reply explaining the above position has been sent.

Chelmsford Club Limited

8687. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Chelmsford Club Limited, New Delhi has been organising 'Diwali Meena Bazar' every year but has not been maintaining proper accounts thereof, nor showing income derived therefrom in the Club's income account and the income so derived was misappropriated and this fact has been revealed in the report of Inspection of the club conducted by the Company Law Department and if so, full facts thereof;

(b) action taken against the culprits for misappropriation of the Club's income;

(c) if no action has been taken, reasons and justification thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to hand over the matter to CBI or any other investigating agency for proper investigation; and

(e) if not, what action is proposed in order to bring the culprits to book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) It is a fact that chelmsford Club Ltd. has been organising' Diwali Meena Bazar' every year and it also appears to be a fact that to the ethent the income derived therefrom has not been shown in the Club's income account, the Club is not maintaining proper accounts but it does not appear to be a fact that by not doing so, the Club or any of its officers or servants have misappropriated any amount and this fact has been revealed in the inspection of the Club conducted by this Department.

(b) to (e) In view of the answer to (a) above, the question of taking action for alleged misappropriation of the Club's income does not arise.

Deterioration of Postal Services

8688. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal services have deteriorated considerably during the past few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is not a fact that the postal services have deteriorated considerably during the past few months. However, some dealy was noticed in the recent past mostly in respect of second class mail comprising parcles, printed papers, magazines, book packets, advertisement material and commercial circulars etc.

(b) The Department has been facing problems for some time past in moving second class mail in view of shortage of accommodation in the existing mail vans. The volume of 2nd class mail has been increasing more raipdly than 1st class mail. Second Class mails cannot be airlifted like 1st class mail in view of the heavy expenditure involved and the lower postage paid by the public.

(c) To tide over the situation, the Department has taken a policy decision to

convert selectively sorting sections into tranis sections. As a complement of sorter need considerable space for movement inside the mail van and for the sorting process itself, selective withdrawal of sorting work from running trains results in provision of more accommodation for carriage of closed bags. This enables the Department to carry a very large number of closed bags in the existing accommodation and results in better handling and earlier delivery of their contents. The recent conversion of sorting sections have shown encouraging results. However, a section of the staff were critical of the chances and a go-slow agitation in December, 1982 and January, 1983, caused some delay to mails. In order to ensure quick transmission and delivery of mails a new system of monitoring of mails has been introduced with checking of mail bags at various stages. Introduction of direct bags have also been ordered.

Winding up of Dandakaranya Project

8689. SHRI CHITTA BASU ; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Dandakaranya Development Authority;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested the Prime Minister to maintain the status quo; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been explained to the Chief Minister, West Bengal that a decision has been taken to transfer the assets/institutions in three out of four zones of the Dandakarnya project, because the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons in this area is more or less complete. The dificiencies identified in some of the assets will be made good by the State Governments with the amount we would provide. The fourth zone namely, Malkagiri zone, the Project Headquarters, all the Zonal Headquarters and some Central Institutions will remain with the Dandkaranya Project for some time. The Project Headquarters and Zonel Headquarters will thus, be available to pursue matters like the distribution of Pattas, grant of Citizenship and removal of encroachment from d.p. lands with the State officials.

Wage Revision in Jute Industry

8690. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the long-pending disputes in the jute industry about the wage revision and implementation of earlier agreement have been resolved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Issues relating to non-implementation of Agreements in respect of revision of grades and scales of pay and workload pattern of jute mill workers in West Bengal were discussed in the First Session of the Reconstituted Industrial Committee on Jute held at New Delhi on the 31st January, 1983. The Committee decided that the Government of West Bengal should immediately convene a Tripartite Meeting of Trade Unions and Employers' Organisations of Jute Industries to discuss the charter of demands, non-implementation of agreement, awards in respect of workload and rivision of grades and scales of pay of Jute Mill workers given in 1979 by the State Labour Minister and decide the matter within six months. The matter may be decided under the Industrial Disputes Act if the proposed Tripartite Meeting fails to come to any decision.

Purchase of Outdoor Kannada Programmes by Karnataka Government

8691. SHRI N.E. HORO :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Deccan Harald 31.3.83 that the Information and Publicity Minister of Karnataka Government has stated that Karnataka Government would not hesitate to by outdoor Kannada Programmes if the Central Government did not given them sanction; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing TV set up at Bangalore is only an interim arrangement without any programme production capability. The full-fledged TV centre including programme production arrangements is a Sixth Plan Project which is expected to be completed by 1984-85. Till the full-fledged TV centre comes up at Bangalore, the existing centre has to continue relay of programmes from Doordarshan Kendras at Madras and Bombay in addition to the National Network Programme from Delhi. The OB Vans presently at the disposal of Doordarshan are already committed for deployment at other Doordarshan Kendras with Programme Production facilities where they can be utilised optimally.

Translation of Regional Language Pictures in to English

8692. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently introduced the translation of the regional language pictures in to English while it is shown through T.V.;

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of local people are not well acquainted with English and are not in a position to enjoy the benefits; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to make the Hindi translation also alongwith Englishwhile it is shown on the T.V. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Viewers in the service areas of Doordarshan Kendras understand and aopreciate feature films whether in Hindi or English or in other regional languages.

Techinical facilities for subtitling are not available with Doordarshan.

Power Generation in Bihar

8693. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what is the installed generating capacity, total generation and specific causes for lag of Bihar in power generation and whether responsibility has been fixed and remedial measures taken for overcoming the lag ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : The installed capacity of Bihar is 940 MW comprising 790 MW thermal and 150 MW hydro. The generation for the period 1982-83 is 2726 GWH comprising 2586 GWH thermal and 140 GWH hydro. The reason for lag of generation in Bihar is the poor performance of Patratu and Barauni Thermal Power Stations. The Plant load factor of theremal plants in the State for the period 1982-83 was 38.5% against the national average of 49.8%.

The follo wing measures are being taken to increase power availability in Bihar :

(i) Additional capacity (2×110 MW) is being created at Patratu Thermal Power Station.

(ii) Tenughat Thermal Power Project (2×210 MW) has been taken up under the State Plan.

(iii) Koel-Karo Hydroelectric Power Project (710 MW) is to be taken up in the Central Sector.

(iv) Power will be allocated to Bihar from Central Sector Farakka Thermal Power Station and Chukha Power Project in Bhutan.

(v) Efforts are being to improve the performance of the existing power stations at Pathratu and Barauni. In the case of Barauni and Pathratu Thermal Stations assistance has been rendered to B.S.E.B. in getting the required spare parts and services of Polish experts and Russian Experts respectively.

(vi) Additional capacity (2×110 MW) is being created at Barauni Thermal Power Station.

(vii) New Thermal Station (2×110 MW) at Muzaffarpur is being set up.

Allotment of Petroleum Products and Petrol to Different States

8694. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of diesel, kerosene oil and petrol allotted to different States in 1982 (State-wise); and

(b) what is the basis of allotment of those itmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) As per the present policy regarding kerosene oil allocation to different States/Union Territories, the year has been divided into three segments of four months each and the kerosene allocation is being made at a uniform level for all these four months. Both for the summer months (March-June) and monsoon months (July-October), the monthly allocation are based on a 5% growth over the average monthly sale in the corresponding four months of previous year. For the winter months (November-February), the allocations are based on a 5% growth over the highest allocation/sale in any one of the previous year's corresponding months. Besides the regular monthly allocations, ad-hoc allocations to meet specific situations like flood, drought, festivals, etc. are also made when necessary and justified.

Monthly State-wise allocations of high Speed Diesel Oil are made at 15% growth rate over the actual sales made in the corresponding month of last year. These allocations are only for the purpose of planning the movement of the product since there is no restriction on sale of High Speed Diesel Oil and the demand is being met in full by the oil companies.

Petrol is available on a free sale basis and no monthly allocation is made.

Details of kerosene allocated to each State Union Territory during the year 1982 are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Kerosene Made to States and Union Territories During 1982

(*Figures in tonnes*)

STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	KEROSENE ALLOCATIONS
1. Andhra Pradesh	377, 500
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5, 700
3. Andaman & Nicobar	2, 400
4. Assam	141, 450
5. Bihar	265, 900
6. Chandigarh	12, 600
7. Dadra & N. Haveli	2, 400
8. Delhi	152, 200
9. Gujarat	486, 800
10. Goa, Daman & Diu	17, 900
11. Haryana	91, 312
12. Himachal Pradesh	20, 600
13. Jammu & Kashmir	39, 100
14. Karnataka	283, 700
15. Kerala	105, 700
16. Madhya Pradesh	216, 200
17. Maharashtra	928, 397
18. Manipur	11, 800
19. Meghalaya	9, 100
20. Mizoram	4, 400
21. Nagaland	5, 800
22. Orissa	96, 046
23. Punjab	184, 000
24. Pondicherry	8, 900
25. Rajasthan	151, 900
26. Sikkim	5, 700
27. Tamil Nadu	416, 500
28. Tripura	13, 000
29. Uttar Pradesh	539,591
30. West Bengal	439, 900

Cases Pending in Labour Courts and Tribunals in Delhi

8695. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many labour disputs are pending in Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals of Delhi as on 28 February, 1983;

(b) among them, how many are more than two years old;

(c) what steps do Government propose to initiate for speedy disposal of these cases; and

(d) do Government propose to set up special Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals to try old disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) 12,846.

(b) 4,898.

(c) Two more Labour Courts have been constituted with effect from 21.10. 1982 and 4.1. 1983. In addition, one Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts has been set up at Chandigarh which will give relief to Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court New Delhi.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 provides for time bound disposal of cases.

(d) Setting up of new Labour Courts will be considered if the courts are not able to liquidate the arrears even with the recently increased strength.

Alleged Corruption in EPF Office, Meerut

8696. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large scale corruption in Meerut S.R.O. in EPF organisation for final settlement of claims and grant of advances and loans to the poor subscribers;

(b) if so, what action is contemplated to wipe out this corruption as it has become a customary practice to share bribe in percentage amongst all the concerned officials; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to eradicate this prevailing practice ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) In pursuance of the policy decision taken by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, to decentralise the accounts work of the Regional Offices set up at various places in the country, a Sub-Regional Office has been opened at Meerut w.e.f. 8.3. 1977 to cater to the needs of Industrial Workers of that area. Since the opening of the aforesaid Office at Meerut, whenever complaints of corrupt practices are received, the same are got investigated departmentally or through agencies like CBI and in cases where *prima facie* guilt is established against the delinguent officials, suitable action as provided for in the relevant provisions of Conduct Rules or to launch prosecution is taken by the competent authorities. In respect of a few cases of complaints, necessary disciplinary action was taken against the officials concerned and one official was also prosecuted in a court of law.

Proposal to Review Classification of Bulk Drugs

8697. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the classification of bulk drugs as

open for public sector, open for Indian companies and open for all the sectors of the industry;

(b) whether Government propose to consider reservation of certain items exclusively for Indian companies having foreign equity upto 20 per cent and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The indicative lists for the various sectors of drug industry announced vide Drug Policy in 1978 are reviewed from time to time, keeping in view factors like, changes in technologies, and the need to ensure fair and vigorous competition while maintaining quality of drugs at fair prices. Neither Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, nor the Drug Policy contains separate provision for a category of drug companies having foreign equity upto 20%.

Review of Technology Involved in Production of Drugs

8698. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on High Technology recommended constant review of the nature of technology involved in the production of the drugs identified by the Committee as involving high technology ;

(b) when did the Committee submit its report and whether any need for review of the findings of the Committee has been felt;

(c) what is the status of the erstwhile members of the Committee after it submitted its report;

(d) is it a fact that this Ministry is referring certain cases to some selected members of the erstwhile Committee; and

(e) if so, whether he has approved such arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No constant review was recommended by the High Level Committee. However, they recognised that the conditions under which the technologies were assessed might undergo changes over a period of time.

(b) The Committee submitted its report in October, 1979. No assessment of the extent of changes in conditions calling for review of the findings of the Committee has been made so far.

(c) and (d) The comments of the members of the erst-while High Level Committee were called for in the case of process technologies of foreign companies that had been earlier assessed by the Committee and on which representations from the foreign companies concerned had been received.

(e) This was done with the approval of Secretary (C&F).

Prices of Anti-TB Drugs

8699. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has recently been able not only to maintain the prices of Anti-TB drugs but also bring them down substantially ;

(b) what steps are being taken to bring down the prices of antibiotics such as Ampicillin in the near future ;

(c) is it a fact that Penicillin is under essential category, if so, what is the justification in keeping semisynthetic penicillin i.e. Ampicillin out of this category when this is being used much more by consumers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the price of Rifampicin, an Anti-TB drug, is still very high and what steps are being taken to bring it further down and also to include all Anti-TB, Antibiotics and Vitamin preparations in the essential list i.e. category two of DPCO, 1979 so that consumers may get these drugs fair and reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Aft.r promulgation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 prices of a number of anti-TB formulations have been revised. As a result of these revisions, prices of some of the anti-TB formulations have come down and at the same time the prices of some other anti-TB formulations has increased. Recenlty in February, 1983 the prices of Rifampicin formulations which are also used in thetreatment of Tuberculosis were substantially reduced It would also be possible to reduce/maintain the prices of Ethambutol based formulations as the change in the Category of this drug and its formulations have been effected in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) The Cost of Production of antibiotics is predominently depending upon the cost of utility and services On account of hike in the Petroleum prices there have been steep increases in the rates of electricity, furnace oil etc. and on account of such increases the cost of production of most of the antibiotics have been adversely effected. While revising the price of Ampicillin the question of fairness to the consumers would be kept in view.

(c) Penicillin and its formulations are included in Category I of the Drugs (prices Control) Order, 1979. Penicillin is already produced from basic stages by four units, Two in the Public Sector and Two in the Private Sector. The categorisation of Ampicillin and its formulations under the Drugs (Prices Control) order, 1979 relates, inter alia, to progress made in the indigenous production. The drug Ampicillin Anhydrous is not yet produced from basic stages in the Country.

(d) There have been reports of some further reduction in the import price of bulk Rifampicin. The data of latest import price has already been called for from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. If it is found that import price of Rifampicin has further declined, necessary changes in the price of formulations based on Rifampicin would be effected. Depending upon the progress made in the indigenous manufacture of anti-TB drugs and biotics some such drugs and their formulations which are adequately produced in the country are already listed in Category I/Category II of the DPCO 1979. There is no proposal to change the Category of Vitamin preparations and the remaining anti—TB drugs and antibiotics under the DPCO at present.

Selling of Multi-Vitamin Formulations by M/s. Pfizer

8700. TSHRI ARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Pfizer are selling their multi-vitamin formulations at very high prices;

(b) when the new prices were adopted by them and were they approved by Government.

(c) what steps have been taken to bring down the prices of multi-vitamin produced by Pfizer and Abbot Labs , what were their prices before and after DPCO, 1979;

(d) is it also a fact that a number of drug companies have reduced the composition of Vitamin preparations and comparatively increased the prices thus enjoying high profits in products such as Surbex—T, Becosules, Protinex, etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the reason in delaying the issuance of approved prices and by when the same will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c) A Statement showing the earlier prices of multi-vitamin formulations produced by Pfizer and abbott Labs. and their current prices is attached. Both the companies applied to the Government for approval of their prices of multi-vitamin formulations after the promulgation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 with the composition as per Schedule 'V' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder. Government have not taken any decision on the marup that should be allowed on Schedule 'V' formulations. In the meanwhile both the companies started marketing their formulations at the prices referred to in the Statement, under Sub-paragraph (3) of Paragraph 14 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The prices of multi-vitamin formulations formulated in accordance with Schedule V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, would depend upon the prices of bulk Vitamins approved by the Government and the markup that may be allowed by the Government on the ex-factory cost.

(d) and (e) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been asked to intimate the name of all the companies who have introduced Vitamin formulations formulated naccordance with Schedule V of the Drugs iand Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder.

The reasonability of the prices could be determined after a decision on the question of mark-up to be allowed on such formulations is taken by the Government.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the formulation	Pack Size	Earlier price	Current price	Date of intimation of current price
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(I)	*Pfizer Limited*				
1.	Becosules Caps	20's bottle	11 91	8.81	10.2. 1982
2.	—do—	100's buttle	50 09	32.97	,,
3.	—do—Syrup	50 ml bottle	3.75	4.96	,,
4.	Multivitaplex Forte Capsules	20's bottle	9.45	8,63	,,
5.	—do—	100's Bottle	36.82	31.97	,,
6.	Multivitaplex Drops	15 ml Bottle	4.09	4.47	,,
7.	Multivitaplex Elixir	100 ml bottle	7.40	9.46	,,
8.	Terramycin SF Capsules	25×4's	61.75	63.29	,,
9.	Dumasules Caps	25's Bottle	8.76	7.92	,,
10.	do—	100's Bottle	34.46	29.38	,,

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Protinex Granules	115 gm. tin	7.79	13.32	10.2.1982
12.	—do—	225 gm. tin	14.57	21.62	"
(*II*)	*Abbot Labs.*				
1.	Surbex—T	25's Bottle	5.12	9.85	11.6.1982
2.	—do—	100's Bottle	15.05	32.88	"
3.	Vidaylin-M Syrup	90 ml	6.43	8.43	"
4.	—do—	240 ml	13.63	17.77	"
5.	—do—	480 ml	25.24	33.92	"
6.	Iberol 500 Tonic	90 ml	7.56	11.06	4.7.1283
7.	—do—	240 ml	14.94	24.21	"
8.	Pramilets Tabs	25's	6.60	8.34	"
9.	Vidalin Syrup	90 ml	5.36	7.01	"
10.	—do—	240 ml	10.87	13.92	"
11.	—do—	480 ml	19.55	26.11	"
12.	Vidalin M Drops	15 ml	4.09	5.20	"
13.	—do—	30 ml	6.52	7.91	"
14.	Vidalin Drops	15 ml	4.02	5.13	"
15.	—do—	30 ml	6.33	7.79	"

Defaulting Exempted Establishments Under EPF

8701. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) names of such exempted establishments under the EPF Act, 1952 as are in default of depositing PF monies for more than Rs. 50,000/—and above;

(b) what action has been taken including penal action under section 406, 409, I.P.C. against the management of these defaulting establishments; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and who is responsible in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Coverage of Establishments Under EPF Act in Baroda and panchmahal Districts (Gujarat)

8702. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a whether compliments have been received about non-coverage of a number of establishments under the EPF and M.P. Act, 1952 in Gujarat region and particularly in Baroda and Panchamahal districts.

(b) if so, when the complaints were received and whether any action to cover such establishments has been taken by the Chief Provident Fund Commissioner by deputing some Central officials: and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action and what action is proposed to be taken against the erring officials ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Employees. Provident Fund Staff Union, Ahmedabad is reported to have drawn the attention of the organisation in January, 1983 to the large number of uncovered establishments, particularly in Baroda and Panchmahal districts. A team of Inspectors under the charge of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner. Baroda, was, therefore, deputed to survey all the uncovered units in those two districts. The team inspected 110 establishments and found three establishments coverable. These three establishments have since been covered under the Act.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार सर्कल में रेल डाक सेवा में कार्यरत कुल डाक और तार कर्मचारियों की सेवाये समात्य किया जाना

8703. **श्री रामवतार शास्त्री** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में डाक सेवा में कार्य-रत्त कुछ डाक-तार कर्मचारीयों की सेवाए समाप्त कर दी गई है और बहुत से कर्मचारियों का ब्रेक इन सेवा में अवरोध डालकर उन्हें दंडित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों प्रकार के कर्मचारीयों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उनके खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई का आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उनके दण्डों को समाप्त करने का विचार रखती है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं। तंग किए जाने का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है परन्तु रेल डाक सेवा 'पी' डिवीजन, पटना के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कीग ई हड़ताल के दौरान अनधिकृत रुप से अनुपस्थित रहने के लिऐ केंद्रिय सिविल सेवा (अस्थायी सेवा) नियमों और मूलनियम 17-क के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों की सेवा समाप्त करने के रुप में प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी जिसमें अनुपस्थिति को अनधिकृत माना गया और छुट्टी यात्रा रियापत स्थायीवत्त और विभागीय परीक्षाओं में बैठने की पात्रता जैसे सीमित उद्देश्यों के लिए सेवा में व्यवधान किया गया ।

(ख) (एक) सेवा समाप्त करना —31

(दो) सेवा में व्यावधान —जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर (क) में बताया गया है।

(घ) मूलनियम 17-क के तहत सेवा समाप्त करना और अनुपस्थिति को अनधिकृत मानना सांविधिक दंड़ नहीं है । तथापि, पुनरीक्षा प्राधिकारी सेवा समाप्ति के विरुद्व याचिकाओं की पहले से ही जांच कर रहे हैं और शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा । जिन कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थितिको मूलनियम 17-क के तहत अनधिकृत समझा जाने के आदेश दिए गए हैं, उनसे कोई याचिका प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

Disposal of Labour Cases pending in Supreme Court

8704. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of labour cases pending before the Supreme Court till 1-1-83 with year-wise break for the last ten years ;

(b) oldest labour case pending;

(c) number of labour cases disposal of in the last five years, with year-wise break-up ;

(d) whether Government propose to create a special labour bench in the Supreme Court for quick disposal of cases concerning industrial disputes ;

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ; and

(f) if so, the measures thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The information, as furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, is given in the attached Statement.

(d) to (f) The benches are constituted by the Chief Justice of India and not by the Government. The Supreme Court Registry has intimated that as and when labour matters are ready, all efforts are made to have them listed for early hearing.

STATEMENT

(a) Labour Appeals pending in Supreme Court (as on 1-1-1983)

Year (1)	*Number* (2)
1970	1
1971	31
1972	29
1973	45
1974	39
1975	30
1976	31
1977	60
1978	51
1979	77
1980	64
1981	65
1982	95
Total	618

(b) Oldest labour case pending—1 since 1970

(c) Labour Appeals disposed of by Supreme Court in the last five years :

Year	*Number*
1978	41
1979	29
1980	31
1981	22
1982	18
Total	141

Faquir Chand Committee Report to Compensate Employees with Special Allowance

8705. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a stiff resistance from the employees of the Organisation to transfer from Regional Offices to Sub-Regional Offices as they are put to financial loss and family problems;

(b) whether to mitigate these hardships, the Faquir Chand Committee recommended to compensate such employees with special

allowance at the initial stages and allow their families at the Regional Headquarters for a maximum period of two years; and

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted these recommendations and decided to remove the hardships of the employees transferred to Sub Regional Offices and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Faquir Chand Committee had recommended that :-

(i) the employees who are transferred from the Regional Office to Sub-Regional Office may be given adequate special allowance at the initial stages so that they are not put to great financial loss, and

(ii) if the transferred employees are unable to move their family to the new station the employees should be kept in the Sub-Regional Office for a maximum period of two years.

(c) The Government have not accepted the recommendation regarding the grant of special allowance at the initial stages of the transfer. Certain guidelines have been evolved in the light of the recommendations of the Faquir Chand Committee to regulate transfer of officials from Regional Offices to Sub-Regional Offices. According to these guidelines, officials are transferred from Regional Offices to Sub-Regional Offices on a rotational basis for a period of one year and after completion of this period, they are brought back to the Regional Offices. Requests for retention of quarters by the families of the transferred employees are also considered on merits of individual cases.

Utilisation of Services of Specially Trained Staff for Colour T.V.

8706. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact sometime back Doordarshan had sent about two dozen programme and Engineering staff to attend a specialized training in "Colour Television" held in West Germany;

(b) if so, how many of these specially trained staff had been at Delhi Doordarshan Kendra which is the main originating Doordarshan Kendra telecasting in colour;

(c) complete details of the trained staff who are posted at other Kendras (other than Delhi Kendra) whose specialized training in colour television is being not utilized so far; and

(d) the reasons for not utilizing their services for Delhi Kendra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A team of twenty four Programme and Engineering Officers of Doordarshan attended Colour Television Seminar held in Federal Republic of Germany from 5.7.1981 to 8.8.1981.

(b) Four.

(c) and (d) Names of officers sent to Federal Republic of Germany who attended colour television seminar and are now posted at Doordarshan Kendras other than Delhi are given in the attached statement. Officers from different Doordarshan Kendras were consciously selected so that their training could be utilised in coverage of the Asian Games and also later when colour telecasts are introduced from various Kendras in a phased manner. All the transmitters of Doordarshan are transmitting programmes in colour put out by Doordarshan Kendra Delhi as part of the National programme and some colour equipment is being supplied to all Kendras. Therefore it will not be correct to suggest that the services of personnel trained in colour TV, remains unutilised.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Present posting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Shri A.S. Tatari	Director	Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay
2.	Shri Vinayak Chaskar	Producer	Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay
3.	Shri Rajmani Rai	Director	Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack
4.	Shri Siraj Qureshi	Producer	Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar
5.	Shri B.C. Bose	Asstt. Station Director	Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta
6.	Shri C.L. Hakoo	Programme Executive	Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar
7.	Shri Ved Prakash	Producer	Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay
8.	Shri M.M. Saigal	Cameraman Gr. I	Doordarshan Kendra, Madras
9.	Shri S.K. Mathur	Cameraman Gr. I	Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi
10.	Shri Y.N. Jauhari	Cameraman Gr. I	Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar
11.	Shri M.D. Gera	Cameraman Gr. II	Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi
12.	Shri Harsh Vardhan	Suptd. Engineer	Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow
13.	Shri V.V. Rao	Dir. (Engg.)	Directorate General Doordarshan, New Delhi
14.	Shri Dhruba Ray	Station Engineer	Doordarshan Kendra Calcutta
15.	Shri A.P. Santra	Asstt. Dir. (Engg.)	Directorate General, Doordarshan, New Delhi
16.	Shri Yogeshwar Pratap	Dy. Dir. (Engg.)	Directorate General Doordarshan, New Delhi
17.	Shri Y. Kulsreshtra	Asstt. Engineer	Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra Delhi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18.	Shri Jawahar Lal	Asstt. Engineer	Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar
19.	Shri N. Subramanian	Dy. Dir. (Engg.)	Directorate General, Doordarshan, New Delhi
20.	Shri B.K. Fotehdar	Assistant Station Engineer	Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar

Software Committee for Improvement of Programme of Doordarshan

8707. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Government has constituted a "Software Committee" for the purpose of improvement of programmes of Doordarshan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not included any Technical person from the Film Industry or any other organisations in the Software Committee; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to include technical persons now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has appointed a working Group to prepare a Software Plan for Doordarshan.

(b) and (c) The working Group consists of Technical persons also. In addition, the working Group would be consulting media experts and other sections of interested opinion.

Trunk Calls Booked from Ghaziabad City Under Delhi Telephones

8708. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of trunk calls booked by the telephone subscribers of Ghaziabad City, under Delhi Telephones, from 1 April, 1982 upto 31 March, 1983;

(b) of the above, the number of trunk calls materialised/matured and the number of trunk calls did not materialised;

(c) reasons for which calls did not materialise;

(d) whether it is a fact that because of poor maintenance of lines between Ghaziabad/Delhi, a large number of trunk calls did not materialise; and

(e) steps taken at the level of Divisional Engineer (Phones) Ghaziabad to streamline the system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c) No. separate record is maintained exchange-wise about the booking and maturity of trunk calls in Delhi. The trunk calls for

the entire Delhi Telephone system are booked in one trunk exchange. Hence it is not possible to furnish this information.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Delhi Telephones have taken/planned the following steps to improve the service further.

(1) A coaxial cable has been provided between Delhi and Ghaziabad to improve the junction and trunk working.

(2) Gas pressurisation of the underground primary, secondary and junction cables to facilitate early detection of faults.

(3) Use of the jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent ingress of moisture.

(4) Use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connections.

(5) Replacement of aluminium wire by copper wire in the subscribers fittings.

(6) Fask force has also been set-up for upgrading the external plant network of Delhi Telephone systems on a time bound programme.

Per Capita Power Generation and Consumption in Bihar

8709. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita actual generation and consumption of power in Bihar is among the lowest in the country and it has still gone down during the last four years; if so, the details thereabout, causes thereof and remedial steps being taken;

(b) whether power consumption in North Bihar is less than one-sixth of that in the rest of Bihar and it has gone down to about half during the last four years ;

(c) if so, the actual figures, the causes of step decline and steps to bring North Bihar on par with that of the rest of Bihar; and

(d) what is latest position with regard to multi-purpose hydel projects on rivers Koshi, Kamala, Bagmati, Koel-Karo and thermal projects at Muzaffarpur and Kahalgon including their specific features and time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) (i) The broad details of the proposed Multi-purpose project over river Kosi at Barahkshetra are given in Annexure-I, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6491/83]. The details of the Dam over river Kamala at Sisapani in Nepal, as suggested by Govt. of Bihar, and of the proposal of Dam over Bagmati at Nunther, as formulated by HMG, Nepal are given respectively in Annexure-II, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6491/83] and Annexure-III, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6491/83]. These projects cameup for discussions during the official level meeting in Feb. 1982 when the Nepalese side indicated that these could be discussed at the next official level meeting. The details of other hydro-electric schemes on various tributaries of Kosi which lie in Nepal are not available.

(ii) As regards Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project, it has been cleared by the Deptt. of Science & Technology from environmental angle. On the land made available by the Govt. of Bihar to NHPC, some residential quarters and store-shed etc. have been constructed. Due to the opposition of the local people, especially tribals, the progress on the project has been rather slow. However,

concerted efforts are being made to have a dialogue with the local people, and it is hoped that the resistance would be overcome soon paving way for construction work to start soon.

(iii) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (2×110 MW) is under execution and both the units are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

(iv) Techno-economic clearance has been accorded by CEA to Stage-I (4×210 MW) of Kahalgaon STPS. The project is expected to be posed to the PIB after investment decision by the Planning Commission.

Clearance of Andhra Pradesh Projects

8710. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government proposed (1) Pochampad Hydel Scheme (2) Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Electric Scheme (3) Penna Abobilan to be taken up;

(b) whether they are technically cleared ;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has cleared them;

(d) whether countries like U.K., Japan, Canada, etc. are offering to assist power projects; and

(e) whether Central Government propose to negotiate with them and take foreign assistance to execute the above projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme have been recommended to the Planning Commission for investment approval and the same is still awaited.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Taking into consideration variety of relevent factors including the indigenous manufacturing capacity built in the country at considerable cost, the possibility of posing these scheme for the external assistance could be examined after the approval of the schemes by Planning Commission.

Modernisation of Fertilizer Plants in Sixth Plan

8711. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of the fertilizer plants proposed to be brought under modernisation programme in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the amount earmarked for implementing the above modernisation programme; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Modernisation by replacement and renewals is being done in every fertilizer company. However, there are also specific schemes of modernisation planned by each Company. Presently, these are-

(i) Rehabilitation of Suphala Plant, RCF. (Approved by Government)

(ii) Rehabilitation of Ammonia Plant, RCF.

(iii) Modernisation of Methanol Plant, RCF.

(iv) Caprolactam Project, FACT. (Approved by Government)

(v) Debottlenecking schemes at Ramagundam, FCI.

(vi) Debottlenecking schemes at Talcher, FCI.

(vii) Modernisation of Gorakhpur Plant, FCI.

(viii) Rehabilitation of Sindri Rationalisation, FCI.

(b) No amount has been earmarked under the specific head "modernisation" in the 6th Plan. However, provision is made annually, in consultation with Planning Commission, for modernisation/replacement/renewal schemes as may be necessary. For the year 1983-84 Rs. 35.08 crores have been provided for the above.

(c) The progress made so far in implementing the following two schemes which have been approved by the Government is given below :-

(i) *Suphala Plant*—The agreement with M/s Kemira OY Finland for basic design, engineering and supervision is under finalisation. The offer from M/s PDIL for the detailed engineering of the project is under scrutiny of the Company.

(ii) *Caprolactam Plant*—The technical discussions with the tenderers for the purchase of know-how have been completed and the financial bids are under process.

बिना पी० सी० ओ० सुविधा के पुलिस स्टेशन

8712. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालय हैं जहां पी० सी० ओ० सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) इन पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों में पी० सी० ओ० सुविधा देने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल): (क) उप निरीक्षक या इससे उच्च अधिकारी के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों में सहायता के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर प्रदान करने की विभाग की नीति रही है। 30-9-82 को ऐसे 4330 स्टेशनों में से 422 में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

(ख) और (ग) उप निरीक्षक या उससे उच्च अधिकारी के अधीन इन पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर सुविधा चरणबद्ध रूप में प्रदान की जा रही है जो आवश्यकता की प्राथमिकता और साधन बाधाओं (वित्तीय एवं साज सामान की उपलब्धता दोनों (पर निर्भर करती है।

Order to BHEL For 500 MW Set for Korba in M.P.

8713. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL has received an order from NTPC for supplying a 500 MW set to the Super Power Thermal Station at Korba in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, have Government of India cancelled the proposal of Maharashtra Government for importing such sets and awarded the contract to indigenous BHEL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) National Thermal Power Corporation is setting up a Super Thermal Power Station of 2100 MW (3×200 MW + 3×500 MW) at Korba in M.P. Orders for the Supply of boilers and turbine generators for 500 MW units have been placed on BHEL.

(b) No decision has been taken regarding procurement of equipment for units 5 and 6 of 500 MW each of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of Maharashtra.

SC and ST Cell in P&T Department

8714. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of posts de-reserved cadrewise during last three years in P&T department;

(b) what efforts were made to get the SC and ST candidates for the de-reserved posts; and

(c) whether the Scheduled Caste Cell is furctioning in the P&T Department and what is the strength of the Cell ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :

(a)

Group 'A'		Group 'B'		Group 'C'	
S/C	*S/T*	*S/C*	*S/T*	*S/C*	*S/T*
51	75	6	47	141	421

(b) The steps and procedure laid down by D.O.P. & A.R. for appointment of SC/STs by direct recruitment as well as by promotion are being strictly followed. In the case of promotion for Group 'C' and 'D' posts, the departmental Committee reviews the cases of those who fail to qualify the departmental examination even according to relaxed standards. Such persons can be given grace marks upto the qualifying standards if they are not otherwise found unsuitable.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a SC/ST Cell in the P&T Directorate. The work is being looked after by existing staff consisting of three whole time and seven part-time officers.

Civil/Criminal cases pending in Supreme Court

8715. SHRI D.S A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Civil and Criminal cases pending in the Supreme Court for the longest time, with date of filing; and

(b) the reason for the delay in finalising the cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Information, as furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Nature of Appeal	Number	Date of filing	Reasons for delay
Civil Appeal	1	26th Feb, 1968	These were directed to be listed after the disposal of another write petition which has since been disposed of. These two appeals will now be listed shortly for disposal.
	1	25th Sept, 1968	

1	2	3	4
Civil appeal	2	15th July, 1968	These are directed to be listed before a Seven Member Bench. These will be listed when such a Bench is constituted.
Civil appeal	1	3rd May, 1968	It is to be listed before Constitution Bench when it is constituted.
Civil appeal	1	25th Sept, 1968	The question involved in the appeal is identical to the question, involved in another appeal, in which the judgement is reserved. It will be listed after the judgement has been delivered.
Criminal Appeal	2	3rd Oct. 1972	The advocate for the respondents has died, and respondents have been requested to make alternative arrangement, but this has not been done so far. However, these appeals are listed in the week 9th to 13th May, 1983 for hearing.

Plan to add Generation Capacity in Union Territories

8716. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the progress made on the Schemes drawn up during the Fourth Plan to add more installed capacity in the Union Territories and to energise more pumping sets therein in order to relieve the much needed dependence on the neighbouring States and to check the frequent resorting to load-shedding;

(b) has any emphasis been laid in the Sixth Plan on further improving the situation, if so, what are their details and how much progress has been made therein; and

(c) details of steps taken to check the load-shedding in Delhi during the summer months ahead ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The Power Generation Schemes drawn during Fourth Plan period in the Union Territories of Andaman, Lakshdweep, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have been implemented and an installed capacity of 1337 KW, 478 KW, 1815 KW and about 1000 KW respectively have been added in these Union Territories. The Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Chandigarh do not have any Power Generating Station of their own and are dependent on the neighbouring States for meeting their power demands. No Power

Generation Schemes for these Union Territories were approved for the Fourth Plan. The installed generating capacity of DESU was increased from 236.2 MW before 4th Five Year Plan to 296.2 MW as a result of commissioning of 5th Unit (60 MW) at Indra Prastha Thermal Power Station in 1974. During the Fourth Five Year Plan the target 100 MW unit at the centrally owned Badarpur TPS in Delhi was also commissioned followed by commissioning of two more 100 MW units during the year 1974-75.

The number of irrigation pumpsets/tubesells energised in all the Union Territories of the country as at the beginning of the 4th Plan viz. 1-4-1969 amounted to 7,317. During the course of the 4th Plan 1969-74, additional 6,244 irrigation pumpsets/tubewells were connected up in these territories bringing the total to 13,561 as at the end of March, 1974.

(b) Emphasis has been laid during the Sixth Plan to add about 4.875 MW of additional generating capacity in the U.T. of Andamans, 1.034 MW in the U.T. of Lakshadweep and about 10 MW each in the U.Ts of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. However, no generating capacity has been added in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Chandigarh which are pependent on the power supply from the neighbouring States and arrangements have been made to meet their requirements from Central projects. The generating capacity added during the Sixth Plan period upto December, 1982 in the Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Lakshadweep is 3.68 MW, 0.8 MW, 2.22 MW and 0.75 MW respectively. During the Year 1981-82 as envisaged in VIth Five Year Plan, Badarpur TPP Unit-5 (210 MW) in Central Sector was commissioned in Delhi.

(c) During the coming summer in Delhi, the total power availability to DESU would be of the order of 800 MW as against the anticipated demand of 700 MW. Steps have also been taken by DESU to strengthen the transmission and distribution system by way of commissioning of additional sub-station capacity on various voltage levels so as to be capable of meeting the power demand in the capital. The process of strengthening the system is in progress and a sizeable additional sub-station capacity is proposed to be added on it progressively before the commencement of the summer. Action is also under way to carry out extensive maintenance and augmentation of the system at medium voltage.

Progress of lignite mines and Thermal Power Stations

8717. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the progress made towards the development of Second and Third Lignite Mines and new thermal power stations in the country as also the results of the explorations made and feasibility for opening them ;

(b) have sites for locating them been chosen if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) is there any plan to locate any one of them in Eastern Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government of India sanctioned two projects of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation viz. Opening of Second Lignite mine and setting up of II Thermal Power Station in Feb., 1978. Development of Second mine with the help of conventional mining equipment for introduction of Specialised Mining equipment is in progress. Out of three systems, one system was commissioned on 14th April, 83 and equipment for the remaining two systems are being received and erected. Lignite from II mine is expected to be available in October, 84. Expansion of II mine from 4.7 million tonnes to 10.5 million tonnes has also been sanctioned by Government in principle. Feasibility report for opening of III lignite Mine is under preparation.

In respect of II Thermal Power Station, orders for all the major equipments *viz.* Steam Generators, and turbines etc. have been placed on the selected parties. Civil construction works are in full swing. Power generation from the three units of II Thermal Station is expected to commence in Feb., 85, August, 85 and Feb., 86.

To meet the power requirement of Southern Region, Government have also sanctioned in principle the expansion of II TPS (from 630 MW to 1470 MW).

Apart from above, Lignite based Thermal Power Stations are also proposed to be set up in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Proposals in this regard are under the consideration of the respective State Governments.

(b) Second Mine is located about 5 KMS south of the existing first mine at Neyveli which is about 200 KMS south of Madras in Tamil Nadu State. Third Mine is also proposed adjoining existing mine beyond southern boundary. Second Thermal Power Station of 630 MW is located 4.2 KMS West of Neyveli Railway Station near Ammeri Village in Vriddhachalam Taluk. Site for the Third Thermal Power Station is yet to be selected.

Power Station in Gujarat is proposed to be set up in Kutch District, using lignite from Panandhro Mines and in Rajasthan the Power Station is proposed to be set up at Palana.

(c) No, Sir.

राज्यों को उपभोक्ताओं के लिए दिया गया कोयला

8718. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उप भोक्ताओं के लिए राज्य-वार कितना-कितना कोयला दिया गया ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना कोयला दिया गया; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में और निजी क्षेत्र में कितने कोयले की खपत हुई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में देश के उपभोक्ताओं को कोयले के राज्य-वार प्रेषण नीचे दिये गये हैं जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रेषण शामिल हैं :-

राज्य	मात्रा (मिलियन टनों में)
बिहार	20.83
पश्चिम बंगाल	14.74
उड़ीसा	4.49
उत्तर प्रदेश	11.00
मध्य प्रदेश	13.09
महाराष्ट्र	8.96
गुजरात	8.04
राजस्थान	1.28
दिल्ली	3.26
पंजाब	2.54
हरियाणा	1.44
तमिलनाडु	1.48
कर्नाटका	0.42
केरल	0.05
जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर	0.05
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.04
असम	0.45

(ग) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Broadcast of Maithili news bulletins

8719. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6921 on 12th April, 1983 regarding language-wise time for broadcasting from different Stations of AIR and state:

(a) what is the basis of calculation, putting the population of Maithili-speaking people at only 3 millions in the service area of Darbhanga Station of the AIR and which other language is the mother-tongue of the rest of the people in that area;

(b) whether various representations, resolutions, demonstrations before Darbanga Station and else-where have put the demand for news bulletins in Maithili;

(c) if so, the details there about; and

(d) what are the criteria to convince the AIR about people's intense feeling for Maithili news bulletins excluding violence and destruction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The information is based on the 1961 Census figures.

(a) and (c) Representations have been received from certain sections to increase the quantum of Maithili programmes from Darbhanga Station and for the broadcast of news bulletins in Maithili Representations have also been received from certain other sections that increase in the quantum of Maithili programmes should not be at the cost of Hindi programmes.

There is no need feltfor the introduction of news bulletin in Maithili from Darbhanga Station, since the principal language of the area i.e., Hindi is understood by every section of the population in that part of the country.

(d) AIR is a medium to serve the people. This will continue to be its primary objective. Its motto is 'Bahu Jana Hithaya, Bahu Jana Sukhaya'. Everybody's efforts and energies have to be harnessed only for constructive nation-building purposes since agitations, violence and destructive tatics weaken the national fibre and retard progress.

Telephone Facility to Nanakpura Post Office

8720. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the outlying Post Offices in the capital like Nanakpura which have a large clientele, have not been provided with any telephone, in the absence of which the Post Master is unable to contact his Head Office when the depositors are in distress caused by the inordinate delay caused by the clearance of cheques tendered for CTD payment and a host of other problems;

(b) whether the Post Master has to shell out a coin of 50 Paise from his pocket when obliged to contact his H. O. on official business;

(c) whether the Post Offices are not provided with any basic ammenity like toilet, drinking water even; and

(d) what are the difficulties in providing a Telephone when it does not involve any payment to the Postal Department and only book adjustment is to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Post Offices, like Nanakpura, having a large clientele have each been provided with a service telephone or a P.C.O. Nanakpura Post Office has a P.C.O.

(b) Yes, Sir. but the amount paid is reimbursed by the P&T Department.

(c) Basic amenities like toilet and drinking water are provided in departmental buildings and these two facilities are available in Nanakpura Post Office Building. In rented buildings, the need for these facilities is kept in view while hiring the buildings.

(d) 302 Post Offices have each been provided with a telephone or a P.C.O. wherever they are technically feasible, the telephones or PCOs are provided.

Selection Grade to Producers-cum-Cameramen

8721. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Producers, Cameramen and Production Assistants were appointed upto 1972 December ;

(b) how many of them have been promoted or given selection grades so far ;

(c) how many of them have not got any relief so far ; and

(d) whether there is any idea for introducing selection grade (producer-cum-cameramen) in cameramen's cadre ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) There are in all, 7 Producer Grade II and 18 Cameraman Grade II, who were directly recruited before December, 1972 and have not yet got promotions. There is no Production Assistant who was appointed before 1972 as a direct recruit and still working in the same capacity.

(d) There can be no grade called Producer-cum-Cameraman. Selection Grade posts are sanctioned in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Government for the purpose for Categories for which promotional avenues are inadequate. There is no proposal to sanction Selection Grade in the grade of Cameraman ; presently, all the posts in Grade I are filled only by promoting those in Grade II.

Promotion of TV Cameramen

8722. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why 15 per cent promotion quota is not given to cameramen;

(b) what is the channel of promotion for TV cameraman cadre ; and

(c) how many promotions/selection grades (10 years and 14 years of service) will be provided to cameramen in his life time of service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) The posts of Cameraman Grade I are 100% promotion posts for Cameraman Grade II. Cameraman Grade II with 3 years of service in the grade are eligible for consideration for promotion to Cameraman Grade I on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. There is no higher post to which Cameraman Grade I can be promoted. At present, no Selection Grade has been sanctioned either for Cameraman Grade II or Grade I.

Applications Pending/Rejected for Registration Number

8723. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly newspapers and magazines published in the country language-wise including the English language papers ;

(b) how many of them are local regional and national, language-wise ;

(c) total number of applications pending for clearance with his Ministry as on to-day and given the registration numbers recently language-wise ;

(d) total number of applications rejected by his Ministry to provide registration numbers for publications ; and

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry to clear the application particularly of language dailies thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Requisite information is given in Annexure—I, laid on the Table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6492/83]

(b) The Registrar of Newspapers for India does not classify newspapers as local, regional and national. However, the newspapers are classified as small newspapers (having an average circulation upto 15,000 copies per publishing day), medium newspapers (having an average circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 copies per publishing day) and big newspapers (having an average circulation of more than 50,000 copies per publishing day). The information about the number of small, medium and big newspapers, language-wise, is given in Annexure-II, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—6492/83]

(c) The requisite information is given in Annexure-III, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—6492/83]

(d) No application for registration is rejected. The applications, if incomplete, are kept pending till the formalities under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 are complete.

(e) The Registration Numbers are issued without delay as soon as the formalities under the Press and Registration of Books Act are completed. In cases, where the requirements are not complete, the publishers are requested to do the needful. One of the requirements of the Act is that a copy of declaration duly attested by the Magistrate concerned should be received by the registrar of Newspapers for India. In cases, where such copies are not received from the Magistrates concerned, Registration Numbers, are granted even on production of a photocopy of the authenticated declaration.

World Bank Loan for gas Development in south Bassein

8724. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of World Bank Loan obtained by Government for the first major gas development project in the South Bassein field ;

(b) the estimated loss of the project ; and

(c) the details of the project work proposed to be operated and by which year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The World Bank has approved a loan of US $222.3 million for the South Bassein gas development project.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 628.40 crores including a foreign exchange component of $ 599 million.

(c] South Bassein project Phase I to be financed particularly by the World Bank will consist of one process platform, one drilling platform, one living quarter platform, flaring structure, inter-connected bridges, submarine pipeline, etc. The project is scheduled for completion by mid 1985.

Difficulties Faced by Migrant Labour of Mayurbhanj Distt. (Orissa) in Nepal and Assam

8725. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of the migrant labourers of Khunta and Boradih Gram Panchayats in Mayurbhanj district (Orissa) who are unable to come back from Assam and Nepal despite the unbearable difficulties faced by them ;

(b) if so, how many such labourers had gone from that district of Orissa to Nepal and Assam ;

(c) whether efforts are proposed to be made to protect them from the contractors ; and

(d) the arrangement proposed to be made to bring them balck ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Government of Orissa had reported that enquiries have revealed that 10 workmen were taken to Nepal in February, 1982, and engaged on road construction work for 4 months and 4 days, returning to their villages on 13-6-82. 48 persons were taken to Assam on 14-1-1983 to work with M/s. Hydel Construction (Pvt.) Ltd. of whom 5 returned on 14-1-83, one absconded and the remaining 42 are still working in the establishment.

(c) and (d) A claim petition for realisation of legal dues has been filed by the Government of Orissa with the Government of Nepal, which is being pursued for early settlement. The Labour Commissioner, Assam, has been moved by the Government of Orissa to ensure safe return of the 42 workmen and payment of all entitled dues to-date. Prosecution has also been filed against the erring contractors for violation of the provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

Programme for Locating Hydrocarbons in Thar Desert

8726. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether exploration programme for locating hydrocarbon sources in the sandy areas in Thar in Rajasthan has been made by Government ;

(b) whether programme for carrying out seismic surveys there has also been made ;

(c) names of the particular areas which are likely to come under this programme ; and

(d) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) ONGC is presently engaged in search for oil and gas in the Shahgarh Basin of Rajasthan. OIL has been assigned an area of 28,600 sq. kms. for exploration of oil and gas in Western Rajasthan primarily in the Districts of Jaisalmer and Bikaner, with a small portion in the Districts of Jodhpur and Ganganagar. The seismic survey work is planned to commence during 1983-84.

(d) The expenditure to be incurred by the ONGC on surveys and drilling during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 17 crores. OIL has made a provision of Rs. 10 crores for seismic surveys and geological studies during 1983-84.

Losses of National Projects Construction Corporation

8727. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether N.P.C.C. has wiped out losses of Rs. 4 crores ;

(b) what were the total losses suffered by N.P.C.C. during 1981-82 ; the position regarding loss/profit in 1982-83 ; and

(c) what were the main reasons for losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The accumulated losses of Rs. 3.92 crores as on 31.3.72 has since been completely wiped out.

(b) There was no loss during the year 1981-82. During this period, the Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 24.04 lakhs. The audited accounts for the year 1982-83 have not yet been finalised but the Corporation is expected to earn profit during this year also.

(c) Question does not arise.

Settlement of New Wage Agreement for Coal Workers

8728. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the re-constituted Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) met in Calcutta recently to settle a new wage agreement for coal workers in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement made ; and

(c) the names of the trade unions participated and the names of the unions boycotted the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During these meetings some tentative agreements on issues like life cover scheme, minimum and maximum rates of increment, house rent allowance, under ground allowance, long leave travel concession and LTC, washing allowance etc. have been arrived at. However, discussions on some other items are still going on. The matter will be placed before the Government after the new wage agreement has been finalised by JBCCI.

(c) All the constituent trade Unions participated in the meetings held since March, 1983, namely, INTUC, AITUC, CITU, HMS (K), HMS(V) and BMS.

Interview for Cooking Gas Dealership for Sonepat

8729. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that interview for dealership of cooking gas for Sonepat was held on 28-4-81 ;

(b) Whether any decision has been taken in this regard ;

(c) if not, the reasons for taking such a long time ; and

(d) the likely date by which the decision will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Study to Ascertain film viewers' Reaction to Censorship Policy

8730. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government are conducting a scientific study to a certain reactions of cinegoers about film censorship and censorship policy ; and

(b) if so, the outcome, if any, on the basis of the study of the reactions received so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication was entrusted with the study on "Film Censorship: Viewers' Reactions". The main objectives envisaged for the study were—

(i) to obtain film viewers' reactions to the projection of sex, violence and horror in Indian films. (This would in effect bring out a cross-section of opinion on the censorship policy and its application) ; and

(ii) to assess the impact of films on the audience and to study their viewing habits.

For ensuring a wide comprehensive coverage, the study was to be taken up in five zones—northern, southern, western eastern and central zones. So far only the report for southern and western zones have been received. The report for northern and central zones (combined report) is being written and that the field work in eastern zone is in progress. Government can take a final view only when all the reports are received.

दिल्ली से उज्जैन शहर (मध्य प्रदेश) तक एस० टी० डी० सेवा

8731. **श्री सत्यनारयाण जटिया :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन शहर में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कुल कितने नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए है, मार्च, 1983 तक की प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्ति हैं और वहां इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उज्जैन शहर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के विस्तार का सारा काम 1983-84 तक समाप्त होने की संभावना है और इसके विस्तार के पश्चात् इसकी अनुमानित क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन शहर में 1982-83 के दौरान प्रदान किए गए नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन 34

31.3.83 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में अवेदकों की संख्या 528

इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या 2232

(ख) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के 3000 लाइनों में विस्तार कार्य 1983-84 के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि उपस्कर समय पर उपलब्ध हो जाए ।

सभी क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने के समान अवसर

8732. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या सभी उद्योगों, संगठनों, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को कर्मचारी शिक्षा योजना के अधीन शिक्षा पाने तथा प्रशिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए समान अवसर उपलब्ध है, यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को अपने श्रमिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए श्रमिक प्रशिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है और क्या कर्मचारियों को श्रमिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु प्रशिक्षण के रूप में अवसर प्रदान किया जाता है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी हां । ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तीन स्तरों अर्थात राष्ट्रीय और यूनिट स्तर पर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देश-व्यापी विज्ञापन करने के पश्चात बोर्ड के अंतर्गत शिक्षा अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात इन शिक्षा अधिकारियों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों पर तैनात किया जाता है। क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर, विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठानों से ट्रेडयूनियनों द्वारा नामित और नियोजकों द्वारा रिलीज किए गए श्रमिकों को क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों पर तैनात बोर्ड के शिक्षा अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम तीन मास की अवधि का है । इस तरह से प्रशिक्षित किए गए श्रमिकों को श्रमिक-अध्यापक कहा जाता है। यूनिट स्तर पर, जो कि सबसे महत्व-पूर्ण अवस्था है, श्रमिक-अध्यापक सभी श्रमिकों के लिए कक्षाएं आयोजित करते है । यूनिट स्तर की कक्षाएं (अंशकालिक) तीन मास की अवधि की है, इनमें सप्ताह में 5 दिन प्रतिदिन एक घण्टे के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। यूनिट स्तर की कक्षाओं को आयोजित करने के लिए वस्तुगत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के अलावा, नियोजक के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वे कक्षाओं में भाग लेने वाले अपने श्रमिकों को आधे दिन की छुट्टी भी दें।

(ख) केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि इन्दौर, जबलपुर तथा भिलाई में स्थित तीन क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के संबंध में, मध्य-प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड, जो कि राज्य सरकार के अधीन है ने श्रमिक-अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए इन्दौर के दो श्रमिकों के सिवाय तो उम्मीदवारों को छोड़ा है और न ही उन्होंने यूनिट स्तर की कक्षाओं के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है ।

Offer to Foreign Oil Companies for Exploration

8733. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have drawn a total blank in its attempt to lure foreign oil companies to explore hydro-carbons in Indian blocks ;

(b) if so, whether initially the oil industry companies had offered and responded to the Government offer ;

(c) the reasons for their rejection and poor response from the oil companies ;

(d) whether Government had sent invitations to 37 selected oil companies offering 50 blocks ; and

(e) in view of the poor response what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) After having successfully negotiated a contract for the award of the Saurashtra Offshore Block II to M/s Chevron in the first round of bidding, it was decided to put on offer 50 blocks (42 offshore and 8 onshore) in the second round of bidding. 37 short listed companies were invited to bid for these blocks. Bids have been received very recently and these are under evaluation.

Training Institutes for Apprenticeship in Public and Private Sectors in Gujarat and other States

8734. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a number of Private and Public Sectors in Gujarat and other States and Union Territories are conducting training institutes for apprenticeship training;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what type of Central assistance in cash and kind is given ; and

(d) what are the rules, regulations, procedures and policy for getting Central assistance in cash, kind and other type in such training institutes, are to be opened, conducted in Private and Public Undertaking organisations ; corporations, enterprises, and autonomous bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961, consists of basic training, practical training and related instruction. Apprentices who have already undergone institutional training in a school or other institution, recognised by National Council for Vocational Training or any other institution specified under the Apprentices Act, need not undergo the basic training. Thus, the basic training part of the Apprenticeship training generally requires institutional training.

Establishments employing 500 or more workers have to set up their own facilities to provide basic training to the apprentices engaged by them.

The Appropriate Government, as defined in the Apprentices Act, may grant loans to such employers on easy terms to meet the cost of land, construction and equipment for such purpose. If, however, the number of apprentices engaged in these establishments is less than 12, the apprentices may be deputed to any basic training Centre or ITI run by the Government and employer bears the training expenses.

Apprentices engaged in establishments employing less than 500 workers are provided basic training in the Institutes set up by the Government. The recurring costs, including the payment of stipend to the apprentices during the period of basic training, are shared equally by the establishment and the appropriate Government up to such limit as may be laid down by the Central Government (Rs. 270/- per month per apprentice, at present), and beyond that limit fully borne by the establishment.

A large number of establishments in the public and private sectors have established their own training facilities for imparting basic training. All India statistics of the number of such establishments are not collected.

Setting up Radio Stations in Orissa

8735. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government to set up a few new Radio Stations during the Sixth Plan period in that State ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the locations where such Radio Stations are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A local Radio Station with a 1 kw mw transmitter and studio facilities is being set up at Keonjhar in the State of Orissa during the 6th Five Year Plan period.

Loss Incurred in P&T Department

8736. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts and Telegraphs Department has incurred a loss in 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred by the P&T Department in the above financial year ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition in 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Foreign Exchange Saving for Reduction in Oil Import

8737. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign exchange savings by way of reduced oil imports is expected a record figure of Rs. 18,605 crores by the end of 1984-85 ;

(b) whether India started reducing its oil imports from 1980-81 ;

(c) whether Government is confident to achieve the aim of self-sufficiency in oil by early 2000 A.D.; to what extent oil import was reduced in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(d) what will be reduced during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The net import of crude oil and petroleum products in 1980-81 and reduction each year with reference to the previous year is as follows :-

(in million tonnes)

	Net Import	Reduction from the orevious year
1980-81	23.50	—
1981-82	19.29	4.21
1982-83 (provisional)	16.36*	2.93
1983-84 (estimated)	13.58	2.78

While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity in order to reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will depend on factors such as the rate of growth in demand for petroleum products, the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from fields already discovered and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

Filling up reserved vacancies in the office of District and Session Judge, Delhi

8738. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts under reserved category are lying unfilled in the office of the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi ;

(b) whether some of these posts have been filled by appointing candidates from general category and the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed for filling up the reserved category posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi High Court, the following posts in the reserved category are lying vacant in the office of the District and Session Judge, Delhi :

(1) Stenographers—	10 posts for Scheduled Castes and 9 posts for Scheduled Tribes.
(2) LDCs...	15 posts for Scheduled Tribes, and 12 posts for Ex-servicemen.
(3) Process Servers—	3 posts for Scheduled Castes.

(b) and (c) All the above vacancies have been notified to the Employment Exchange for sponsoring suitable candidates. Since the Employment Exchange has not sponsored sufficient number of candidates of these categories so far and also not given the non-availiability certificate, the Delhi High Court have stated that no regular appointments have been made against the posts of stenographers and LDCs but *ad hoc* arrangements have been made for the smooth working of the office. The posts of process Servers have not been filled so far.

दर्शन तथा नैतिक शिक्षा विषयक फिल्में

8739. **श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :**
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है गुरू नानक की दार्शनिक तथा नैतिक शिक्षाओं पर आधारित फिल्म "नानक नाम जहाज है" गत वर्ष गुरू नानक जयन्ती के अवसर पर दूरदर्शन पर दिखाई गई थी :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार श्री राम, श्री कृष्ण तथा मोहम्मद साहेब की दार्शनिक तथा नैतिक शिक्षाओं पर आधारित फिल्में क्रमशः राम नवमी, जन्माष्टमी तथा मोहम्मद साहेब के जन्म दिवस के अवसर पर दूरदर्शन से प्रसारित नहीं करती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में इस दिशा में प्रयास करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) इस प्रकार के अवसरों के उपयुक्त विशेष कार्यक्रमों को, जिनमें फीचर फिल्में भी शमिल हो सकती हैं, धार्मिक त्यौहारों और अन्य अवसरों पर टेलीकास्ट किया जाता है। तथापि, धार्मिक अवसरों के अनुरूप फीचर फिल्मों को टेलीकास्ट करना उनकी उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

Fires in Jharia Coalfields

8740. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that apart from other ill-effects, the under-ground and sometimes surface fires numbering as many as 110 in the Jharia Coalfields which are spread over 18.32 square kilometers of lease-hold land are causing appalling environmental deterioration with the result that they seriously affect the

health of the people living in an around the coalfield areas;

(b) if so, whether after nationalisation, it was decided to accord high priority to fighting these fires but nothing has so far been done in this respect; and

(c) what are the main reasons and what steps are being taken by Government to block these fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) About 70 surface and underground fires, out of which 33 are active covering an area of 18.32 square kilometers of Jharia Coalfield are affecting environment of that area. These fires are the result of unscientific and indiscriminate mining practices by private owners during pre-nationalisation days. After nationalisation special and commendable efforts taken by Coal India Limited has made it possible to control the fires, which could not be controlled during pre-nationalisation days. 12 projects are working for control of old fires and recovery of coal at a cost of Rs. 62 Crores.

Constructions of Buildings of Sub-Post and H.P. OS in Tribal/Backward Areas of Orissa Circle

8741. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the development of Tribal and Backward districts/areas of Orissa relatint to construction of sub-post and Head-Office buildings, staff quarters, telephone exchanges buildings are yet to be planned by the Orissa Circle;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in preparation of planned Development Programmes for construction of buildings by the Circle thereof;

(c) the names of the places selected for such developmental programmes during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 by P.M.G. and DGT Communication of Orissa, district-wise; and

(d) the proposals under consideration for inclusion during the year 1983-84 for said work programme therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAN N. PATIL) : (a) *Postal Wing*

Plan for construction of sub-post offices and head post offices in tribal and backward districts/areas of Orissa has since been drawn. As regards, staff quarters the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Telcom. Wing—No,Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) POSTAL District-wise names of the places which were selected for construction of sub-post offices (SO) and Head Post Offices (HPO) during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as under:—

1980-81

District :	*Place*
Sundergarh	Sundergarh HPO
Keonjhar	Champua SO
Kalahandi	Junagarh SO

1981-82

District	*Place*
Koraput	Koraput HPO
Keonjhar	Barbil SO

1982-83

Keonjhar	Keonjhar HPO & Joda SO
Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur HPO
Kalahandi	Gandhichhak SO

Telecom:- The names of the places District-wise selected for such development programme during the year1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows :

(1) 1980-81

(i)	Sundergarh Distt. Tribal	75 staff quarters at Rourkela

(2) 1981-82

(i)	Dhemukanal Distt. Backward	Telephone Exchange building at Dhenukanal.
(ii)	Balasore District Backward.	Telephone Exchange building at Bhadrak.
(iii)	Bolangir Distt. Backward.	Telephone Exchange building Bolangir.
(iv)	Mayur Bhanj Distt. Backward.	Telephone Exchange building at Barlipade.
(v)	Keonjhar Distt. Tribal	32 staff quarters at Keonjhar.

(3) 1982-83

(i)	Koraput Distt. Tribal	Telephone Exchange building at koraput.
(ii)	Koraput Distt. Tribal	Telephone Exchange building at Jeypur.
(iii)	Bolangir Distt. Backward.	72 staff quarters at Bolangir.
(iv)	Kerighar Distt. Tribal	9 staff quarters at Joda.

(v) Sundergarh Distt. 22 quarters at Rourkela.

(vi) Phulbani Distt. Tribal 22 quarters at Phulbani.

(d) *Postal* :-The proposals under consideration for inclusion during the year 1983-84 for Sub-Post Offices and Head Post Offices are as follows:-

Districts	*Places*
Ganjam	R. Udayagiri SO
Koraput	Pottangi SO
Sundergarh	Lathikata and Rajagangpur SOs.
Mayurbhanj	Koranjia SO

Telecom.

The work planned for 1983-84 :

Telephone Exchange building at Phulbani (Tribal) Sundergarh (Tribal) Barbil (Tribal), Sunbeda (Tribal) and Balasore (Backward).

Staff quarters at Barbil Koraput, Jeypur and Ray Agada Sunbada (all Tribal).

यूरिया, सुपर फास्फेट श्रौर किसान फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन|खपत

8742. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी:** क्या **रसायन श्रौर उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे वर्ष 1982 के दौरान युरिया, सुपर फास्फेट और किसान फर्टिलाइजर का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और राज्यों को राज्य वार कुल कितना वितरित किया गया और

(ख) इस उधोंग की उत्पादन क्षमता और इसमे किये गये पंजी निवेशके उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

रसायन श्रौर उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे)

(क) मैसर्स नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पादित यूरिया का ब्रेंड नाम किसान फर्टिलाइजर है । 1982-83 (अप्रैल, 1982-मार्च, 1983) के दौरान यूरिया और सुपर फास्फेट का उत्पादन तथा नाइट्रोजन तथा पी2ओ5 का कुल उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है ।

1982-83 के दौरान हजार टनों में न्यूट्रीएन्ट्स का उत्पादन

नाइट्रोजन के रूप में यूरिया	कुल नाइट्रोजन	पी2ओ5 के रूप में सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट	योग पी2ओ 5
2758	3424	208	980

पोटाश (के) का कोई स्वदेशी उत्पादन नहीं होता है ।

1982-83 के दौरान न्यूट्रीएन्ट्स एन०पी० और के के रूप में उर्वरकों के राज्य-वार अनुमानित उपयेम को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान उर्वरकों की उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग नाइट्रोजन के लिए 67.2% तथा पी2ओ5 के लिए 69.1% था । तथापि, यदि समस्या वाले संयंत्रों के कार्यनिष्पादन, जो स्थापित नाइट्रोजन युक्त क्षमता का 20% है, को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता तो शेष संयंत्रों की क्षमता उपयोगिता, जो स्थापित नाइट्रोजन युक्त क्षमता का 80% है, 76% से अधिक थी ।

चालू तथा कार्यान्त्रयनाधीन उर्वरक संयंत्रों पर अनुमानित कुल पूंजी परिव्यय लगभग 7,000 करोड़ रूपये है ।

विवरण

1982-83 के दौरान उर्वरकों का राज्य-वार अनुमानित उपयोग (न्यूट्रीएन्ट्स के रूप में) (अर्थात् एन०पी० और के०)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आदि	नाइट्रोजन (एन)	पी2ओ5 (पी)	पोटाश (के)
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र			
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	472915	154715	67650
केरल	44015	25403	36877
कर्नाटक	236958	101712	87897
तामिल नाडू	264338	89043	96897
पांडीचेरी	8226	2369	3565
कोफी बोर्ड	24241	20000	24000
रबड़ बोर्ड	4452	4591	3570
कार्डामोम बोड	1200	2400	1200

1	2	3	4
चाय बोर्ड (एस)	14800	3400	15000
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र			
गुजरात	248509	119505	34614
मध्य प्रदेश	146052	75036	18401
महाराष्ट्र	310454	123801	88916
राजस्थान	121629	34101	5317
गोवा, दमन और दियू	2120	1187	1061
दादरा और नगर हवेली	188	117	20
उत्तरी क्षेत्र			
हरियाण	219249	33152	9524
पंजाब	592580	218796	35759
उत्तर प्रदेश	1074238	284994	1152044
हिमाचल प्रदेश	14212	2288	1738
जम्मू और काश्मीर	24170	6095	1683
दिल्ली	4754	1181	284
चण्डीगढ़	645	78	20
पूर्वी क्षेत्र			
आसाम	9143	1229	2453
बिहार	159672	33617	17302
उड़ीसा	58910	19453	10881
पश्चिमी बंगाल	164102	56211	40233
मनीपुर	3488	620	107
मेघालय	1376	1134	190
त्रिपुरा	1685	692	557
अरूणचल प्रदेश	65	27	27
मिज़ोरम	46	19	9
अण्डेमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	51	29	—
नागालेंड	154	152	—
सिक्कम	444	384	207
चाय बोर्ड (एन ई)	33600	2000	13800
आल इंडिया	4262681	1420231	731963

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) You admit our Adjournment Motion. The situation is getting out of control.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : We want that you should allow Adjournment Motion on the DIG's torture.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The situation is getting deteriorated. Please admit Adjournment Motion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : It is a total failure of the government.

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री दरबारा सिंह को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये ।....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : में सुनाने जा रहा हूं, आप शान्त रहिये ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष जी, इससे ज्यादा शोचनीय बात और क्या हो सकती है....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो कमाल कर दिया । वह कानून तोड़ रहे हैं, आप तो व्यवस्था न तोड़िये । आप बैठिये, में जब खड़ा हूं तो आपको सुनना चाहिये । व्यवस्था पहले अपने पर लागू होती है, तब दूसरे पर लागू होती है ।

श्री धनिक लालमंडल (झंझारपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों को भी सुन लिया कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंतो रोज़ ही आप लोगों को सुनता हूं ।

12.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri—

1. Ram Singh Shakya
2. B.D. Singh
3. Harikesh Bahadur
4. Harish Kumar Gangwar
5. Raghunath Verma
6. Bapusaheb Parulekar
7. Jaipal Singh Kashyap
8. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri
9. K.M. Madhukar
10. K.A. Rajan
11. Mani Ram Bagri
12. Trilok Chand
13. Jagpal Singh
14. A.K. Mehta
15. Chottey Singh Yadav

regarding "failure of Government to ensure that religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar etc. are not used in a manner to Aggravate law and order situation as evidenced by the killing of a senior Indian Police Service Officer near the Golden Temple, Amritsar on 25.4.1983".

I have given this matter anxious thought. I feel that in spite of Government's pronounced views that religious places are not to be used in a manner to aggravate law and

order situation, a senior Indian Police Service Officer has been killed near the Golden Temple on 25.4.1983.

I therefore give my consent to the Adjournment Motion....

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : (Calcutta North East) : We have already submitted our Adjournment Motion....

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukandapuram) : We have submitted our Adjournment Motion....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जितने आये हैं वह मैंने बताया अगर और आये हैं तो देख लूंगा। अगर कोई मिस्टेक हो गई है तो उसको दुरुस्त कर देंगे।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : We have submitted it before 10 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any mistake, we will rectify it. I therefore give my consent to the Adjournment Motion. As for the time when this will be taken up, Hon. Members know this is the last day for discussion on Demands for Grants for various Ministries and these are to be put to vote at 6 P.M. Having regard to this as well as the fact that in the other House they have put down already discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs today, which will require the presence of Hon'ble Minister in the other House, I would discuss with the Leaders of Parties and Groups the time and date for discussion of the Adjournment Motion....

Interruptions

MR. SPEAKER : ......and I would inform the House later.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, इसको कल रखिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आज ही बुला लेता हूं और बात करे लेता हूं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It is good that you have accepted this motion in this form, but this should also include that Mrs. Gandhi has failed to continue the dialogue with the Akali leaders. (*Interruptions*)

That Should also be included, while condemning this. I condemn this. Why is Shrimati Gandhi not continuing the dialogue with the Akali leaders? That should also be included in this.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. nothing ; Please sit down.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukke) : I have given a Calling Attention Motion about Railway Station Masters' in definite hunger strike which has been going on in front of Railway Minister's residence for the last five days. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed. Now, who will ask for leave ? Shri Ram Singh Shakya. He is not here. So, Shri B.D. Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री शरिश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल राजनीतिक हत्या का मामला नहीं है....श्री बलवीर सिंह सन्धु...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ क्यों नहीं जाते ?

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार : यह बहुत गंभीर बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात समझ में नहीं आती ? आप बैठते क्यों नहीं ? सारी बात हो गई।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI ERA AMBARASU (Chengalpattu) : I have an important and very very urgent matter to...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Why do you not learn some rules ? Let me get over this. Why do you not understand certain basic principles of Parliamentary practice ? I do not have to teach them to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Shri B.D. Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. Just wait. Shri Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I was just now going to tell you that the rule will have to be suspended. Otherwise, this will have to come today at 4 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss this before that. I suppose we will suspend this rule, if necessary.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आज की बजाय इसको कल बहस में लाया जाये। रूल 61 को सस्पेंड किया जाये ;

MR. SPEAKER : First, Shri B D. Singh will have to ask for the leave of the House.

SHRI B.D. SINGH (Phulpur) : I beg for leave to move the Adjournment Motion relating to :-

> "Failure of Government to ensure that religious places like the Golden Temple, Amritsar, etc., are not used in a manner to aggravate law and order situation as evidenced by the killing of a senior Indian Police Service Officer near the Golden Temple, Amritsar on 25.4.1983".

MR. SPEAKER : No opposition to this ?—I think there is no opposition to this. So, leave is granted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : What about the discussion ?

Why can you not fix it up for tomorrow ? In view of the circumstances that have been explained by you, it will not be possible today. Then where is the need for a meeting ? (*Interruptions*)

You can fix it up for tomorrow. Why keep it in lurch ?

MR. SPEAKER : If the House agrees, then I have no objection.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Fix it up for tomorrow and take it up in the morning if the whole House agrees. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I have one more submission. This is such an important matter that instead of the Home Minister the Prime Minister should intervene and given an answer. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister may convey this request.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no conditions in this. Now, motion for Suspension of Rule 61.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : I beg to move. 'That this House do suspend Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the adjournment motion to be moved by Shri B.D. Singh regarding killing of a senior Indian Police Service Officer near the Golden Temple, Amritsar on 25-4-1983.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—
'That this House do suspend Rule 61 of

the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the adjournment motion to be moved by Shri B.D. Singh regarding killing of a senior Indian Police Service Officer near the Golden Temple, Amritsar on 25-4-1983'.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : It is a customary practice of the people of Tamil Nadu to celebrate a festival, which is know as Chitra Paurnami in Kannagi temple. The temple is situated on the borders of Kerala. This festival is being celebrated from time immemorial. The festival is going to take place today. The Kerala Government have issued orders to arrest all those people, who will enter the temple to take part in the festival. The Kerala Government is claiming ownership of this temple. In this I want the hon. Home Minister to intervene...

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State Subject. I am not going to interfere in State matters.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : This is a very serious problem. The Government of Tamil Nadu has failed to protect the interests of the people. At least the Central Government should come forward to protect the interests of the people there.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Kindly do not dismiss it by simply saying that this is a State subject. A slight lapse on our part here may lead to some disturbance there. These are emotional issues. I do not know anything about this particular issue. But I would humbly submit that this is a serious matter and the Government should take serious note of this, and see that the situation does not get out of hand.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : When two States are involved, the Centre should intervene.

MR. SPEAKER : They will take note of it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : God is under dispute. Who will decide ?

12.12. hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report on the activities of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad for 1981-82 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6453/83].

Chitpore Golabari Co. Ltd., Clive Row Investment Holding Co. Ltd. and Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd. (Amalgamation) Order, 1983.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : On behalf of my senior colleage, Shri Jagannath Kaushal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Chitpore Golabari Company Limited, Clive Row Investment Holding Company Limited and Andrew Yule and Company Limited (Amalgamation) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. S.O. 270(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6454/83].

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): On behalf of Shri B. Shankaranand. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6455/83].

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6456/83].

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6457/83].

Review on and Annual Report of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras for 1981-82 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and tools, Madras, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review a (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English varsions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6459/83].

Review on and Annual Report of Damodar Valley Corporation for 1981-82 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHR CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1981-82 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the Working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, For the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6459/83)

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1983-84

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, for 1983-84. [Placed in Libr ry. See No.LT-6460/83].

Detailed Demands for Grants for Expenditure of Central Government on Indian Post and Telegraph Department for 1983-84

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6461/83].

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G.S.R. 334(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117-Customs dated the 9th July, 1978 so as to enlarge list of materials allowed to be imported into India free from duty against Advance Licence for export production.

(ii) G.S.R. 335 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain raw materials when imported into India under Import Replenishment Licences from the whole of the duty of customs.

(iii) G.S.R. 336 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 64/83-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to exempt raw materials covered by Notification No. 104/83-Customs dated the 15th April, 1983 when imported into India under Import Replenishment Licences from the auxiliary duty of customs.

(iv) G.S.R. 339 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sulphur obtained from petroleum sources from the additional duty of customs.

(v) G.S.R. 340 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 187-Customs dated the 30th July 1982 resulting in the abolition of tariff values on certain specified varieties of dry fruits when imported into India.

(vi) G.S.R. 341 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 31 Customs dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to fix basic customs duty on almonds.

(vii) G.S.R. 343 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *Vice Versa* in supersession of Notification No. 92-Customs dated the 1st April, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6462/83].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) under Article a 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6463/83].

(3) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1981-82 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. 6464/83].

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Social Welfare for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : On behalf of Shri P.K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Social Welfare for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6465/83].

12.16 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

STATEMENTS OF FINAL REPLIES

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to lay on the Table statements (Hindi and English versions) of final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and further information supplied by Government in respect of recommendations contained in other Chapters of the following Reports of Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :-

(i) Sixteenth Action Taken Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing)—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

(ii) Seventeenth Action Taken Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservation for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Central Railway and award of petty contracts, parcel-booking agencies and out-agencies to Seheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in South Central Railway.

(iii) Eighteenth Action Taken Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway and award of petty contracts, parcel booking age ncies and out—agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway.

12.17 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred forty-Second Report

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I beg to present the Hundred and Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Receipts of Union Territory of Delhi-Sales Tax-Falsification of Document by a Dealer.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fifty-first and fifty Second Reports and Minutes

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English Versions) of the Estimates Committee :-

(i) Fifty-first Report on the Ministry of Energy Department of Petroleum, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Fifty-second Report of the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Industrial Policy productivity in Industry, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee Relating thereto.

12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Sixty-fifth aud Sixty-ninth Reports and Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the following

Reports and Minutes. (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :-

(i) Sixty-fifth Report on National Fertilizers Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Sixty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported acquisition of fertile agricultural land of villages nearby Delhi at unreasonably low rate and its sale by DDA at excessively high price

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported acquisition of fertile agricultural land of villages near by Delhi at unreasonably low rate and its sale by Delhi Development Authority at excessively high price causing imbalance in prices of land and leading to great harassment to farmers by depriving them of their only source of livelihood.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker Sir, The agricultural lands of Delhi villages are being acquired for the planned development of Delhi so as to meet the demand of sgrowing population in the capital city Under the Master Plan, which was prepared in the late fifties and which came into effect from the 1st September, 1962, the urbanisablearea upto 1981 cover about 1,10,000 acres. The area was expected to accommodate a population of about 45 lakhs people by the year 1981, which figure was subsequently revised to about 53 lakhs by adopting higher density criteria. According to the census of India 1981, the present population of Delhi is estimated to be 62 lakhs which includes an urban population of above 58 lakhs. As per the population projection worked out by the DDA, the Urban population of Delhi is likely to be of the order of 122 lakhs by the year 2001.

With Delhi's population growing at a fastet rate, it is incumbant on the Government to find ways and means of providing proper shelter and services for the increasing population.

Under the scheme of large-scale acpuisition development and disposal of land in Delhi, the Delhi Administration acquires the land required by the DDA under the Land Acquisition Act and places them at the disposal of the DDA for development purposes. Under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the amount of compensation is determined in accordance with the provisions of Sections 23 and 24 of the Act which inter alia provides that in determining the amount of compensation to be paid for the land acquired, the market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification U/S 4 of the Act is to be taken into consideration. Over and above, the compensation assessed, 15% is paid as solatium in view of the compulsory nature of acquisition. Besides, interest is also paid in the old cases @ 6% per annum from the date of expiry of three years of the notification U/S 4 till the date of tender of payment of compensation awarded by the Collector. However, with a view to mitigate the hardship, the farmers whose lands are acquired, the Ministry of Rural Development has already introduced the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill 1982 in this Sabha on the 30th April 1982. It has already been provided in the Bill that the rate of solatium may be increased from 15% to 30%, and the rates of interest payable on the excess compensation awarded by the Court and on the compensation in cases where possession of the land is taken before payment of compensation are proposed to be

increased from 6% to 9%. I am sure that this august House will have enough opportunity to discuss the various issues when the Bill is taken up for consideration.

Apart from the compensation, the following benefits are also available to the persons whose lands have been acquired :-

(a) A residential plot in an approved colony to the extent of 40% of the land acquired or 250 sq. yds whichever is less at pre-determined rates subject to the availability of land.

(b) to enable the dispossessed land-holders to earn their livelihoods, 10% of the shops constructed by the DDA are allotted to them ar pre-determined rates by draw of lots.

It is no doubt, true that in a few cases, the DDA has auctioned plots which fetched high rates whereas the cost of acquisition was very low. As per the scheme of large scale acquisition development and disposal of land in Delhi, the general mode of disposal of land is by auction. However, to achieve the social objectives of the scheme, residential plots upto 200 sq. yds. are allotted to low income group and middle income group at no profit no loss rates. The DDA has intimated that the percentage of plots sold by auction is less than 4% of the total disposal of plots by DDA. The income derived from such auction is utilised to sustain cross subsidy for housing and also for institutional uses and social infra-structure apart from a general horticulture programme and other non-remunerative uses. Hence, the gains in auctions by the DDA should not be viewed in isolation but in the totality of the DDA's programme to provide houses to the economically weaker sections at a subsidised rates.

I may also mentioned in this connection that the Farmers Federation of India, New Delhi forwarded a memorandum dated 16th November, 1980 to the Petitions Committee against these acquisition. In its 12th Report submitted to this Sabha on 6th April, 1983, the above Committee after examining the replies furnished by Ministry of Works and Housing has come to the conclusion that in the light of the factual comments furnished by Ministry of Works and Housing in connection with the proposed acquisition of land by the DDA and the provisions contained in the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1982, no further intervention is required in the matter on their part.

I may also state here that the Government is always sympathetic to the needs and welfare of the farmers and the Government will do every thing possible within the provisions of the law to help the farmers. I hope that the proposed amendment to the Land Acquisition Act will go a long way in mitigating the hardships of persons whose lands are acquired.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is hoping very well that amendment to the Land Acquisition Bill will help the farmers and we only hope that the Bill will ever come.

When we, Members of Parliament, raise the Calling Attention the idea is not to call the attention of the hon. Minister to make a statement, but to call the attention of the Government to the fact that this is very urgent and they must do something about it. That is the idea. On this subject I myself have moved two Call Attention motions in the last one year - - - - one Call Attention was moved in the last Session and the hon. Minister had promised at that time that 'we will, at least, when we acquire further such type of land, make sure that farmers are not harassed. And to that extent details were given to us, saying, at whatever rate we acquire and at whatever rate we sell off or auction, we will cut the development charge from the farmers and the rest of the money will go to the farmers.' That is the statement given by the hon. Minister at that time, Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh. But, anyway, nothing was done. So, we were forced again to call the attention of the Government on this subject and this time I hope that we are not compelled again after six months to raise the Calling Attention but the Government will certainly pay attention to this subject.

After going through the statement of the hon. Minister, I have a few questions to ask.

The first question is : As on today at what rate are you acquiring land from the farmers and at what rate are you selling to the citizens of Delhi ? It is because if the rates are seen, you will not even believe, and I did not believe when the farmers complained that land purchased from them at 60 paise per sq. yard was being sold off at Rs. 600 per sq. yard. See the difference. If you are the owner of the land and the land is being acquired in your presence like that and is sold off at Rs. 600 per sq. yard, I do not know whether any person can even feel that he is a citizen of this country and see that things are being pulled away from him by force. And acquiring land in Delhi is something like you arrange an exhibition, people go jostling. And the Government is all out to acquire the land when the land which is already acquired is not utilised.

MR. SPEAKER : You are astonished that they are still living.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : My first point is that we are just transmitting the feelings of the farmers, the people who have met us and who have complained to us. We want to transmit their feelings to the Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Minister at what rate he is acquiring land as on today, because I am told that the rate at Nangloi is still one rupee per square yard and you can just drive down to Nangloi and see the colonizers and ask them the rate. It is touching between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 per square yard. If this is the difference in front of the farmer that this land will be acquired at 60 paise or one rupee per square yard and will be sold off there itself at Rs. 600, what will be the feeling of the person ? So, I would like to know very clearly at what rate, with the knowledge of the hon. Minister, the land is being acquired and at what rate it is sold off.

The second point is that whenever the land is acquired, lot of assurances are given that 'you will be re-settled, your families will be looked after, you will be given employment, you will be given a house plot or you will be given a commercial plot'. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there are nearly 150 villages in my knowledge - - - it could be more - - - which have been affected by acquiring such lands. Have you monitored till today as to how many people have been affected by this, how many have been settled and how many have not been settled ? If the House could be told that so many people have been affected and they have been able to settle so many, so many are left out....

MR. SPEAKER : Not only monitoring, but there should be guarantee.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will ask about the guarantee in the end.

Have they monitored the implementation of policy of acquiring these lands from the poor farmers ? How much have they been helping them ? The hon. Minister has said in his statement that the population of Delhi is increasing and they have to give them houses. I agree with him. It is the duty of the Government to give them accommodation. When you acquire land for accommodation purposes, it is something different. When you acquire land for commercial purpose, that is something different. When you are to construct commercial flats or markets, does your rate differ ? Your rate remains the same. It may be for commercial purposes or for housing purposes. You acquire @ Rs. 1/- per sq. yd. but you are selling commercial plots at a very very high rate. The interest of the farmer has been neglected. Is there any difference in policy when you acquire for housing purposes and when you acquire for commercial purposes ? You are selling these two at different prices by different procedures.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): किसानों को दिल्ली में लूटा जा रहा है।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Orders have been issued that lands in such and such villages will be acquired. Nangloi is one such village. Their delegation has met us.

They say that they are being given Rs. 1/- per sq. yd. Government may be getting Rs. 1000/- per sq. yd. Is it a fact that you are acquiring land in Nangloi @ Rs. 1/- per sq. yd.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): नांगलोई ही रहीं, सारे इलाके में इसी तरह से किसानों को लूट कर खा गये ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : In how many villages is land being acquired and for what purpose ? Statement has been made that Master Plan compelled us to acquire land. You go round any corner of Delhi. Land has been acquired. You just go to Ghaziabad side. Land was acquired five years ago. There is no planning for construction. There is no construction at all. The very same land could have given us crops, had that not been acquired. Is there any policy ? Is there any time limit for the Government to implement the Master Plan ? It is a national loss. We are running short of foodgrains.

When you acquire land for commercial purpose, is it the Government policy to share profit on sale with the land owners after deducting development charges ? You are supposed to give him commercial plot of 500 sq. yds. In how many cases have you done so ? There is a complaint that the poor farmer has not been given plot to earn his livelihood. In how many cases have you allotted such plots and in how many cases has such an allotment not been made ?

On 30th April, 1982 a Bill had been introduced in Parliament and so many assurances had been given-till such time that the Bill is passed Government will not acquire land and protect the right and interest of the farmers. If the Bill does not get approval for ten years, will you carry on acquiring land at a lower rate and selling at Rs. 603-per sq.yd ? You may please give us an assurance that till the Bill is passed, you will have a procedure by which the interest of the farmer is protected. Or you will give us commitment that by date so and so and year so and so you will get the Bill passed.

These are the few questions. But I would request the hon. Minister to give a firm commitment on this. It is a very important subject for the farmers. That is the only property they have got. Once land is acquired, nothing is left with them. When the land is acquired, money is also given in instalments and not lump sum. People have no livelihood and ultimately they become bad characters. Ultimately, it affects the national character. I would request the hon. Minister to give a very firm commitment and give us assurance that he would not let us feel the necessity to have any more call-attention on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : You mean, categorical assurance ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपने बहुत अच्छी बात रखी है। ये जो बिरला, टाटा और मोदी के फार्म हैं, इनको आप लेते नहीं हैं और किसानों को मार रहे हैं ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am very grateful to my hon. friend. Shri Rajesh Pilot on having raised the matters of vital importance for the farmers.

But as I mentioned in the main statement, there are certain regulations under the existing law and those regulations are in force. Beyond that, it will not be possible for the Government to make a commitment as he has tried to seek from me. I will try to answer the queries that he has raised through his supplementaries.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस पर अमेंडमेंट आना था ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अमेंडमेंट है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सारे हाउस ने विश्वास किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जब भी बिल लाने की बात थी, लेकिन बिल आया नहीं अभी तक उस बिल में से निकल कर ही आयेगा ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, my sister Ministry is not here. That is Rural Development. As advised by you, I have requested them....

MR. SPEAKER : As Mr. Rajesh Pilot is after you, you should be after the Ministry of Rural Development.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : In your very presence, I asked my colleague and I also tried to persuade him that it should be expedited as quickly as possible. I would have gone on an athletic speed had it been with me. You know my speed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you are an athlete.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Various issues are raised by my hon. friend, Shri Rajesh Pilot. First question was what was the rate when the land was acquired and what was the rate when the land was disposed of. The information was relating to the rate at which the land was acquired in Delhi during 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981 varies from Rs. 270 to Rs 84000 per bigha. I may further explain that one bigha contains 1,008 square yards. This is the rate at which the land was acquired.

I will now tell you the rate at which the land was sold during 1978 to 1982. For the residential plot, the minimum per square metre was Rs. 176.81 and the maximum was Rs. 3768.68. It is in square metre now.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, the hon. Member is telling us that he has acquired the land per bigha. When he is selling, it is per sq. metre. So, the intention is very clear.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the pilots are always having ready recokner. Pilots are used to conversion from one frequency to the other.

We were able to sell the commercial plots and the minimum was Rs. 401 93 per sq. metre floor space and the maximum was Rs. 7396.86. The industrial plot was sold and its minimum was Rs. 200 and the maximum was Rs. 2609.54.

Sir, the DDA has reported that the development cost varies from year to year. As it goes with the cost of various materials which are required for developing a particular area. As the prices of the materials that we have to use for development go on rising, the cost of development also keeps on varying.

According to the information that I have with me, during August, 1981 the development cost was Rs. 120 per sq. metre of the gross area which today works out to roughly about Rs. 480/-.

The second point is about the land so far acquired. According to the information supplied by the Delhi Administration and the DDA, the Delhi Administration have intimated that up to 28-2-83, the land measuring about 50,059 acres has been acquired.

About 45,469 acres of land has been transferred by the Delhi Administration to DDA for development.

The Delhi Administration could not take possession of the remaining land as they are built up and are under stay orders and hence it is not feasible to lay down any time-limit.

Out of 45,469 acres of land placed at their disposal, the land has been developed for various schemes as indicated below :—

Purpose for which allotted.	*Acres of land developed.*
Residential	13,900
Residential (Resettlement)	7,180
Industrial	2,700
Commercial and institutional and Governmental	6,050

Commercial and institutional, which has been directly allotted by the Delhi Administration to various institutions also.	2,420
Recreational	7,110
Under unauthorised use	*2,290*
Vacant land available for development.	*3,819*
Total	*45,469*

There is a regular monitoring system with the DDA and also with the Delhi Administration. They keep on getting the returns from various localities where the lands are acquired and at what stage the development is. Sufficient care is taken that the people who are settled in the villages and whose lands are acquired are not put to hardship and they are allowed to grow their crops. Various crops are allowed to be grown till the land is actually developed. There is no apprehension on this account whatsoever. We are also equally concerned as my friend is to see that the farmers are not put to hardships.

(Interruptions)

A general notification is also published. Whenever the acquisition proceedings are to be started, there is a general notification which gives broadly the details of the various areas where the notification will be effected. I have given the break-up of various prices in the residential areas, in the commercial areas, in the industrial areas, in the recreational areas and also in the institutional areas.

The very very important question that he has raised is the passing of the Amendment Bill in the House. I have already mentioned and you are very well aware that I will again sit with my colleague, the Minister for Rural Development and see that these amendments which are so vital in the interests of the kisans in Delhi are taken into consideration preferably in this week.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The Hon. Minister has forgotten to give the information about the deputation from Nangloi village. They got only one rupee.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give sector-wise information.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: About this particular village, I will collect the information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास शायद कोई डेपुटेशन आया था। उसका क्या हुआ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: He has forgotten about this Nangloi village.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: About this particular village I will check up.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको तो पता ही नहीं कि 12 आने या कितना दिया है?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: One rupee.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I get the information from the hon. Member.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह का बन्दोबस्त करें ताकि डवलपमेंट भी हो सके।
That is the problem.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: All right, Sir. I will request the hon. Member to pass on that memorandum to me. I will check up.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: My request is that the Minister is a sportsman and he is Minister for Sports also and he should not take this question as a sportsman but should take it very seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: Nowadays even sportsmen are very serious—I tell you. Otherwise, they cannot win.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, we do serious things smilingly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो रोते हुए जाते हैं, वे मुर्दों की खबर लाते हैं। इसलिए हंसते रहना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपकी अनुमति से मैं निर्माण और आवास मंत्री जी से दो तीन प्रश्न इस कालिंग अटेंशन पर पूछना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है कि भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम 1894 के अन्तर्गत धारा 23 और 24 के अनुसार मुआवज़ा निर्धारित किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 1894 के इस एक्ट को अभी तक इस आज़ाद भारत में क्यों लागू किया हुआ है। धारा 23 और 24 क्या हैं? उनके अनुसार आज देश की बदली हुई परिस्थिति में किसानों की या किसी की भी ज़मीन ली जाती है तो उसका मुआवज़ा क्यों निर्धारित होता है? यह भी कहा गया है कि जिस दिन सैक्शन चार के अन्तर्गत नोटिफिकेशन होगा, उसी तारीख को मुआवज़ा दिया जाएगा। दिल्ली में 34 हज़ार एकड़ ज़मीन के लिए सैक्शन चार के अन्तर्गत 1959-60 में नोटिफिकेशन हुआ है। लेकिन 1977 और 80 में उनको मुआवज़ा मिल रहा है। मार्किट वैल्यू उनको मिल रही है। 1959-60 में जब नोटिफिकेशन हुआ है, वह किसानों के साथ और जिनकी ज़मीन ली गयी है, उनके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। नोटिफिकेशन के 20 वर्ष बाद आप जानते हैं कि ज़मीन के मूल्य किस गति से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उनको 6 या 9 परसेंट ब्याज देकर संतुष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं समझता हूं, यह उनके साथ न्याय भी नहीं है। जिस दिन किसानों को मुआवज़ा मिले उस दिन जो मार्किट वैल्यु हो, उस मार्किट वैल्यु से मिलना चाहिए तभी यह न्याय-संगत होगा। जो समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करने का इरादा हम लोगों का है, वह तभी उसके अनुकूल होगा।

दिल्ली डेवलपमैंट अथारिटी का 1982-83 का तीन अरब एक करोड़ और 76 लाख का बजट है उसमें से केवल चार करोड़ 75लाख रूपए शहरी गांवों के पर्यावरण के सुधार के लिए खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। जबकि, शहरी गांवों में पूरी दिल्ली की 62 लाख की आवादी है जिसमें 58 लाख नगरीय आबादी और चार लाख ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की आबादी है। इस अनुपात को आप देखेंगे तो यह पायेंगे कि जो चार करोड़ 75 लाख रूपए शहरी गांवों में खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है। आबादी के अनुपात से तो बहुत ही कम है;

12.44 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

डवलपमेंट चार्ज 480 रूपए पर स्क्वेयर यार्ड है और दो वर्ष पहले 80 रूपए और 120 रूपए पर स्क्वेयर यार्ड था। मैं यह जनना चाहता हूं कि दो वर्ष में डवलपमेंट चार्ज इतना कैसे बढ़ गया? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर वे अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकर जोड़ें तो पायेंगे कि यह जो 480 रूपए डेवलपमैंट चार्ज दिखाया जा रहा है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है। इतना डेवलपमेंट चार्ज होता ही नहीं है।

शर्मा इस सम्बन्ध में अपना अनुभव इलाहाबाद का बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां इलाहाबाद डेवलपमेंट अथोरिटी ने ऐसे ही डेवलपमेंट चार्ज बहुत ज़्यादा दिखाया था और उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री जो सौभाग्य से सदन में बैठे हुए हैं कामर्स मंत्री की हैसियत से जब उनकी चैम्बर में जोड़ा गया था तो केवल 7 रू० प्रति स्क्वायर यार्ड आया था, लेकिन उन्होंने 52 रू० लगाया था। अगर यहां भी पूरा खर्चा काट कर के जोड़ा जाय तो 480 रू० प्रति वर्ग गज़ बहुत ज़्यादा है और इसको निश्चित रूप में

कम किया जा सकता है जिससे जिन लोगों को फ्लेट या ज़मीन मिली हैं उनको राहत मिल सकती है।

मुख्य रूप से डी०डी०ए० भूमि में मुनाफ़ाखोरी रोकने के लिये बनाया गया था, लेकिन आज डी०डी०ए० या राज्यों में इसी के समक्ष जो भी अथौरिटीज़ हैं वह सबसे ज़्यादा मुनाफ़ाखोर साबित हो रही हैं जब कि व्यक्तिगत लोग इतना मुनाफ़ा नहीं ले रहे हैं, जितना कि डी०डि०ए० ले रहा हैअपने डेवलपमेंट का खर्चा बढ़ा कर के। इसलिए मेरा मत है कि 480 रु० प्रति वर्ग गज़ डेवलपमेंट का खर्चा बहुत ज़्यादा है, इसको जोड़ कर के सही डेवलपमेंट चार्ज रखा जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि संसदीय लोक लेखा समिति ने अपनी पिछली रिपोर्ट में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकलाप की आलोचना की थी। लोक लेखा समिति ने सवाल उठाया था कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने व्यावसायिक प्लाटों की नीलामी कर के न केवल ज़मीन की कीमत बेतहाशा बढ़ाता है, बल्कि मास्टर प्लान में जो जगह खाली छोड़ी गई थी, रिहायशी क्षेत्र माना गया था वहां पर 5 वर्षों में 14 हज़ार उद्योगों को चालू कर दिया है जो प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से ही सम्भव हो सकता है। रिहायशी मकान जहां दिखाये गये थे, जो जगह आवंटित की थी वहां इंडस्ट्रीज़ बन गई और इससे भी बहुत ज़्यादा मुनाफ़ा डी० डी० ए० ने कमाया है।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था विकास का खर्चा 120 रू०, 180 रू० से 480 रू० हो गया, लेकिन किसानों को जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है वह जब नोटिफ़िकेशन हुआ 1959, 1960, 1961 में उसी दर से आज भी दिया जा रहा है। इस कानून में परिवर्तन किया जाय और किसानों को मुआवजा उस समय की दर से दिया जाय जब उनको वास्तव में मुआवजा दिया जा रहा हो। नोटिफ़िकेशन की तारीख से मुआवजा देना उनके हित पर कुठाराघात है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इस 1894 के पुराने कानून को अभी तक क्यों नहीं बदलागेया? मैंने इससे पहले कहा कि इस सदन के सामने एक अमेंडमेंट बिल आ रहा है जिसमें कि बहुत सीधे तौर पर इसमें संशोधन आ रहे हैं जिस पर माननीय सदस्यों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका मिलेगा। अपने सहयोगी से बात कर के अति शीघ्र इस सदन में उस अमेंडमेंट बिल को लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि लेंड एक्वीज़ीशन ऐक्ट दिल्ली का जो है उसकी धारा 23, 24 और 4 में क्या है? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत है प्रीलिमिनरी इन्वेस्टीगेशन्स :

Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 says :

"Whenever it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Official Gazette, and the Collector shall cause public notices of the substance of such notification to be given at a convenient place in the said locality."

4 (2) Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,-

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality ;

to dig or bore into the sub-soil ;

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose ;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon ;

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting txenches ;

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of the standing crop, fence or jungle :

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.)

Sir, these are the contents of Section 4. Now, I would like to quote Section 23 :

"23 (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration-
first, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under Section 4, sub-section (1) ;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof ;

thirdly, the damage if any sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land ;

fourthly, the damage if any, sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings ;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change ; and

sixthly, the damage if any *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 6 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

(2) In addition to the market-value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen *per-centum* on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Now, I will read out Section 24 :

"24. But the Court shall not take into consideration-

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition ;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired ;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit ;

fourthly, any damage which is likely to be caused to the land acquired, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put ;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired ;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put, or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on, or disposal of, the land acquired. commenced, made or affected without the sanction of the Collector after the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1)"

Sir, these are the various provisions contained in three sections of the Land Acquisition Act on which the hon. Member has kindly asked me to inform him. He mentioned that the price which should be paid to the farmer should be the price, on the day of payment, that is the market price.

I am afraid that after having read in detail, the provision of the Land Acquisition Act, the date is to be taken as the date on which the Notification was issued for the purpose of fixing the market price of that particular area. When we determine the market price of a particular plot, it is to be seen that it is in comparison with the plot of land of the same quality. You cannot say that a particular plot is situated nearby an industry or a plot is situated near a market and if the market rate of that particular area on that particular date, that is, on the Notification date, is at variance with the price which has been fixed by the collector then it has also to be taken into account that the plot which is put for determining the price is to be of the same quality. If it is an agricultural land, it has to go with norms fixed for determining the price for agricultural land and if it is described as non-agricultural land, it is to be considered in a different manner for the fixation of its price. The situation of the area is also taken into account for determining particular piece of land at the given date. But it is the date of Notification and not the date of taking the possession of that particular plot which is taken into account for fixing the price of that particular plot.

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी में डेवलपमेंट के लिए केवल 4 करोड़ रूपया रखा गया है। मैंने अभी डीटेल में यह अध्ययन नहीं किया है कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी में किस किस एक्टिविटी के लिए कितना कितना पैसा रखा गया है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को कह सकता हूं कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी को डेवलपमेंट के लिए जितना पैसा चाहिए, उतना उसके पास उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन वह डेवेलपमेंट का काम फेज़िज़ में करता है। ऐसा नहीं होता है कि अगर आज 500 या 5000 एकड़ ज़मीन एक्वायर की जाए, तो उस पूरी ज़मीन पर डेवलपमेंट शुरू हो जाए। देखना पड़ता है कि कौन सी ज़मीन इसके लिए उपलब्ध है। मैंने माननीय सदस्य, श्री पायलट, के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि बहुत सी ऐसी भूमि है, जो स्टे आर्डर के अधीन आ चुकी है, जिसपर हम लैंड एक्वीज़ीशन के तहत कार्यवाही कर चुके हैं, लेकिन उसपर डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि उसके बारे में अदालत का हुक्म हमारे सामने है। जब तक स्टे आर्डर खत्म नहीं हो जाता, तब तक उसका डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता।

इसके अलावा और भी बातें हैं। जैसे रोड डेवलपमेंट है, स्युअर है। अगर कनेक्टिंग स्युअर न मिले तो हम आइसोलेशन में स्युअर कायम नहीं कर सकते, उसके लिए फुलस्केल स्टक्चार और लिंकिंग सर्विसिज़ होनी चाहिए। यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि जो एरिया एक्वायर किया जाता है, उसके फेज़िज़ में जल्दी से जल्दी डेवलप किया जाए। सदन को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि जिस स्केल पर और जिस गति से दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी

ने दिल्ली में हाउसिंग के लिए अरबन लेंड ऐवेलेबल की है खासकर पिछड़े लोगों के लिए, कमज़ोर वर्गों, इकानोमिक्ली वीकर सेक्शन्ज़, के लिए, उस स्केल पर और उस गति से देश के किसी भी मेट्रोपालिटन सिटी में नहीं हुई है । इस बारे में माननीय सदस्यों को किसी प्रकार की शंका और चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि डेवेलपमेंट चार्जिज़ में बढ़ोतरी क्यों हुई है, जो आज से तीन चार साल पहले 120 रूपए थी और अब 480 रूपए है ।मैंने 480 रूपए नहीं कहा है । माननीय सदस्य शायद कहीं से गलत खबर लाए हैं । मैंने शायद 418 रूपए कहा है । मैंने कहा है कि सीमेंट और लोहे की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, लेइंग आफ़ रोड्ज़, पुटिंग दि स्युअर्ज और हास्पिटल्ज़ बनाने में ज़्यादा खर्चा होता है ।

The cost of material is increasing and we have to keep in mind the market prices of all these materials. That is why the cost of developing the land for housing is also increasing. It is not abnormal. When you study the general price situation in Delhi, you will find the difference. You cannot compare Delhi with Allahabad. When I say this, it does not mean that I do not like that place. I like very much Allahabad. I have respect for that place. It has got rich cultural heritage and it is a historical place. But the cost of living standard in Allahabad cannot be compared with that of Delhi. It is much less than what it is in Delhi.

इलाहाबाद में एक रुपए के कितने ही किलो अमरूद आ जते हैं जबकि दिल्ली में वे 6, 7 रुपए किलो भी नहीं मिलते हैं । आप इलाहाबाद को दिल्ली से कैसे कम्पेयर कर सकते हैं ? इलाहाबाद का अमरूत दुनिया भर में मशहूर है। वह बड़ा सुर्ख़ और मीटा होता है ।

(व्यवधान)

तिवारी जी लाते तो नहीं हैं लेकिन सुना है बड़ा जूस निकलता है उसमें ।

The cost of land in Allahabad has to be at variance with that in Delhi because Delhi cost is increasing for so many reasons. It is the capital city; the concentration of poulation is increasing and the people are making alternative uses of land in Delhi. Therefore, this cannot be compared with Allahabad.

जैसा मैंने अर्ज़ किया, यह बढ़ोत्तरी जो हो रही है वह प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ साथ हो रही है । फिर भी जैसा आपने आदेश दिया है, मैं अफसरों के सथ बैठ कर देखूंगा कि अगर इसमें किसी किस्म की कोई असंगति हुई है तो उसको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाए ।

आपने कहा है कि डी डी ए मुनाफाखोरी बहुत करती है लेकिन मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है कि डीडीए हाउसिंग के लिए प्लाट डेवलप करके दे दे बल्कि जब डेवलपमेन्ट हो जाता है तब पार्क्स, स्कूलस, हास्पिटलस और जन सुविधा की दूसरी चीजें भी बनानी होती हैं लेकिन इन चीजों को कभी किसी ने जोड़ा नहीं । डी डी ए जो राहत के काम करती है उनको भी अगर एकायुन्ट में लिया जाए तो मैं नहीं समझता डी डी ए कोई मुनाफाखोरी कर रही है बल्कि वह बहुत अच्छे तरीके से दिल्ली की जनता की सेवा का काम कर रही है

आपने यह भी जिक्र किया कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने डी डी ए की कुछ आलोचना की है । पी ए सी ने अपनी 104 वहीं रिपोर्ट में लेंड एक्वीज़ीशन के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है (चूंकि यह कालिंग अटेशन इसी विषय पर है) उसी के ऊपर अपना जवाब सीमित रख रहा हूं

पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी आलोचना में तीन मुद्दे पेश किए हैं :

(a) Some specific period not exceeding two years within which the acquisition proceedings should be finalised right from the date of first notice.

(b) Market price of land should be paid to the owners on the basis of the prevailing price in the same or adjoining areas on the date of acquisition order.

(c) At least one plot at the pre-determined rate in the same area or in the vicinity should be given to the owners whose land has been acquired.

(d) At least one member of the family whose land has been acquired be provided with suitable employment.

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस सदन के सामने लैण्ड एक्वीज़िशन ऐक्ट में अमेन्डमेन्ट पेंडिंग है। मैं रूरल डेवलपमेन्ट मिनिस्टर साहब से चर्चा करके कोशिश करूंगा कि 30-4-82 को जो संशोधन विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया गया था उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार किया जाए ताकि किसानों को राहत देने का काम हो सके।

पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का जो पहला प्वाइन्ट है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना ही अनुरोध है कि लैंड एक्वीज़िशन इसलिए भी हम करते हैं क्योंकि बहुत से जो दर्म्यानी लोग हैं, प्रापर्टी डीलर्स हैं वे प्राइस स्पेकुलेशन करते हैं उनको रोकने के लिए भी एडवान्स नोटिफिकेशन फार एक्वीज़िशन करना पड़ता है ताकि लैंड के लेनदेन का जो काम है उसको फ्रीज़ कर दिया जाए, रोक दिया जाए वरना जो समाजविरोधी मिडिलमेन हैं वह उस एरिया में चले जाते हैं और किसानों को लूटते हैं। उनको इसके लिए मौका देना जनहित में नहीं है। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने जो आदेश दिए हैं उनपर हम जल्दी असल करने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा लैण्ड एक्वीज़िशन प्रोसीड़िंग्ज़ में हम जल्दी इसलिए करते हैं ताकि उस एरिया में दर्म्यानी लोग जाकर किसानों को लूट न सकें।

दूसरी बात आपने मार्केट प्राइस के बारे में कही है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी अर्ज किया है कि

We are governed by the contents of this Land Acquisition Act, under its various sections, Under Section 4, price is to be paid to the farmer and the owner of the land. section 4 is very clear that the price is to be paid on the date of Notification and not on the date of actual acquisition.

तीसरी बात आपने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की कही है। एक आदमी को प्लाट मिलना चाहिए। मैंने पहले ही अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है और अब भी जाहिर करना चाहता हूं कि यह पहले ही प्रावधान है कि जिसका लैंड एक्वायर करते हैं, उसी एरिए के आसपास उसको एक प्लाट देते हैं। प्लाट परवह अपना घर बना सकता है और काम कर सकता है। उसका साइज़ 200-250यार्ड्स या 40 परसेंट लैंड का होता है,

whichever is less is provided.

Similarly, in addition 10% of the shops constructed by the DDA are also allowed to the land owners at pre-determined rates by draw of lots to enable them to earn their livelihood.

The Ministry of Rural Development, as I said, has also introduced an amendment before the House and it is pending. I hope this will be seen through.

The question of providing employment to one Member of the family was also considered, but in view of certain legal implications this has to be given up because

there are certain Constitutional problems which go against the provision of the Constitution. But by and large the interests of the farmers, specially and of those, whose lands are acquired, are kept in view and we try to see that the minimum dislocation takes place and also that they are given alternative plots and also given some opportunities where they can have dwellings.

The main points raised by the Hon. Member, Shri Tiwari have been met.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given a very detailed reply.

Shri Brijendra Pal Singh is absent.

13.08 hrs.

Statement Clarifying/Correcting Answer to Supplementaries on SQ No. 578 dt. 11-4-83 regarding allotment of land in Delhi to foreign Citizens of Indian origin.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

With reference to the discussion in the Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1983 in reply to supplementaries to the Starred Question No. 578, I find after going through the record that an impression is likely to be created in the minds of the Hon'ble Members that the only reason for Government's decision to drop the scheme was the poor response to it. I wish to state that the consideration that allotment of residential plots at Rs. 200/- per sq. yd. to non-resident Indians who are among the affluent sections of the people, when the market price was many times more would not be in the public interest, also weighed with the Government in coming to that decision.

Further, corrections may be made on p. 14936 of the proceedings to substitute 'Government' in place of 'Delhi Development Authority' and on p 14937 to substitute 'August, 1981' in place of June, 1981.

13.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE-377

(1) Restrictions imposed by Haryana Government on the export of grains outside the State

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाण, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पंजाब का वह क्षेत्र जिसमें गेहूं की पैदावार बहुत अच्छी होती है और इस दफा बिजली पानी वक्त पर न मिलने के कारण फसल बहुत अच्छी पहले भी नहीं थी परन्तु उसके उपरान्त ओलावृष्टि, भारी वर्षा और तेज हवा ने फसलों को बहुत नुकसान पहूंचाया। फिर भी मीमूली फसल जो किसान के पास बची वही उनकी जीविका का आधार है अभी अधिकारियों ने गैर कानूनी तौर पर किसानों के अनाज को दिल्ली के बाज़ार में लाने पर रोक लगा दी है जिससे कि वह अपनी फसल की कीमत पूरा नहीं उठा सकता।

इससे मुनाफाखोरों को फायदा हो सकता है, जो किसानों को पूरी कीमत न देकर दिल्ली में ज़्यादा कीमत वसूल ले। ये अफसर नेता और व्यापारी मिलकर ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूगा कि यह गैर-कानूनी पाबन्दी तुरन्त हटे। किसानों को शोषण बहुत दिनों तक किसान बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते। यही हालत आगरा, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश डिवीजन के किसानों की और भरतपुर, गंगानगर, राजस्थान के किसान और पंजाब के किसानों की है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार तुरन्त संबंति अधिकारियों को आदेश दे कि किसानों को जो कीमत जहां वह अच्छी वसूल कर सके वहां अपना अनाज ले जाने का उन्हें अधिकार होना चाहिए। स्पोर्ट प्राइस का मतलब लूट-खसोट प्राइस नहीं है, जैसा कि सरकार कर रही है।

जब कि जोन हटा दिए हैं और फ्री ट्रेड है, फिर ऐसा क्यों हैं ? (इति)

[ii] Power Crisis in Bihar

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में विद्युत संकट के कारण स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। कई वर्षों से इस राज्य में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता ताप विद्युत-शक्ति से 795 मेगावाट तथा पन-बिजली प्रतिष्ठानों से 150 मेगावाट है यानी कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 945 मेगावाट है।

विगत दस वर्षों से सिर्फ लगभग 200 मेगावाट की वृद्धि हुई है। बिहार में अभी 2500 मेगावाट विद्युत-उत्पादन का संयंत्र चाहिये। जो कुल उत्पादन-क्षमता 945 मेगावाट की है, इसमें एक-चौथाई संयंत्र भी सही ढंग से आज काम नहीं कर रहा है। कुल मिलाकर लगभग 200 मेगावाट से अधिक शक्ति अभी भी काम नहीं कर रही है।

विद्युत संकट के कारण पेयजल की पूरे राज्य में गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। 72 घंटों तक बिजली बन्द रहने के कारण पेयजल की समस्या ने लोगों को व्याकुल कर दिया है। औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में 72 घंटों तक काम बंद रहा।

विगत खरीफ की फसल विद्युत की कमी के कारण ही नष्ट हो गई। गांव में एक-एक सप्ताह तक बिजली गायब रहती है, जिसके कारण लोग बिजली के तार तथा ट्रान्सफार्मर्स चुरा कर ले जाते हैं।

अत : सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि जो भी बिहार में आज विद्युत की उत्पादन क्षमता है उसे ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा संयंत्रों को ठीक करके आपूर्तिकराई जाए तथा नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चालू किया जाए।

(iii) Demand for relief to farmers whose crops have been destroyed by recent rains and hail-storm

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब, हरियाणा एवं उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल की असामयिक वर्षा एवं ओला वृष्टि से खेतों में खड़ी रबी की फसल एवं खालिहानों में आई फसल की अत्यधिक क्षति हुई है जिसके बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में भी समाचार छपे हैं।

यह दुर्भाग्य ही है कि पिछले वर्ष भी इन्हीं क्षेत्रों में असामयिक वृष्टि एवं उपल वृष्टि हुई थी जिससे किसानों का बड़ा नुकसान हुआ था तथा अनाज का उत्पादन आशा से कम हुआ था तथा कहीं-कहीं पारसाल की देवी मार से किसान संभल नहीं पाया था कि इस वर्ष पुन : वही देवी विपत्ति आई।

मेरा कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि असामयिक वृष्टि तथा उपल वृष्टि से प्रभावित किसानों, गांवों तथा जनपदों को राहत देने की व्यवस्था करें।

(iv) Need for a Judicial Enquiry into the Incident in which seven Customs Officials lost-lives in Madras

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : The lives of seven Customs officials have been lost under tragic circumstances, when a launch carrying the party of Customs officials capsized on the morning of 15.4.1983.

The Madras Customs House which boasts of several large seizers, does not have

a good, well equipped, sea-worthy launch of its own, to engage in anti-smuggling activities. It hires privately owned launches. It does not take the launches of the Coast Guard or Navy or Port Trust. The Customs Department permitted the officials to go on a rummaging trip, in rough weather, in a private launch without any safety equipments, like life boats, life jackets etc. The vessel 'M.V. Jala Yamuna' is a black-listed, suspect vessel, in the Customs records, with previous records of involvement in smuggling activities.

How the Customs Order the rummaging in rough weather, when this vessel, coming from Colombo, already touched the Ports of Bombay and Cochin, before coming to Madras ? The newly recruited officials to the Customs Preventive Services are not given any comprehensive training in swimming, weaponery techniques of self-defence etc., for use in emergent situation. There are weapons with the Customs at Madras, but they were not used at all due to the fact that nobody has got any training to use it. The Customs at Madras earn a lot, but nothing is done to provide the requisite training in modern weapons, use of launches of their own etc. In the circumstances, I demand a judicial enquiry into the incident occurred on 15.4.1983.

(v) *Need for Restoration of daily Deposit Collection Schemes by Banks*

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Despite assurances made by the Finance Ministry that the Government has requested the Indian Bank's Association to continue the Daily Deposit Collection Schemes in the Banking industry, the Deposit Collectors in various banks are being thrown out of job. Some of the banks had taken steps to slowly but steadily dry up the daily deposit accounts, by refusing to open new accounts, so that by efflux of time, the period of maturity of the existing accounts would expire and the total collection and the commission earned thereon would become nil. The Syndicate Bank which decided to continue the scheme has made the scheme so unattractive to the depositors and so unremunerative to the deposit collectors as to make the scheme unworkable.

Unless steps are taken to immediately restore the scheme in all the banks the thousands of deposit collectors will be rendered jobless adding to the social tension in the country.

The reasons the Bankers have been putting forth to justify winding up the schemes have been that it is not remunerative. But if the scheme is unremunerative, the solution is not to wind up the scheme but to make it remunerative in the best manner possible. Cutting the wages of the workers and/or stopping the service altogether rendering the thousands engaged in giving the service unemployed is surely not the best method to solve the problem. Those who do away with the scheme on the ground of non-liability have surely not taken into account the developmental potential and anti-inflationary potential of the Daily Deposit Collections Scheme.

Therefore, I urge upon you that immediately the scheme is restored where it has been or is being scrapped and to liberalise the scheme as before, to make it workable, till an impartial committee goes into the whole question and standardise the scheme for uniform implementation in all the banks.

(vi) *Bducatioual, Social and Economic Development of Aoula Constituency of U.P.*

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने लोक समा संसदीय क्षेत्र आंवला की ओर केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बरेली-बनायू जिले में स्थित 5 विघान समा देात्र जिनमें आंवला सना, फरीदपुर, दातगंज और विनावर शामिल हैं, बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं । पूरे देात्र में एक मी उघोग एवं कारखाना नहीं है और एक मी डिग्री कालेज एवं केन्द्रीय स्कूल नहीं है। इस क्षेात्र के लोग साघन न होते के कारण वहुत बडी संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं और विकास के साघन न होने के कारण यहां के किसानों एवं दस्तकारों का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है।

इस क्षेत्र में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय विघालय, डिग्री कालेज स्थापित होने चाहिए। इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास के लिए शाहजहांपुर कटरा हो कर दातागंज, बिनावर, बदायूं व बजीरगंज और चंदौसी को जोड़ने वाली बड़ी रेलवे लाइन की आवश्यकता है। फरीदपुर और दातागंज को जोड़ने के लिए रामगंगा पर पुल बनाना भी जरूरी है।

इस क्षेत्र के कृषि उत्पादन का सही उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। फरीदपुर दातागंज एवं आंवला में चीनी कारखाना स्थापित होना चाहिए और सूती कताई मिल, कागज फैक्टरी, तिलहन का कारखाना बनाना जरूरी है। इंजीनियरिंग तथा मेडिकल कालेज भी बनाना जरूरी है। आंवला संसदीय क्षेत्र के विकास खण्ड में सड़कें बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जिन गांवों में लोग सरकारी नलकूपों द्वारा सिचाई करना चाहते हैं उन गांवों में अविलंब सरकारी नलकूप लगवाए जाएं। प्रत्येक वर्ष रामगंगा नदी में बाढ़ आ जाती है जिससे बहुत अधिक बरबादी होती है। गंगा और राम गंगा के तट पर ऊंचा बांध बनवा कर उनके किनारे वृक्षारोपण कर बांध के ऊपर पक्की सड़क बना दी जाए।

सरकार का ध्यान उपरोक्त समस्या की ओर विशेष रूप से दिला रहा हूं और आशा करता हूं कि आंवला क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार अविलंब कदम उठावेंगी।

(vii) Measure to check water pollution of Rushikulya river from effluents of Jayashri Chemicals Ltd.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The ecological condition of Ganjam district in Orissa is alarmingly deteriorating on account of the bad affects of air pollution due to discharge of chlorine gas by M/s. Jayashri Chemicals Ltd.

Jayashri Chemicals Ltd., a heavy Chemical Industry has been discharging affluents in the River Rushikulya and emitting chlonine gas into the air, polluting the atmosphere of the locality, thereby adversely affecting the general welfare and prosperity of the people as well as causing numerous bealth hazards. The plant has been the cause for the economic loss of production, decreasing in the fish catch in river.

Several representations have been made by the Public to the State Government and the Centre during the last 15 years. But no remedial measures have been undertaken to check the environment pollution so far. The inorganic mercury released from the plant producing caustic soda was converted in the sea into mythyl mercury. This entered the system of those who ate sea-food and caused the horribly wasting disease. Mercury pollution has also been detected in the Rushikulya river.

In view of the above conditions, the people of Ganjam district feel suffocated both mentally and physically. Unless immediate measures are taken to check the pollution the whole district of Ganjam will be polluted.

This is a question of life and death for the people of the entire district. Moreover, the dreaded diseases which are spreading to the neighbouring districts cannot be brought under control if timely steps are not taken.

As such, I demand that the Government of India should direct the authorities concerned to take immediate action to check pollution and M/s. Jayashri Chemicals Ltd. should be advised to take all possible protective measures without further loss of time.

(viii) Problems of Labourers of Rori Ashestor Mines Chailiasa Distt. Singhbhumi (Bihar)

श्रीमति कृष्ण साहि (बेगूसराय): हैदराबाद एस्बेस्टास सिमेंट प्राडक्ट्स द्वारा बिहार के सिंहभूमि जिले के चाइबासा में रोरी

एस्बेस्टास खान का संचालन किया जा रहा है। 2000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित इस खान से प्रतिवर्ष 4 से 5 लाख मी० टन एस्बेस्टास निकाला जाता है जो देश का सर्वोत्तम एस्बेस्टास है।

परंतु इस खान में काम करने वाले 1500 आदिवासी श्रमिकों के लिए यह खान घातक साबित हो रही है। जब मजदूरों के संगठन यूनाइटेड माइन्स वर्कर्स यूनियन ने इस बात की जांच कराने की मांग की तो आठ मजदूरों को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। मजदूरों को सिर्फ 7 से 10 रूपया दैनिक मजदूरी दी जाती है। उन्हें न आवास की सुविधा उपलब्ध है और नही पहाड़ी के ऊपर स्थित खान में पहुंचने के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के परिवहन की सुविधा। उनको बिजली भी नहीं दी गई है। उनके लिए कोई कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया गया है। खान के अस्पताल में न तो एक्स-रे मशीन है और न वैज्ञानिक जांच की कोई अन्य सुविधा।

केवल इस खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की ही बात नहीं, इस खान की वजह से आसपास के आदीवासी गांवों के निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य को भी खतरा उत्पन्न है। खान के पास ही क्रशर प्लांट लगा हुआ है जिसमें कच्चा एस्बेस्टास तोड़ा जाता है। एस्बेस्टास को इस संयंत्र के पास खुले आसमान के नीचे रखा जाता है। खान और क्रशर संयंत्र से निकलने वाली धूल खान क्षेत्र और आसपास के आदीवासी गांवों में पहुंचती है जिससे अधिकाश आदिवासी लोग टी० बी० एवं कैंसर के शिकार होते हैं। देश के अन्य भागों में स्थित सभी सीमेंट और एस्बेस्टास काखानों में धूल से होने वाली स्वास्थ्य संबंधी हानि को रोकने के लिए थर्मल प्रिसिपिटेटर लगाए गए हैं जबकि रोरी खान में ऐसी एहतियाती व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (आई एल ओ) के राबर्ड जान हैमिल्टन तथा सहायक महा निदेशक (खान), डा. बी. के. सेनगुप्त द्वारा यहां पर एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया। इससे भी स्पष्ट पता चला है कि खान से न सिर्फ खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को ही बल्कि आसपास के गांवों के अदिवासी लोगों के जीवन को भयंकर खतरा है। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्यवाही अभी तक नहीं की गई है।

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84 - *contd.*

Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply - contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply. Shri Vyas was on his legs.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिटको के बारे में जिक्र कर रहा था। मिटको के अधिकारी बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से मिले रहते हैं और उनका सामान खरीदते हैं। जो गरीब लोग खान चलाते हैं, उनका सामान खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है। इसीलिए, मैंने कहा था कि दस हजार मज़दूर भीलवाड़ा जिले में मिटको की वजह से बेकार हो गए हैं। हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता श्रीमति गांधी की जो मंशा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट दिया जाए, वह पूरी नहीं होगी। लेकिन यह संस्था इस प्रकार से गड़बड़ी करके लोगों की रोजी-रोटी छीन रही है। इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था की ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैंने शुक्रवार

को भी ज़िक्र किया था और अब फिर कर रहा हूं कि मिटको पांच नम्बर के से नीचे का माईका नहीं खरीदती है। मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि भीलवाड़ा जिले में इससे नीचे के नम्बर का माईका खरीदा जाए। हमें कहा गया था कि पांच नम्बर से नीचे का माईका मिटको खरीदेगी। लेकिन, मिटको उसको नहीं खरीद रही है जिसकी वजह से सारी की सारी इन्डस्ट्री बेकार पड़ी हुई है। इसलिए, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे मिटको के द्वारा इस प्रकार के माईका को खरीदा जाए तो इससे हजारों मजदूरों को रोजी-रोटी मिल सकेगी। माईका के पेपर के बारे में मैं पिछले तीन साल से बराबर डिमान्ड्स पर बोल रहा हूं। माईका, बिहार, आन्ध्रा और राजस्थान में होता है। बिहार में आपने माईका पेपर इन्डस्ट्री को स्वीकृति दे दी है। राजस्थान के लिए पहले तो हमारा केस रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया। लेकिन जब हमने सरकार से रिप्रज़ेन्ट किया तो दुबारा केस को ओपन किया है। वहां पर जो माईका वेस्ट है, उससे कागज बन सकता है। इससे हजारों लोगों को रोजी रोटी मिल सकती है और फॉरेन-एक्सचेंज भी हम लोग कमा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की एक इन्डस्ट्री भीलवाड़ा में अगर लग जाए तो माईका वेस्ट का उपयोग हो जाएगा और हजारों लोगों को रोजी-रोटी भी मिल जाएगी। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है;

अब मैं काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। कहीं पर तो ज्यादा पैसा देकर काटन खरीद लेती है और कहीं पर काटन की खरीददारी समय पर नहीं की जाती। इसकी वजह से बिचौलियों को मुनाफा कमाने का मौका मिल जाता है। यह संस्था इसलिए बनाई गई थी कि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिले पिछले साल टोटल प्रोडक्शन 80 लाख का हुआ था लेकिन सरकार ने केवल 10 लाख गांठें ही खरीदी। बाकी गाठें बिचौलियों के द्वारा खरीदी जायेंगी। बिचौलिए किस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करते है, यह सरकार से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में तो आपने सरकारी खरीद कंपलसरी बना दी है। दूसरे स्टेट्स में सी०सी०आइ० के अलावा कोई और संस्था नहीं है जो काटन को खरीदे और उसकी वाजिब कीमत लोगों को प्राप्त हो सके इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि सारी की सारी काटन इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा खरीदी जानी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को उसका पूरा पैसा मिल सके। आपका जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है, वह विदेशों से सामान मंगाता है। एडीबल ऑयल मंगाया जाता है क्योंकि यहां पर बहुत कमी है। करोड़ों रूपया इस पर खर्च करते हैं। यह चीज लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से मिल रही है या नहीं, यह भी देखना चाहिए। इतना करोड़ा और अरबों रूपया इस पर खर्च होता है। तो उस हालत में ऐडिबिल आयल की क्या व्यवस्था है। मैं एस० टी० सी० के बारे में कह रहा हूं, वितरण व्यवस्था के बारे में नहीं एस०टी०सी० इस सामान को मंगाती है, अरबों रू० का व्यापार करती है, क्या आपने उसके सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी की है कि किस किस तरीके की गड़बड़ियां है? जब तक यह आप नहीं देखेंगे तब तक काम ठीक नहीं चलेगा। सारा इम्पोर्ट इसके जरिये होता है, और अगर उसमें किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ हो तो देश की जनता को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। अत: आप इस ओर जरूर ध्यान दें।

एक बात मैं टैक्सटाइल्स कमिश्नर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं....,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already said that on the previous day, why are you repeating this ! It is already there in the proceeding. You have already spoken about Textile Commissioner. I have to stop you now. You are repeating the same thing which you have already spoken. Please conclude now.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं रिपीटीशन नहीं कर रहा हूं। टेक्सटाइल्स कमिश्नर आफिस को कपड़े के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि एक आदमी को कितना कपड़ा मिलना चाहिये, क्या पोलिसी होनी चाहिये कपड़ा उत्पादन की इस सम्बन्ध में इस संस्था को कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। अपने यहां वूलन कपड़ा कितना बनना चाहिये इस देश में इसकी भी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस प्रकार का सफेद हाथी जिस पर करोड़ों रु० देश खर्च कर रहा है उसकी व्यवस्था को आपको देखना चाहिये। यह संस्था केवल पूंजीशतियों को लाभ देने के लिये नहीं है, बल्कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों को कपड़ा देने के लिये मजदूरों को ठीक से मजदूरी उपलब्ध हो, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, इसी लिये यह संस्था बनायी गई है।....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I am going to call the next speaker. I am not permitting you. Whatever he says will not go on record. Mr. Rajda.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken 18 minutes. Please conclude now.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आखिरी बात एन०टी०सी० के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप कहते हैं कि इसकी मिलों में घाटा चल रहा है। तो 112 मिलों को घाटे में चलाते हुए भी जो कंट्रोल का कपड़ा लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सके इसकी व्यवस्था आपका बड़े पेमाने पर करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इन लोगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, five hours were allotted to this Ministry and we have already spent one hour 35 minutes. Now three hours 25 minutes are left. The Minister will have to reply to the discussion at 4.30 P.M. In the meanwhile, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister will also have to intervene. The opposition has got one hour, the ruling party has got two hours 15 minutes and the Minister has got to reply at 4.30 P.M. Then, we have got to apply the guillotine also at 6 o'clock; that you know, since you know the rules. I will request all the Members that whatever time has been allotted to each party, shall be strictly adhered to. If everybody crosses that limit, some other Member from his own party will not have a chance to spaek. In that cases the Chair should not be blamed. Therefore, I would allot the time as it has been allotted and all Members are requested to stick to the time so that some Members can speak. Now, Shri Rajda, your party has been given 12 minutes.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : I think I will abide by the time given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Definitely. I know you are a strict, disciplined parliamentarian.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Thank you very much for the compliments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After you finish your speech, the Minister of State will intervene and his intervention also will be as short as possible leaving it to the Minister finally to reply.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The Ministry of Commerce occupies a very pivotal position in the economic affairs of our country. The Finance Minister may be able to pick up the pockets of the common citizens but the entire monitoring of the economy generating the development of this

country squarely rests on the shoulders of the Ministry of Commerce. I welcome the new Commerce Minister. I am told, he is a man with administrative acumen and he has shown among the dark clouds on the horizon that he is a man who stands and falls by certain norms in public life. Among the Congress Chief Ministers we have dark clouds but here was the Chief Minister in U.P. When he could not manage or he thought that he has some moral responsibility, he resigned and that is something which has touched the common man in this country. With this view-point. I am going to tell him something.........(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you going to tell him here also to resign ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I would like him to see that the Commerce Ministry is result-oriented and I think he means business as far as Commerce Ministry is concerned, by bie formulation and guidance to country's trade policy and the policy on development and regulation of textiles and other export-oriented industries. Though you are playing a very pivotal role today, though you are presiding over the vast empire of the Commerce Ministry, I rise to state that today your empire is in doldrums. The Commerce Ministry is not running in the way it should run-that is my humble opinion. If he runs the affairs of the Commerce Ministry with highest speed and with utmost efficiency. I think we can boost up the economy of the country to a greater extent. Now, institutional infrastructure build up within the ambit of the Commerce Ministry has degenerated almost completely over the years.

It is necessary to rejuvenate it. An objective review of its working is needed together with the formulation of a constructive action plan for a fresh export drive. We are talking of export promotion but there is much lacuna in our drive.

STC has formulated ambitious plans, no doubt, to boost non-canalised exports during the last three decades but these plans are rarely implemented with any effectiveness. With the massive resources and power at its command, STC could have set an example in market development to the private sector but has unfortunately failed to do so, nor has the Export Promotion Council performed any better. Thers is lack of powerful result-oriented overseas marketing drive. That is the main difficulty and main lacuna in our drive with all our agencies that are working within the ambit of the Commerce Ministry. various commodity Boards are no better. Similarly, specialised functional agencies like Trade Fair Authority should be recast in a new mould to convert them into dynamic agencies. That can serve the cause of exports in a positive and purposeful manner. Having stated this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of his agencies in the vast empire which are working with utmost inefficiency. Had it been merely the case of inefficiency, we could have stated that we must change one officer from here, we can being specialised advice, expertise, etc.

But it is not the case. As to Way the functioning of your Ministry is not shining out among the economic activities of our country, there are cogent reasons. I am going to give you certain concrete examples, as to why we are lacking in our effort and way the entire image of the Ministry is being tarnished Take the case of NTC. Take the case of MMTC. Everywhere we are below the targets. We never reached the target. There are lacunae. Day in and day out we hear in the press some scandal or the other. People of this country are hearing continuously such a thing. The question arises, what are we doing about those who are responsible for it or who are at the helm of affairs with the authority to revitalise the thing ? Why are they failing in their attempt ? Why are they not setting the House in order ?

I will give one example. Here is *Vyopar*, a Gujarati Daily. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : He is a good friend of mine. Out of affection he is doing it.

I am going to present it to the hon. Commerce Minister. In *Vyopar* it has been stated that fraud has been committed in N.T.C. It is dated 5-1-1983.

> "Fraud to the tune of crores of rupees has been committed in N.T.C. Gujarat."

The officer who was assigned the task of investigating died and somebody else has been appointed. I would like to see a day when all such scandals and frauds come to an end, and our agencies work completely and fully.

Now I come to M.M.T.C. As far as the working of MMTC is concerned, I am sorry to say that the way it is working is something which is not only most unfortunate but also highly condemnable. The country has been frauded to the tune of crores of rupees for not only the inefficiency of the officers, but for the derelication of duty. I would say scandal worth crores of rupees is prevalent in M.M.T.C. The recent event that has taken place is an eye opener. The M.M.T.C. is the canalising agency for export of iron ore. It is a well known fact that the Corporation has miserably failed in achieving the target given to them for export of ore from India. In the last twelve months the target has been revised twice. Still the Corporation has not been able to meet it.

I am making this statement with full responsibility that the officials of the M.M.T.C. have been reported to be indulging in illegal practices of selling the high grade iron ore to foreign buyers at a lower price with a tacit understanding with the buyer for selling the price differential and detaining the part of that money outside the country. Something has happened. If the Hon. Minister wants, I am prepared to give him all the documents. Here was one of the gentlemen who was dealing with selling the Man-ganese Ore to foreign country. Naturally he could do it and deal through the agency of MMTC. He wrote to the MMTC that he has secured an order for 60,000 tonnes of Manganese Ore from abroad i. e. Czechoslovakia. MMTC wrote to him that the buyer be asked to negotiate with MMTC about the price.

The seller here or the gentleman wants to sell or the company or whatever it is, I would say 'A', because I would not like to name, at present. But if the Minister gets courage in both hands and is prepared to carry on the enquiry, many skeletons would come out from the cupboards of the MMTC. When the price was stated, the buyer was prepared to purchase at that price. And as suggested by the seller here, he approached the MMTC. The MMTC slept over it. The foreign buyer went on sending reminders : "Please tell us and quote us the price." Our officers did not quote any price. Is this not dereliction of duty ? I would say it is something more than that. Even when the reminders came, the price was not quoted and during all this time, the officers were touring the foreign countries. They were having tours. If the Minister enquires into the fact that how much orders they could secure for the country as a result of their tours, you would get the answer 'Nil'. So, again and again, the foreign buyer reminded the MMTC. What happened was, it was not given to the gentleman who had secured this order of 60 thousand tonnes. It was not even given to any other public sector undertaking. But then at a lower price, it was given to a private party in the private sector. Now, what is this ? This shows that there is something wrong in the kingdom of Denmark and unless we take stringent action, I think, all our agencies will bring a bad name to the Ministry of Commerce and its functioning.

With a view to put an end to this, I would like to give all those documents. I have got the documents. I have got the letter with me. I would submit them to the Minister himself so that he will look into the matter.

Apart from this, I would come to the question of rupee trade with U.S.S.R. Now, Sir, with U.S.S.R. and the East European countries, we are having rupee trade. Recently, a seminar was organised in Bombay and many intellectuals, experts and economists had participated and they have come to certain conclusion. They say that it is high time that our country must reconsider the entire question of rupee trade *de novo* and

the question should be whether our country is really and genuinely benefited through this rupee trade and whether there are some transfers through which some under-hand dealings are being played? Because of these things, they have come to a conclusion regarding the rupee trade with U.S.S.R. and other countries. Now, U.S.S.R. happens to be our great trading partner. U.S.S.R. is our great friend and we value the friendship of the U.S S.R. But at the same time if it comes to the conclusion that the method and mode of rupee payment is detrimental to the interests of our country, then, I think, it is high-time we should reconsider *de novo* the entire things. I have got all those details

There is an urgent need to solve the structural problem of Indo-Soviet trade on a permanent basis. This can be done only with the cooperation of the Soviet Union which should agree to export those commodities which are required for India's development. If this is not possible, it should agree to switch over to the trade based on covertible currency.

This is my plea. I do not know whether theGovernment would be allowing such a situation. If they do not allow such a situation, then many complications in our economy, in, future, are bound to arise.

The other day, we have read in the *Hindu*, dated 23rd, one article. They said, the way in which we have arrived at a decision to import crude oil to the tune of 2,50,000 tonnes from United States or Soviet Union is not good. You see the way in which we have done this despite our annual agreement with them. What does it indicate? Because the balance of trade is in favour of India--in our favour--we are pressurised to see that we purchase more crude oil from them.

All these things are over a short span of time. I think.I have touched merely the fringe of the problem. There is much material which we could suggest to the Minister of Commerce. I think the Minister of Commerce is presiding over an empire which requires complete overhauling. Efficient handling must be there from top to bottom and if this is done, I think it will turn a corner in the history of the economy of our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister of State will intervene.

It would be very short intervention.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The dabate so far has been very interesting and a number of points have been raised focussing attention on certain aspects of the working of this Ministry. It is may privilege to intervene at this stage and touch upon some of the aspects referred to by Hon. Members in their speeches till now.

Certain points have been raised with regard to the export of cardamom as well as import of rubber. No doubt, cardamom export has declined in 1982-83 as compared to the previous year. But this is on account of fall in production in 1982-83 mainly due to drought and hence, the exports of cardamom during the year are also expected to be very much lower. In order to boost exports of cardamom, Government have granted cash compensatory support at the rate of 7% on all export of cardamom in consumer packs of up to 2 kg. The Board is also undertaking aggressive export promotion measures in the Gulf region. An outlay of Rs. 7 crores has been provided by the planning Commission for the development of cardamom plantation industry in the country during the Sixth plan period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

You will be happy to know that the country's production of rubber has been increasing steadily. With the diversification and improvement in our economy, consumption also is growing side by side. The increase in production over the years is in no small measure due to the operation of various development schemes by the Rubber Board. The result has been not only increased production in larger area, but also increased productivity of natural rubber. A major step in this direction is the implementation of the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme. This Scheme will operate up to 1993-94 and the total financial outlay for this Scheme is about Rs. 50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 36 crores has been approved by the

Planning Commission, for the development of the Rubber Plantation Industry during the Sixth Plan period for which the Planning Commission has set a production target of 2 lakh tonnes to be achieved by 1984-85.

Before deciding on import of rubber, a careful assessment is made by the Government of the estimate of production and demand in the country. If the gap between supply and demand is not covered, the rubber user industry will be seriously affected. It may be mentioned that, as far as possible, release of imported rubber will be made during the lean season. Whenever the situation so warrants, Government had not hesitated to ask STC to stop temporarily the release of imported rubber, mainly to safeguard the interests of the growers.

Even though no special reference directly has been made to leather exports, I would like to mention that Government's policy of encouraging valueadded leather products has started paying rich dividends. The leather sector is one which provides employment to weaker sections of the society. However, in recent years there has been a recession in international demand. We are taking all possible steps to support exports in this sector and it is expected that export of leather and its products again will pick up and exceed about Rs. 430 crores during the current financial year.

Reference has been made relating to the export of tobacco and the functioning of the Tobacco Board. I must mention that the Tobacco Board consists of 22 Members including the Chairman. The Board includes four representatives of growers and four representatives of dealers and exporters of tobacco products. Thus, the criticism that growers are not properly represented in the Tobacco Board, is not fully justified.

A reference has also been made for intervention of STC tobacco purchases. Out of the current year's production of 1,40,000 tonnes, about 1,11,000 tonnes have been purchased till 20th April, 1983. As many of you are aware, we have recently asked the STC to purchase lower grades of tobacco also. STC had to gear up its arrangements and has actually entered the market for exportable grades from 11th April, 1983. The purchases are still continuing. I thought that I should set the record straight on this matter and assure the Members that all possible action in this regard is being undertaken in the most expeditious manner.

I am also happy to mention that Government have taken a number of measures designed to increase trade, joint ventures and bilateral co-operation with the African continent. Some new trade offices of EPC, TDA, PEC have been opened in Africa and a number of trade agreements have been entered into. For the first time, all our heads of Missions in Africa got together to disscuss matters pertaining to our commercial economic co-operation with the African Continent as a whole, recently. At this Conference, 'An Africa Plan' for greater economic activitywith Africa has been endorsed.

In conclusion, I would like to assure the hon Members that all possible steps are being taken to increase our exports, diversify the products for export as well as our markets, in a manner fully consistent with our national economic priorities.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Very good.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am thankful to the Minister of State and I would request all the hon Members to follow the example of the Minister of State.

Now, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal. Your party has been allotted 8 minutes. You should not take more than 10 minutes.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, में वाणिज्य मंत्री जी को अपनी ओर से बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि मंत्रालय में मंत्री

पद को उन्नत कर के आज कम से कम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उन्होंने भारत सरकार के स्टेटस को बढ़ाया है ।

गत वर्ष जब मैं इस डिमान्ड पर वोल रहा था, तो मैं ने कहा था कि यह बड़े खेद की बात हैकि कोमर्स मिनिस्ट्री को हैन्डिल करने के लिए केवल मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेंट दिया हुआ है जबकि इस के मिनिस्टर का स्टेटस फुल कैबिनट मिनिस्टर का होना चाहिए लेकिन में मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज उनके सामने इस प्रकार की चुनौतियां हैं, विशव बाजार का जिस प्रकार का हाल है और जिस प्रकार की बैलेंस आफ़ ट्रेड और फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की स्थिति हमारे विपरीत होती चली जा रही है, उस के लिए गंभीर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । मैं इस तरफ़ मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि 1980-81 में हमारा ट्रेड डेफीसिट 5,849.58 करोड़ रूपये का था जो 1981-82 मैं जा कर 5,836.54 करोड़ रूपये हुआ और आप ने अपने विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बताया है कि अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1982 में यानी 9 महीने के अन्दर यह ट्रेड डेफीसिट हमारा 4,059.96 करोड़ रूपये है और कम्पेयर करना चाहा है इतने ही समय को 1981 के अन्दर जो 4,109 करोड़ रूपये था और कहा है कि उस से हमारी परफार्मेन्स अच्छी है । मैं समझता हूं कि वह खराव है और आप इसपर गंभीरता से विचार करिये कि जो ट्रेड डेफीसिट 1978-79 के अन्दर केवल 1088.04 करोड़ रुपये था, 1979-80 में जो बढ़कर 2,636.82 करोड़ रुपये हुआ आज 9 महीने के अन्दर इस साल में यह 4060 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास पहुंच चुका है।

14-00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति देखेंगे तो उसकी स्थिति और भी चिंताजनक पायेंगे । 1978-79 में हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा 5,219.9 करोड़ थी वह जनवरी, 1983 में 3,682.4 करोड़ रह गई । मैं समझता हूं कि यह अपने आप में गंभीर स्थिति है। यह स्थिति और भी गंभीर हो जाती है अगर आप 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 और जनवरी 83 तक के बारे में देखें और इस पीरियड में आपने जो ड्राइंग्स की हैं उनको देखें तो आप पाएंगे कि ये जनवरी, 1983 तक 2,152.6 करोड़ के हैं । अगर हम इन ड्राइंग्स को भी मद्दोनजर रखें तो हमने वास्तव में जो विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की है, आयात नियति कर के जो हमारे पास बेलेंस रहता है वह 1,529.8 करोड़ रुपये का रह जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है । हमने आई०एम०एफ० से लोन भी लिया है । इन सब के कम्प्लीकेशंस क्या हुए ? इस पर हमसब को विचार करना है ।

हमारे यहां जो फारेन एक्सचेंज बाई वे आफ इम्पोर्ट और बाई वे आफ एक्सपोर्ट बचा, अगर हम ड्राइंग्ज को निकाल दें तो वह 1529.8 करोड़ रुपये का रह जाता है । इसके साथ ही में कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस प्रकार से हम अपने बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड को केलकुलेट कर रहे हैं, उसमें मैं सोचता हूं कि हम उस रूपी ट्रेड को भी शामिल कर रहे हैं, उन ईस्टर्न यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज के साथ और मास्को के साथ होने वाले रूपी ट्रेड को भी शामिल कर रहे हैं जिसने हार्ड करेन्सी में हमारे ट्रेड को छिपाया हुआ है । जो हमने रूपी ट्रेड किया, उसका जो रुपया हमारे पास आया, में समझता हूं कि वह हमारे बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड की स्थिति को छिपाता है । हमारा रूपी ट्रेड मास्को या अन्य कन्ट्रीज से कुल विश्व व्यापार का एक चौथाई है। अगर हम यह एक चौथाई रूपया जो हमारे पास रूपी ट्रेड के माध्यम से आया, माइनस कर दें तो हमारे बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड

(श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल)

की जो कि बाई वे आफ इम्पार्ट और एक्सपोर्ट स्थिति है, वह हमारे सामने एक निराशजनक और भयानक रूप में आयेगी। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूं कि वाणिज्य मंत्री जी इस प्रश्न पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि रूस से हमारी मित्रता है। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूं कि मास्को ने जिन कठिनाइयों में हमारा साथ दिया वह हमारी और उसकी मित्रता का द्योतक है। वह आज भी विश्व की कठिन परिस्थिति में हमारे साथ मित्रता निभा रहा है। लेकिन मित्रता एक अलग चीज़ होती है और व्यापार एक अलग चीज़ होती है मित्रता और व्यापार को अलग अलग तोलना पड़ेगा। इस नाते में कहना चाहता हूं कि, मास्को या विश्व के साथ जो हमारा ट्रेड हो वह उसी आधार पर हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आज हमे बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड के बारे में विचार करें - यह ठीक है कि हमारा बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड फेवरेबल है - लेकिन ट्रेड फेवरेबल कहां माना जाता है। यह फेवरेबल माना जाता है इन टर्म्स आफ हार्ड करेंसी। अगर हार्ड करेंसी के माध्यम से यह फेवरेबल हो तो यह बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड फेवरेबल माना जाएगा। अगर हम रूपी ट्रेड को साथ ले कर चलें और कहें कि बेलेंस आफ ट्रेड हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष में है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। रूपी ट्रेड कभी भी सरपलस नहीं होना चाहिए, चाहे यह किसी भी कन्ट्री से चल रहा हो।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): In what way and to what extent, is it disadvantageous to have surplus trade balance with Russia and Eastern Europe? We must know that. It is no use in saying that.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR Goyal: I am coming to that.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारा जो रशिया से ट्रेड है उसमें 1145 मिलियन रूबल्स अभी तक हमारे सरपलस एक्यूमुलेट हो गये हैं जो लगभग 12 मिलियन रूपीज़ के बराबर होते हैं। इसके बारे में आप यह देखें कि यह जो ट्रेड हो रहा है उसके बारे में कोई भी यह नहीं जान पाता कि यह किन टर्म्स के आधार पर और किस प्राइस के आधार पर हो रहा है।

मास्का और इंडिया का ट्रेड चल रहा है। 2.5 मिलियन टन क्रूड आयल का एग्रीमेंट किया गया है। मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं....।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a secret agreement. It is an agreement like any other agreement with other countries.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: One may or may not agree but these are my views.

दो भाइयों में भी व्यापार नियमों के आधार पर ही होता है। आइल की कीमत ओपेक प्राइस और इंटरनेशनल प्राइस के आधार पर फिक्स होती है। 2.5 मिलियन टन का रशा से एडीशनल एग्रीमेंट किया गया है। सुना है कि इस एग्रीमेंट पर साइन एयरपोर्ट पर हुए हैं। मिनिस्ट्री में इस पर झगड़ा चलता रहा। मैं उस 2.5 मिलियन टन आइल की प्राइस जानना चाहता हूं। आज जो इंटरनेशनल प्राइस में 15 % की कमी आई है उसका एडवांटेज लिया गया है या नहीं।

एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूं। आज हम अन्य देशों को ज्वेलरी एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। कट स्टोन, पालिशु स्टोन एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इससे बड़ी अच्छी अर्निंग है। इसके लिए रा मटीरियल हम अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज़ से परचेज़ कर रहे हैं।

14.04 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : *in the Chair.*)

रशा यह रा मटीरियल अफ्रीका को एक्सपोर्ट करता है । क्या हम अपने मित्र देश को यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह इस रा मटीरियल को हमें दे ताकि हम फारेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकें? हम रा डायमण्ड परचेज करने के लिए तैयार हैं । इससे हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा बचेगी ।

इसी प्रकार गोल्ड की स्थिति है गोल्ड के मामले में रशा दुनियां का सबसे बड़ा, दूसरा देश है । क्या हिन्दुस्तान रशा से गोल्ड नहीं ले सकता?

यह जो ट्रेड आफ़ बेलेंस रूपी के आधार पर फेवरेबल है और हम सब्र करके बैठे हैं, वास्तव में यह फेवरेबल नहीं है । में चाहता हूं कि अपने मित्र देश से ऐसी चीजों के लिए कहा जाए जिनसे हम विदेशीमुद्रा अर्जित कर सकें ये चीजें हमको दी जाएं ।

हमारा अधिकतर ट्रेड एग्रीकल्चरल कमर्शियल क्राप्स पर आधारित है । यह भी अधिकतर हमारा रशा के साथ है। आज हमारे यहां टोबेको, माइका, चमड़ा, काजू के व्यापार में कमी आई है, इसको आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है। यह व्यापार भी अधिकतर रशा के साथ था । इसी आधार पर हमने इन उद्योगों को डेवलप किया था ।

वहां से रशिया ने अपने आपको विद-ड्रा कर लिया है । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि आज राशिया की डिमान्ड कम हो जाने के कारण कच्चा काजू और तैयार काजू गोदामों के अंदर सड़ रहा है ? केरल में कई कारखाने बंद हो गए हैं। और मज़दूर सड़कों पर आ गए हैं। इसका एकमात्र कारण यही रहा कि जो राशिया को हमारा एक्सपोर्ट था, वह बहुत ही कम हो गया । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अन्तरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार में किसी एक मार्किट पर हमें डिपेंडेन्ट नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जल्दी खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : हमारी जो बाहर फॉरेन एम्बेसीज़ हैं, वहां ट्रेड के लिए कामर्शियल विंग तो अवश्य है । लेकिन जिस प्रकार का अनुभव हमें हुआ है और आप भी देखते होंगे कि जो कामर्श को डील करने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें इंफीरियोरिटी कांपलेक्स है । आज इस तनावपूर्ण वातावरण में जहां प्रोटेक्शनीज़म चल रहा है और जहां टैरीफ और नॉन-टैरीफ की बात की जाती है तो ऐसे समय में हमें कामर्श को जानने वाले एक्सपर्ट्स को लगाना चाहिए ताकि जो आज का सेट-अप है, वह ठीक हो सके ।

सभापति महोदय : आपका टाईम हो गया है ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : हमें अपनी एक्सपोर्ट की कैपेसिटी को और बढ़ाना चाहिए। कई कमेटीज़ की रिपोर्ट आई है कि अगर हम अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता को पूरा कर लें तो लगभग एक हजार करोड़ से अधिक का फॉरेन एक्सचेंज हम बचा सकते हैं । इसी प्रकार अगर हम एनर्जी में आल्टरनेटिव ढूंढ लें तो जिस प्रकार हम फॉरेन-एक्सचेंज या इम्पोर्ट के लिए मजबूर हैं, उससे हम बच सकते हैं । जिस प्रकार से अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कांपलिकेशन्स हो रही

(श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल)

हैं उनका मुकाबला करके मित्रता के बावजूद भी व्यापारी के नाते प्रेशराइज्ड करके अधिक से अधिक एडवांटेज़ लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए जो हमारा बैलेंस ऑफ ट्रेड सरप्लस है, उस पर कम से कम इन्टरेस्ट तो डिमान्ड कर सकते हैं। जो कुछ उधार देते हैं उस पर इन्टरेस्ट तो ले सकते हैं। रशिया से क्यों नहीं इन्टरेस्ट लेते ?

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री जी स्वयं जानते हैं कि हम एक ही विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करेंगे । जैसा कि मंत्री जी स्वयं भी जानते हैं कि किसानों और दस्तकारों द्वारा बनायी जाने वाली चीजों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा निर्यात किया जाना चाहिए । इससे उन लोगों को काम मिलेगा और उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी तथा जीवन-स्तर भी ऊंचा हो जायेगा ।

मेरे क्षेत्र मिर्जा-भदोही में वाणिज्य मंत्री जी ने कालीन उद्योग को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया है। वहां काई लाख लोग कालीन का काम करते हैं । मेरा ख्याल है पूरे भारत वर्ष से जितना कालीन का निर्यात होता है, उसका 70-75 प्रतिशत भाग केवल मेरे क्षेत्र से होता है । जो आंकड़ें मुझे मिले हैं उसके अनुसार 1977-78 में कालीन का 83.7 करोड़ रूपए का निर्यात हुआ था । फिर, 1981-82 में बढ़कर 173.7 करोड़ का हो गया। लेकिन 1982-83 में फिर घट गया और 87.19 करोड़ ही रह गया। 1977 की तुलना में 26 पाइन्ट की बढ़ोत्तरी तो हुई लेकिन जितना निर्यात होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हो पा रहा है। उसमें कुछ बाधाएं उत्पन्न हो गई हैं। कालीन के उत्पादन को ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा । असल में कंपीटीशन ज्यादा हो गया है। कालीन के निर्माण के संबंध में इस समय मुख्य प्रतियोगिता पाकिस्तान और चीन से है। कुछ और देश जैसे ईरान, कोरिया, ताईवान और थाईलैंड भी इसमें आ गए हैं। जब कई मुल्क इस प्रतिद्वन्द्विता में आ गए हैं तो कालीन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

वाणिज्य मंत्री की विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, हालांकि हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री जी ने पहले ही खुद विशेष ध्यान दे कर इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया है। पुन: इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता इस समय आ गई है। यह उद्योग ऐमप्लायमेंट ओरियेन्टेड है, कई लाख लोग गांवों में इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं जिससे पूरे परिवार की रोजी रोटी चलती है, दूसरे यह उद्योग ऐक्सपोर्ट ओरियेन्टेड भी है। तो इसको कई तरह से बढ़ावा देना अति आवश्यक है। इसके लिये में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पहले हमारा देश कालीन के निर्यात के मामले में दूसरे नम्बर पर था, लेकिन अब पाकिस्तान दूसरे नम्बर पर आ गया है और वहां इस को बढ़ावा देने के लिये बहुत सी फेसिलिटीज़ दी जा रही हैं। 7 परसेंट छूट पर ऋण दिया जाता है, वितरण की मारकेटिंग की सुविधा ज्यादा दी जाती है । इंसेंटिव जो 3 परसेंट घटा दिया गया है वहां भी वह दिया जाता है, इसी तरह से और देशों में भी होता है। अतः जब इस उद्योग में कम्पटीशन है, लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है तो इसको बढ़ावा देने के लिये कुछ हमारे सुझाव हैं जो मैं गिना देना चाहता हूं । एक तो कैश इंसेंटिव पहले 20 परसेंट दिया जाता था, अब 3 परसेंट घटा दिया गया है इससे इस उद्योग को बहुत धक्का लगा है । हमने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी और तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्री को कहा, वर्तमान मंत्री जी ने तो जा कर देखा है, इनकी कृपा से यह उद्योग बढ़ा भी है, तो इंसेंटिव कुछ और बढ़ा सकें तो बढ़ाया जाय। दूसरे यह कि कालीन उद्योग के लिए कारपेट फाइनेंस कोरपोरेशन

अलग से बना दिया जाय जो कालीन वालों को लोन दे और उद्योग को बढ़ावा दे। तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जैसे पाकिस्तान आदि देशों में कमइंटरेस्ट पर लोन दिया जाता है वैसे ही यहां भी दिया जाय। भुगतान में कभी देर हो जाती है, जैसे जर्मनी या जापान में भुगतान फंस जाता है तो इसकी तरफ़ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये कि भुगतान न रुके। कुछ ऐसे कालीन के व्यपारी इस व्यवसाय में आ गये हैं जो कालीन नहीं बनाते हैं, केवल कालीन खरीद लेते हैं रद्दी माल खरीद् लेते हैं और फिर उसको विदेशों में बेजते हैं जिससे विदेशों में हमारे कालीन की क्वालिटी लोगों की निगाह में गिरती है और हमारा कालीन खराब माना जाता है। इसलिए इस तरह के जो व्यापारी आ गये हैं जो केवल कारपेट ही खरीद लेते हैं उनको रोक लगानी चाहिये। जो मेनुफेक्चरर्स ऐक्सपोर्टर्स हैं ऊन्हीं को बढ़ावा दिया जाय।

भदोही और मिर्जापुर के एरिया को इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया मान कर के पूरे समय बिजली दी जाय और मशीन मेड कालीन पर जो इंसेन्टिव दिया जाता है उसको न दे कर हाथ से बनाने वालों को इंसेंटिव दिया जाया जो कालीन एरियाज़ हैं उनको लिंक रोड से जोड़ा जाय। इंस्टीट्यूट आफ़ कारपेट टैक्नालाजी की आपने मंजूरी दी थी, उसके लिये ज़मीन भी ऐक्वायर कर ली गई है, मगर काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, उस पर आप ध्यान दें, इससे लोगों को काम मिल जायगा और नए नए डिज़ाइन जानने का लोगों को मौका मिलेगा। कोयला कालीन उद्योग वालों को ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता है। इसलिये इस इलाके के लोगों ने जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनायी है उसको कोल इंडिया से सीधे कोयला दिलवाने की व्यवस्था की जाय जिससे उचित दाम पर कालीन उद्योग वालों को कोयला मिल सके भदोही वूलन मिल का विस्तार किया जाय और एक और वूलन मिल मेरे इलाके में खोली जाय। बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिये कुछ इंतजाम किया जाय और इस विशेष क्षेत्र में कई लाख कालीन उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं तो कालीन मज़दूर कल्याण परिषद् के नाम से एक संस्था चलायी जाय।

हमारे मिर्जापुर का बर्तन उद्योग बहुत पुराना उद्योग है, हजारों लोग इसमें काम करते हैं। मंत्री जी वहां के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को जानते हैं। वहां कुछ नई टैक्नोलाजी देकर, इन्सेंटिव देकर अगर वहां बर्तन उद्योग को बढ़ाया जायेगा तो मिर्जापुर शहर उजड़ने से बच जायेगा।

अन्त में इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का हम समर्थन करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि क्योंकि मंत्री जी वहां की कठिनाइयों को जानते हैं, वे इस बारे में अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Sir, on behalf of DMK Party I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce and the Deparment of Supply.

The Controlled cloth supplied at present requires much to be improved in its quality to attract the people to buy it in huge quantity, I want to bring to the notice of this august House the fate of the employees working in the show-rooms of the National Textile Corporation all over India, their service conditions, pay, etc. They were agitating for the betterment of their service conditions for some months last year It was withdrawn a few months back on certain assurances I request the Hon. Minister to look into their demands favourably and accept their demands in toto, as they are all just demands and Government, as a model employer, has to conform to its ownlabour laws and regulations. I hope it will be done early so that the employees in the N.T.C. showrooms work with

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

satisfaction in their job and serve the nation with more vigour.

As far as the Handloom sector is concerned, I have to emphasise that no amount of subsidy given will serve this industry to the extent needed. It can be ensured only by the uninterrupted supply of yarn, to the required demand at a steady price and by reserving cotton sarees and dhoties with borders entirely to the Handloom sector. Only this arrangement will ensure the growth of this sector and could be a viable industry standing on its own legs. This type of reservation of certain categories of cloth to the handloom sector was sought for by my party founder Arigna, ANNA, Years ago. Yet the Government of India has not even given any thought over this suggestion. I request the Hon. Minister to think over this and do the needful in right earnest to alleviate the sufferings of the workers in the Handloom industry and allow them to lead a peaceful life, not only to their satisfaction, but also to the satisfaction of the people in India. Let the National Cooperative Development Corporation and the Handloom Development Corporation proposed to be set up in this year, undertake to supply yarn required by the Handloom industry at a fixed price throughout the year without any interruption in the supply all over India.

It is seen from the notes in the Demands of this Ministry, that the Trade Fair Authority of India has organised an international Trade Fair at New Delhi in November, 1982 I see that such trade fairs are always held at New Delhi only. I have to state that such trade fairs are not held in any other part of India. I request the Hon. Minister to arrange to hold such international trade fairs at least in the State capitals. India should not be viewed as only New Delhi by foreign nations. They should also know that there are number of places in India, developing rapidly, competing with the other nations in the world.

The Kandla Port Free Trade Zone was set up in 1965. Huge amount was spent in this area in the past. Yet, the total exports from this zone during 1982-83 will be only 120 crores. The progress and achievements from this Free Trade Zone is not up to the mark and it requires to be improved at least to the extent of the expenditure incurred already. In this connection I request the Hon. Minister to finalise early the proposals to open a free trade zone near Madras City either at Meenambakkam Air Port or at Manali industrial complex. Let us have the free trade zone in Tamil Nadu, and I hope it will function very well, more than the expected growth by the Ministry. Let Tamil Nadu have it not for the benefit of my State, but also for the benefit of our nation.

The Marine Products export Development Authority which is looking after the development and regulation of the Marine Products Industry with special reference to Exports has not done anything substantial to Tamil Nadu, which has the longest coast in India. I request the Hon. Minister to do the needful in this regard so that this Corporation concentrates much in Tamil Nadu to enable the fishermen to be benefited.

The Bharat Leather Corporation is not functioning well, as is known to me, from the reports received from the public. The Officials in this Corporation are indulging in all sorts of illegal activities and adopt methods leading to heavy loss to Government. The purpose for which the Corporation has been formed is not understood by the officials of this Corporation and the policies of the Govt. are not implemented in true spirit.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into these, and take suitable and effective action to make this Corporation function true to its objectives and aims.

The Bharat Leather Corporation is at present procuring snake skins from private trades and gives it to certain agencies to convert them into various articles to be exported. The snake skins seized by Customs are being taken over by the Corporation, besides the snake skins under the custody of the private trades This Corporation asks the private traders to give the snake skins to them, at throw-away rates. This Corporation gives the snake skins to certain vested

persons at cheaper prices, and gets back inferior articles manufactured by them. The huge quantity of snake skins held by this Corporation is actually unsafe and misappropriated. It is suggested that the snake skins legally procured by the private traders be allowed to be converted into articles by themselves, to be exported by Bharat Leather Corporation. This will encourage the small scale industry and make available employment to many poor cobblers, traders etc. This will also eliminate the malpractices indulged in by the officials of the Bharat Leather Corporation, and harassment of the private traders by the Customs and Wild Life officials also. I hope the hon. Minister will do the needful in this regard.

You have banned the cobra skins and python skins. I can appreciate that; it was legitimate. But at the same time, you have also banned the skins of 'whips' which we call 'Saarai Pambu' in Tamil, and the water snakes which we call 'Thanneer Pambu' in Tamil. But these are harmless snakes. So, Government should take steps to remove the ban on catching these snakes. The people who catch these snakes are poor and down-trodden ones, and they belong to minority communities.

The soda ash and viscose fibres are being imported freely, to the detriment of the indigenous industry. Recently, the excise duty on the imported goods in these categories has been raised, but the imported price has been suitably lowered—than that of the indigenous products. Why is such a policy being followed ? Our own industry is suffering by this kind of unrestricted imports. When there is demand, and where we could produce these products by ourselves, what is the need for imports ? Why could not the price be fixed at a lesser rate ? How can we substitute the imports ?

Before concluding my speech, I wish to raise the following questions : (1) Has the State Trading Corporation of India imported 10,000 tonnes of soda ash in 1981 from Bulgaria ? (2) Has STC reduced the price from Rs. 2,250/-per tonne to Rs. 1,800/- per tonne, since they could not sell it ? (3) Is it a fact that STC is still having the stock; and (4) What is the total loss to the Exchequer on account of reduction in price, including rent, interest, insurance and administrative expenses ?

In the recently announced Import Policy, soda ash has been taken out of the open General Licence. This action should have been taken long back. However, this has been done now. I thank the hon. Minister for this action.

Regarding the Department of Supply, I have to state that DG S&D has to inspect the supply made by the factories to various Government departments, and ensure that they keep up the terms and conditions of the rate contract. The cement bags released from the factories are not only up to the I.S., standards, but also less than the stipulated quantity; they allow 2% as tolerance limit. Why should it be allowed-is a mystery. Why could not the factories ensure correct weight at the time of supply ? Why should DG S&D not ensure correct weight ? Certain factories, taking advantage of this tolerance limit, actually weigh the bags less than the stipulated 50 kgs. per bag. The standard of quality of cement manufactured in India is far less than the quality of imported cement. This might be due to difference in the standards stipulated by ISS and BSS. Why cannot the standards of ISS be fixed on par with BSS ?

It is seen the Shipping and Clearance Service rendered by a wing of this department at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, etc. ports can be expanded to cater to the needs of other organisations including the Shipping Corporation of India, in view of the fact that the Shipping Corporation of India says that such a shipping and clearance service is not a profitable one. Moreover, the service done this wing at Madras Port is only two contracts in 1981-82, 1982-83 and proposed for 1983-84 also, where as the tonnage import has risen from 55,000 to 75,000. Some efforts should be made in right earnest to improve the functioning of this wing to attain a higher growth rate, in handling the tonnage export and import.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबे आली, मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे पहले बोलने के लिए टाइम दे दिया।

जहां तक ट्रेड ऐंड कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, में इस मिनिस्ट्री और खास तौर से मिनस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि हमारे मुलक पर जो एक बहुत बड़ा बोझ है ओर था, जो बाहर से हम तेल मंगवा रहे थे जिसकी कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई थीं और उसको लाने से हसरे देशका ट्रेड डेफिसिट बढ़ रहा था, उसको कम करने की कोशिश इन्होने की है और बहुत कामयाबी से की है 1980-81 में जो 5850 करोड़ का डेफिसिट था, उसको 1981-82 में 5837 करोड़ पर स्टैबलाइज़ कर दिया। 1982 के पहले 9 महीनों में उसको 4060 करोड़ तक ले आए जोकि पिछले इसी पीरियड के मुकाबले में लोयस था। इस तरह से उन्होंने डेफिसिट को कम किया।

इसके साथ साथ जहां तक हमारी एक्सपोर्टस का ताल्लुक है, 1980-81 में 3.9 परसेन्ट हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा, 1981-82 में 16.3 परसेन्ट बढ़ा और 1982-83 में 15.1 परसेन्ट बढ़ा। एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब ने काफी मेहनत की है इसलिए वे दाद के मुस्तहक हैं। मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि 1982-83 में 9000 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट होगा जबकि 1981-82 में वह सिर्फ 7802 करोड़ का ही था प्रोसेस्ड फूड, काटन टेक्सटाइल और दूसरी मुख्तलिफ चीज़ों को बाहर भेजकर हमारे मुल्क का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया गया है। थर्ड वर्ल्ड के डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज़ और नानएलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज़ को हमारे मुल्क की तरफ से मदद भी की जा रही है ताकि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और दुनिया में एकोनामिक स्टैबिलिटी आ सके। आज दुनिया में जो एकोनामिक क्राइसिस चल रही है उसके बावजूद इस मिनिस्ट्री ने हमारे देश की फारेन और इन्टर्नल ट्रेड को आगे बढ़ाया है।

थर्ड वल्ड कन्ट्रीज़ में एकोनामिक क्राइसिस है उसपर भी काबू पाना है। यह भी ज़रूरी है कि उन मूल्कों को मजबूत बनाया जाए और इसके लिए हमारी तरफ से कोशिश भी हो रही है। इस मिनिस्ट्री के जरिए से और बाहर जो मुख्तलिफ इरादे हैं, वहां पर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब खुद जाकर हिस्सा ले रहे हैं या मिनिस्ट्री के आफीसर्स जा रहे हैं। ज्वाइन्ट वेन्चर्स के जरिए से भी काम किया जा रहा है। हवाई जहाज़ के अड्डे, बिल्डिग्ज, हास्पिटल और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की बिल्डिग्ज़ को बनाने में मदद दी जा रही है। टैक्निकल नो-हाऊ और माली मदद भी दी जा रही है। ज्वाइन्ट वेंन्चर्स के जरिए से भी काम कर रहे हैं।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन भी बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। 1981-82 में उसने 555 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट किया, 1982-83 में 647 करोड़ का किया और 1983-84 में 762 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट प्रोजेक्टेड है। फुटवीयर, टेक्सटाइल गार्मेन्ट्स, फूड प्रोडक्ट्स के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। एक बात के लिए मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं। जहाँतक लेदर टेक्नोलाजी का सवाल है, मैंने मद्रास में सेन्टर देखा है, लेदर टैक्नोलाजी में हम दुनिया के बहुत सारे मुल्कों से आगे हैं। किसी ज़माने में हमारी लेदर फुटवीयर की ट्रेड बहुत अच्छी थी -

प्राइवेट सैक्टर में क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल पर ज़्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं मास्को गया था, तो वहां एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट कार्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन ने मुझ से कहा

'We imported black shoes but when we got them they were green shoes'.

इन बातों को हमें रोकना चाहिए। क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल निहायत जरूरी है। टैक्सटाइल के अंदर ही नहीं, बल्कि दूसरी चीजों में भी। एस.टी.सी. की एफीशियेंसी क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल में नीचे आ रही है। फ्री-ट्रेड जोन कांडला में कायम किया है। वहां अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं पॉलिशी के तौर पर मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक ट्रेड का डामैस्टिक बेस मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक फॉरन-ट्रेड जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती है। किसी वक्त 50 कंसीड्रेशन्स सामने आजाती हैं। हमें किन शर्तों पर सामान को लेना है, वे आपको कबूल है या नहीं है, इन सबको देखते हुए सबसे पहले आपको अपने घर का डामैस्टिक फ्रण्ट मजबूत करना होगा। आप एक्सपोर्ट के लिए प्रोजैक्ट्स बना रहे हैं, उसके लिए आपको पोर्ट-मैन्युफैक्चरिंग एरियाज़ को डवेलप करना होगा। हमें महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर ध्यान देकर अपने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाना चाहिए। हम इसे अच्छे किस्म का काम करें, जिससे हमारे मुल्कका प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, एम्पलायमेंट बढ़े। खास कर के जो हमारे ट्रेडिशनल्स ट्रेड्स है, जैसे हैण्डीक्राफ्ट और निटवीयर, जिससे हमारे लोगों को काम काज मिलसकता है इस ओर भी काम करना चाहिए।

एक बात में आपको और कहना चाहता हूं। आपका ट्रेड कोई मायने नहीं रखता है जब तक कि आप तीनों सैक्टरों पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में मैंने देखा है कि वह सही तरीके से बिहेव नहीं कर रहा है, बहुत सी चालाकियां कर रहा है। टैक्नालाजी इम्पोर्ट करने के नाम पर कभी किसी चीज के नाम पर। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में टैक्नालाजी या कोई और चीज के नाम पर विदेश से कर्जा लेते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि 33 हाउसेस ऐसे हैं, जो विदेशों से कॉमर्शियल बॉरोइंग कर रहे हैं और 90 के करीब ऐसे Supplier Credit ले रहे हैं जिसमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया की गारन्टी नहीं है, रिजर्व बैंक की गारन्टी नहीं है सिर्फ इजाजत ही लेते हैं। जब तक कर्जा देने वाले को फायदा न हो और रिस्क न हो कौन बिदेशों में कर्जा देगा। अच्छी तरह से इन बातों को देख लेना चाहिए। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर ही नहीं को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। खास कर इन्डस्ट्रीयल को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर और दूसरे को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर की ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और स्पेशियल एफर्ट करने चाहिए।

आपने कुछ कन्सैशन्स दिए हैं, इन्सैन्टिव दिए हैं स्माल स्केल सैक्टर और को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर को तरजीह देनी चाहिए। को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर को बल्कि ज्यादा इन्सैन्टिवज देने चाहिए। स्माल स्केल सैक्टर में लार्ज और मिडिल सैक्टर को सिर्फ इन्कम टैक्स में रियायत देनी चाहिए। इसकी तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए जो इन्सैन्टिव दिए, वे भी विद-ड्रा कर लिए हैं, इस पर आपको दोबारा सोचना चाहिए। इस की वजह से स्माल स्केल सैक्टर और को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर हार्ड-हिट हुए है।

कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर का खास तौर पर कहा जाता है कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लेविल पर आ जाओ, तो एक्सपोर्ट कन्सेशन मिलेगी। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर में जो गरीब आर्टीशन्स हैं, उन को ही कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी रेप्रेजेन्ट करती है। इसलिए डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, उन को कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर वाले इंदारों कोओपरेटिव एक्सपोर्ट हाऊसेज और स्माल

(श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा)

स्केल इन्डस्टियल एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज उन के एट पार बरताव नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि उन (Cooperative export-Houses) को Small Scale Industrial export-Houses.

से ज्यादा फैसिलीटीज देनी चाहिए क्योंकि वे वीकर सेक्टर को रेप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं और उन में उन का अपना कोई पसर्नल इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं होता है। इसलिए उन को ज्यादा वेनीफिट्स देने चाहिए और कोओपरेटिव एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज की तरफ़ ज़्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा सेन्ट्रल रजिस्ट्रार आफ़ कोओप-रेटिव्ज की रजिस्ट्रेशन के मामले में वनिस्वत डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर आफ़ स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज को रजिस्ट्रेशन से ज़्यादा अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट मिलना चाहिए।

अब जहां तक चाय का ताल्लुक है, और काफी का ताल्लुक है, इन का कम्पीटीशन मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियों के साथ है खास कर बूकबोंड और लिप्टन कम्पनियों से है। मैं ने बाहर जा कर देखा है कि इन के साथ ज़्यादा कम्पीटीशन है। इस में आप का जो टी बोर्ड है और टी कारपोरेशन है, वे बहुत ज़्यादा मेहनत कर रहे हैं एन. एफ. आई. सी. जैसे जो अदारे हैं, जो बाहर टी फ्रोरूय कर रहे हैं, उन को इन्सेन्टिव देना चाहिए ताकि चाय जो है वह बाहर जा सके और लोगों के मुहं में यह जा सके। अगर लोग इस को पीने लगते हैं, तो एक चस्का उन को लग जाएगा और फिर मार्केट को एक्स्प्लायट किया जा सकता है। स्केन्डीनेवियन कन्ट्रीज में हामरी चाय काफी को डिस्प्लेस कर रही है। एक दफ़ा टी वहां चली जाएगी और उस को बहां पर बेचेंगें तो मार्केट को कप्चर किया जा सकता है और एक दफ़ा और मार्केट केप्चर हो जाता है, तो फिर जैसा चाहें, वैसा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इसमें कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इसको ग्रो करने के लिए, इसको सेल करने के लिए और इसके प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए स्माल और मार्जीनल फारमर्स को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इस में सरकार को हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स के ट्रूल्स को माड्रनाइज कराना चाहिए। हैन्डीक्राफट्स सिवाय कोओपरेटिवज़्ज के और दूसरे सेक्टर में नहीं चलेगा। इसी तरह से कारपेट्स को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए मगर इसमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बजाय आर्टीशन्स को फ़ायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए। मैंने अपनी स्टेट में इनकी कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को बढ़ाबा देने के लिए काम किया है लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इनको एक्सपोर्ट करने का हमारे पास कोई जरिया नहीं है। इसलिए कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर में जो एक्स-पोर्ट हाऊसेज हैं, उनके द्वारा इनके एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

वूल और वूलन्स के मुताल्लिक मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे यहां जो वूल पैदा होती है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में और हमारे यहाँ जो वूल पैदा होती है, वह आस्ट्रेलिया की वूल से क्वालिटी में कम नहीं है, उसके बराबर ही है लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि उसको मिक्स करके प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले गारमेंट्स की क्वालिटी को खराब करते हैं। इस चीज़ की तरफ़ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक आखरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। एस०टी०सी० को एडीबिल आयल का डिपो हर स्टेट के अन्दर खोलना चाहिए। चन्द स्टेट्स में यह है और चन्द में नहीं है। 4 पर सेन्ट इस में टैक्स पड़ जाता है और 4 परसेंट

का मतलब यह है कि 10-12 परसेंट ज्यादा में जाकर वह फोल्त होता है, जिसका असर गरीब आदमियों पर पड़ता है। मेरी स्टेट जे० एण्ड के० में कोई डिपो नहीं है, और एस० टी०सी० को यह डिपो, खुलवाना चाहिए। बाकी जो दूसरी बातें मैंने कही हैं, उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान । दें

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. This Ministry is the pivotal Ministry as it deals with the foreign trade, which is very important with regard to the economic and industrial development of our country.

The foreign trade has two important parts-export and import. The success and failure of this Ministry can be evaluated by examining the effort put in by the Ministry, in expanding the foreign trade and reducing our import bill. Viewing from this angle I feel that though we are not completely out of woods, there is every reason for the hon. Minister and the Ministry to be proud of. When we view the performance of the Ministry, we should bear in mind the world situation with regard to trade. The Ministry of Commerce in its Report has said :

> "The world trade and economic situation has been steadily deteriorating in recent years as a result of which the developing countries are being worst hit, According to available data the world production grew only by 1 per cent in 1981, even lower than the performance in 1980.......The value of world trade in 1981 at nearly doller 2000 billion was 1 per cent less in 1980 and in volume terms the world trade in 1981 stagnated."

It is in this sluggish world trade background that we have to examine the performance of this Ministry, I am very happy to say that in spite of this discouraging trend in the world trade the Ministry has made advance and its efforts have yielded wonderful results.

Sir, according to the Report, our exports in the year 1981-82 increased to the tune of 16.3 per cent, which was only 3.9 per cent in the previous year, i.e., 1980-81. Similarly, during the first nine months of 1982-83 our exports increased by I5.1 per cent over the exports of the corresponding period last year. This is a commendable achievement and I hope the Ministry will be able to keep up this boyaney in our exports.

Another welcome trend which I see is with regard to the reduction in the import bill. Over the years our import bill was going up and up, but it is a welcome sign that the Ministry is able to bring down the burden and our import bill is found to be on the downward trend. In 1979-80 our import has gone up to 34.2 per cent and in 1980-81 it had further gone up to 37.4 per cent. This increase in the import has created a peculiar situation. We were forced to take loan from the IMF. However, in 1982 it is a remarkable and happy thing to note that the increase in our import bill was brought down from a staggering 37.4 per cent to 8 per cent. Thus, when we see we find considerable increase on the export side, at the same time reduction in the import bill. This is a welcome trend and for this I congratulate the Ministry.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Thank you.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : But I am coming to some other points also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude. Already five minutes are over, another two minutes only are left.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, a number of measures are taken for import substitution and I do not want to mention them here. We are making an effort in the domestic field to produce more oil. I feel that this break through in oil production will definitely have a direct impact on our import bill and I hope our import bill will further reduce.

Going through the Report, I notice that during 1982-83 the export performance with regard to items like marine products, tobacco,

(Prof. P. J. Kurien)

processed food, engineering goods, chemicals etc. is better, but at the same time I would say that in respect of cashew, leather, woollens etc, the performance suffered a setback.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Jute also.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Of course, jute also. This setback has affected our industry, especially with regard to cashew it has affected Kerala and Tamil Nadu. I will refer to it later on.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you don't conclude, I will call the next speaker.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : How minutes have I taken ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : About five minutes.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : You tell me, how much time you are giving so that I will stick to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken five minutes. You have only two minutes left.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Only five minutes ? I thought you are giving me 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not giving 10 minutes.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Please give me the time you have taken now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are unnecessarily wasting time. There are 14 more speakers. Then what to do ?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am elected from Ketala. I am a Member of parliament representing a constituency in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you are not speaking about Kerala.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I agree, Sir, You can control me, but don't say how I should speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Speak about Kerala. Why don't you speak about Kerala ?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Thank you. I will speak about Kerala. I thought I will have a general review and then come to Kerala because if I could give the good side, then only I can give the other side.

With regard to Kerala I have to say about the import policy announced this year. In the import policy I find that most of the cash crops produced in Kerala are allowed to be imported on OGL. This is very much detimentally affecting the industry and the growers in Kerala. With regard to rubber, the hon. Minister has already said something, but I feel it should be examined. My feeling is that we are producing enough rubber required by our industry. The position is that to fill a small gap when they import, that will have an impact on production. Again with regard to cocount oil and nutmeg and other things, the import is adversely affecting the industry and also the people of Kerala. I have only one request to the Minister and that is that the import of rubber, coconut oil and nutmeg should be re-considered and even if you allow some quantities of these items, you should do it only after careful examination and assessment. This is one request.

Another point is about cashew nuts about which already a mention has been made. Last year the Soviet Union purchased 21,000 tonnes of cashew from us and this year they have not purchased anything so far. I know all the efforts you are making. But what is the position now ? Two lakhs of employees in Kerala and Tamil Nadu are starving and the growers are not getting proper price. Last year there was monopoly procurement, but this year there is no monopoly procurement. The growers are at a loss, the workers are starving and nearly 25,000 tonnes of cashew are lying idle. Our main buyer is the Soviet Union. I do not know why they have withdrawn from purchasing from us this year. As the Soviet Union is a friendly country, I hope the Ministry will be

able to persuade them to buy the cashew which we are having.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Only from India.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Yes, from India. I know their problem. They are buying from some other country. Whether it is a rupee problem or some other problem, I am not concerned. But if it is not taken up seriously, two lakhs of workers in the field would be starving. This is what I have to say and I request the Ministry to take it up seriously.

Another point is about merine products. As I have already said, in respect of marine products export, we have gone beyond the target and I am happy about it. But I have to say one thing in this regard. Much has to be tapped in this field.

It is a vast resource but we are not even tapping some percentage of it. That is my grievance. We have 200 miles exclusive zone and vast sea coast. Take Taiwan. They have 7,000 trawlers. Japan is having 14,000 trawlers. We are having such a vast sea coast and economic zone but we have only 57 trawlers. I would request that special effort should be made in deep sea fishing because that will increase our export earning. Commerce Ministry should not hesitate to import technically superior quality trawlers and our young men should be encouraged to go for deep sea fishing. I am not favouring chartering or joint ventures.

Last year in 1982, C.A.G. has said about chartering and joint ventures. He said that it is not in the interest of the country. I quote :

> "The procurement of trawlers under joint ventures and charters did neither help in speedy import nor in indigenous construction of trawlers as envisaged. Further, the unit value realisation per kg. of exports by the chartered vessels range from Rs. 2.28 to Rs. 5.38 only against the unit value realisation of Rs. 7.74 to Rs. 15.40 kg from exports of the same variety of fresh fish to other countries. Due to this, there was a loss of foreign exchange earning of about Rs. 6.85 crores".

What I said was that we should encourage deep sea fishing and our own people to go in for deep sea fishing. At the same time we should not encourage joint venture and chartering because that is detrimental to our national interest.

In a nut shell I have to make a request regarding cashew. Unless you do something 2 lakh people will be starving to death in Kerala.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : I am referring to National Jute Manufacturing Corporation. This is a nationalised undertaking consisting of six nationalised jute mills. I do not know who is the real patron-starting from Shri Pranab Mukherjee, then Shri Shivraj Patil and now Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Nobody seems to be inclined to take any action or even concerned to take any action with regard to these mills. I have written numerous letters. I must confess that the Central Ministers are very prompt and courteous in at least giving acknowledgment and reply to letters from M.Ps. But so far as NJMC is concerned, it seems to be an exception. Nobody seems to answer even.

Service conditions have not been farmed, although nationalisation has taken place. There is a rumour that service conditions are being framed and are going to be imposed on the employees and the staff. But no consultation has taken place with single union. There is a federation of NJMC Staff Associations. I happen to be the President. Staff Associations of the five mills out of six are Member of this Federation. They are not taking any note of it. I have sent telegram to the Minister. Probably he was out on foreign tour. There is no response to that. No action has been taken. I would request to him hold some consulation with the employees association in regard to service conditions or if you unilaterally

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee)

frame and thrust them upon employees then there will be resistance.

Secondly I want to say something about industrial relations. This federation is representing 90% of the officers and staff. We are not even being taken notice of. Our letters are not acknowledged by the management. They say we can talk to you Mr. Chatterjee as a Member of Parliament but not as the President of the Federation. This is the attitude of the management. They say that. I do not understand. Is this the way Government Undertakings, Central Public Undertakings or any public sector undertaking will behave ?

15.00 hrs.

Will they not take note of the existence of the association which is representing the majority of the employees ? (*Interruptions*.) There is another thing which I want to mention here. Unfortunately, this corporation continues to be full of corruption. I am sure, Mr. Sangma will bear me out. Many times, I have brought to the notice of the Ministry such instances and I want to know what action has been taken in this regard ?

Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to you for giving me this time and opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Home Minister to make a statement.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE INCIDENT AT AMRITSAR ON 25th APRIL, 1983

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, It is with great sense of sorrow and anguish I have to inform this House the murder of Shri A.S. Atwal, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jullundar at 11.10 A.M. yesterday while he was visiting Darbar Saheb, Amritsar for offering prayers. According to information received from the Government of Punjab, he was shot dead just outside the main entrance of Darbar Saheb towards Chowk Ghanta Ghar at Amritsar. He was reportedly fired upon by one unidentified Sikh youngman while he was coming outside from Darbar Saheb after paying homage to Sri Guru Granth Sahib. The assailant had reportedly come from inside the Darbar Saheb complex with rifle and reportedly ran back to the Darbar Saheb after committing the crime. Varinderjit Singh, a young boy of about eleven years and Kulwinder Singh, resident of Amritsar were also injured and removed to Hospital. While the former succumbed to his injury, the latter is lying in serious condition. The information regarding wanted criminals, including Dal Khalsa activists, taking shelter in places of worship, that the Government have been receiving from time to time is confirmed by the destardly crime near the Darbar Saheb itself. All Senior Superintendents of Police in Punjab have been alerted and Director General of Police has rushed to the spot. The request of State authorities to the SGPC to handover the accused person has not been heeded to so far.

Government has decided to entrust investigation of this case to the C.B.I. and Director, C.B.I. himself is proceeding to Punjab.

As the House is aware, I had appealed to all concerned to shun violence and ensure that the places of worship are not used for inciting violence. Honourable Members have also expressed similer sentiments. It is unfortunate that this appeal has gone unheeded.

The Government has been making earnest efforts to sort out various issues. Honourable Members will agree that such incidents and violent activities do not help in finding out a solution.

I am confident that the House will join me in appealing to all concerned particularly the leadership of Shiromani Akali Dal and SGPC to see that such violent incidents involving loss of innocent lives do not recur.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, may I request that we all condole the death of this brave and valiant officer and condemn the manner in which the above officer was

done to death just as he was communing himself with God he conceived of Him ?

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर): हम इससे सहमत हैं। मैं समर्थन करता हूं रंगा जी की बात का।

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is being discussed in the House.

Now, Shri P.A. Sangma, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce.

15.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84—*Contd.* MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be very very brief in my observations since we are hard-pressed for time. I will briefly touch upon the points relating to handloom sector, handicrafts sector and sericulture sector. I will try to answer some of the points which have been raised by the hon. Members on the other day as well as today.

The handloom industry is a very important sector in our country. It has a long tradition of excellent craftmanship and in terms of employment, it is next only to agriculture. It gives employment to about 10 million people particularly in the rural areas.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*)

The Government of India, in the Textile Policy of 1981, has given a place of pride and named it the main clothes industry in the country. I am very happy that all the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate with the exception of one or two Members have expressed concern about the problems of the weavers and craftsmen and they have taken so much of interest for this sector—handloom and handicraft. Since time is not there, I will only react to a few points which have been raised by the hon. Members.

Sharimati Gopalan has raised quite a good number of points and she expressed her concern about the prices of yarn that are going up. I may inform the House that the situation as it appears now compared to last year, seems to be much better and prices have stabilised. And since December, 1982, the prices have started coming down. (*Interruptions*). Regarding carpets. I will come later. It comes under the Handicrafts. I will just deal with the Handloom sector first.

The hon. Member also raised the question that the export of handloom products from Kerala a falling down. Unfortunately, we do not maintain the figures State-wise. We have the figures of the whole country. Well, I can assure the hon. Members that the export of handloom has not come down taking the country as a whole and we have been maintaining the upward trend of our export performance in the field of handloom products.

Then, Mr. Kuchan has referred to a number of points. He has said that out of 37 lakh looms that are existing in our country, only 20 lakhs are active and the rest are inactive. I cannot claim that all the 37 lakh looms are very active and it is quite possible that some looms may not be active. But I can only say that as far as the production is concerned, it has been always going up. Therefore, we can safely assume that our looms are active. Otherwise, the production would not have gone up.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Allepey) : That is not correct. At least in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, almost all the handloom weavers are suffering and there is no work.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Well madam, if you have any specific area where it has not been active, you can always inform us and we can enquire into it. What I am saying is, as far as the condition of the

(Shri P. A. Sangma)

handloom sector in the country is concerned, from the figures of production that are available, the production is going up every year. I can only say that the assumption is that the looms are active and these are not as much inactive as the hon. Member thinks. I am not ruling out that there are some looms which are not active.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Thousands and thousands of people are unemployed in Tamil Nadu. I entirely agree with the hon. lady Member.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Then, as a logical conclusion to this point, Shri Kuchan, made a point that Plan schemes are being finalised on the assumption that 37 lakh looms are active. According to him, only 20 lakh looms are active and the rest are not active. He says our planning is not correct. For the information of the hon. House, I may mention that the Plan schemes are meant only for the cooperative sector and about 53% of the handlooms are under the cooperative sector. Therefore, the question of misusing the funds in the inactive handlooms does not arise because it is meant only for the cooperative sector.

Shri Thorat also raised a number of important points. I would like to reply to his points also. He has specifically drawn the attention of the House to the problems of Scheduled Caste weavers. Now, I may inform this House that our Ministry has taken up an exercise to identify the cluster of Scheduled Caste weavers and determine what funds-flow has taken place specifically for the Scheduled Caste weavers.

We have also advised the State Governments to pay special attention to the Scheduled Caste weavers. Mr. Thorat has also mentioned about loomless weavers and I may inform the House that the Central Government has been implementing a scheme for establishing industrial type co-operative societies which are meant mainly for the loomless weavers. He has mentioned certain specific problems of Maharashtra weavers. I do not have any specific information about his particular constituency. But there exists a scheme....

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : But the Government has failed in finding export market potential for our handloom products. Bangladesh and Pakistan have found very good market in foreign countries for their handloom products. This aspect the Government should think over seriously.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have said that our exports performance is good. Our exports have been going up. For the information of the hon. Member, our exports of handlooms in 1981-82 were of the order of Rs. 320.42 crores and exports in 1982-83 till January were of the order of Rs. 274.92 crores. So it is a higher figure than in the proceding years. Therefore, I should still maintain that our exports are not going down.

Mr Thorat has also mentioned about the upgradation of the technology in the handloom sector. We do have a scheme for upgradation of the technology and in fact, last year we have had financial assistance extended to the tune of Rs. 95 lakhs and under the current financial year we have earmarked a crore of rupees towards modernisation of looms and we expect out of this Rs. 1 crore, about 20,000 weavers can be covered under the modernisation scheme.

I do not remember which other points the Members have raised. I think these are the points which have been raised about the handloom sector....

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPLAN : Why is the price of yarn increasing when the cotton price is coming down ? The price of cotton has come down by one-third but the price of yarn has increased by 50%. Why can't you control that ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have said that as far as the price of yarn is concerned, till December last year it is true that prices are going up. But since December last year we have arrested the situation and prices have come down. That is our information.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : If the hon. Member wants, we will

supply yarn. Sir, the yarn market is very much sluggish.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am happy that you are not complaining about the shortage of yarn. That means that our spindles are very active.

As far as handicrafts are concerned, I will only mention 2 or 3 points—what we have done last year and what we propose to do this year.

To enlarge the production base and for increasing employment opportunities among people in the rural and semi-urban areas, institutional training was taken up in various crafts including carpets, art metalware, handprinted textiles, cane and bamboo and woodwares—Mr. Misra raised the problem of carpets. During 1982-83, the House will remember that we have announced in the last year's budget setting up of advanced training centres. 65 Advanced Training Centres in carpet weaving were set up in Jammu and Kashmir. Similar advanced training centres are proposed to be set up in UP also during the current year. This will meet the long felt demand for improving the quality of the hand knotted carpets in the country.

To improve the quality of brasswares, it is proposed to set up a technical unit for lacquering and electro-plating at Moradabad. This will help our products to become more competitive in the world market. Action is being taken to speed up setting up the Institute for Carpet Technology at Bhadohi and handprinted textiles at Jaipur.

Mr. Misra has particularly referred to the problem of carpets. I may inform the House that in order to boost up our exports in the field of carpets, we have constituted a separate Export Promotion Council for carpets.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Good.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Two sales *cum*-study teams had gone to U.S.A., Canada and Gulf countries in 1982-83. An exhibition of Indian carpets was held in Jehdaha and another exhibition of handicrafts was held in London as part of the Festival of India. Similar export promotion efforts will continue in the current year.

These are the few points which have been raised as far handicraft is concerned. Mr. Dogra has raised a point about the problems of the artisans. I may inform the House that we have started training courses for the educated members of the artisans' families.

As far as the training for export procedure and rules and regulations are concerned, we had about 4 such training courses last year. This year, we proposes to have about 9 such training courses for the artisans. Sir, not many points have been raised regarding sericulture. But I will only say one thing to Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev who has been raising this point again and again. The House is aware of the World Bank project in the Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 80 crores. The House is also aware of the Indo-Swiss tasar project at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. We have taken up a new project for the Muga. You are aware that we are the only country in the world producing muga silk. The production of Muga has been declining in the last many years. Therefore, we have taken up a special project for improving the production of muga at a cost Rs. 3.5 crores which will be spent over four years. It is starting from this year. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget for starting this project. I hope that in view of the time, I should react to these few points only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rajan.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) : Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know whether the Government has conceded the demand from the people of South Kanara for including the district under the World Bank assistance. They have to extend the World Bank assistance for sericulture in South Kanara district in Karnataka.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Rs. 80 crore project is in Karnataka State only—nowhere else.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your point is well taken. Shri K.A. Rajan.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : (Trichur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the performance of the Ministry and its strategy is very much complicated for the economic stability of this country.

The Minister characterises the import-export policy as neither liberal nor restrictive. This really shows the pulls and pressures to which he has been put. In this connection, I shall mention about the I.M.F. and the assurance given by India. I quote :

> "The import policy of 1982-83 and 1983-84 will contain significant steps aimed at liberalising exports."

I would say that this Ministry is acting within the framework of I.M.F. conditionality. Surprisingly, you will find this time that the import policy was announced on 15th April—the import policy used to be announced on 1st April—and, perhaps, the Ministry has been trying to strike a balance between the multi-national and national monopoly. That may be the reason. What is the general position ? The import markets are tied up with the imperialist-capitalist markets. You cannot be keep away from the reactions or the reflections from the world market. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the portion of the new Economic Declaration adopted in the NAM to which he was so much a party. I quote :

> "The world economic crisis, which originated in some of the major industrialised countries, has now become truly global in character and scope. In developed countries it has led to economic stagnation and rising unemployment to which they have reacted by adopting protectionist and other inward-looking policies. In developing countries, whose economies are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import."

This is a part of the declaration adopted in NAM. I doubt whether this Government—which is a party to this declaration—was really acting within these proclamations or these proclamations are only for public consumption. I am surprised that he is still under the illusion that he can manage the things in the present world context.

In all probability, India's external trade and resource position, under the existing circumstances will continue to pose a complex problem with far-reaching consequences. India's export growth has all along been sluggish, remaining far behind the value of imports, which has been escalating at a brisk pace. Even the 15 per cent growth rate recorded in the first ten months of 1982-83 is largely dressed up with substantial exports of Bombay High crude amounting to nearly Rs. 1,200 crores. If this is set aside the stagnancy in our exports growth becomes very obvious. On the other hand imports continue to rise, the recent dwindling trend notwithstanding. The figures which have been quoted in the Report speak of how our import and export performance is going on over the last six to seven years and the adverse balance of payment position that we have been suffering from.

Sir, it is astonishing that in spite of our rich resource base, industrial capability and infrastructure, India's share in the world trade is steadily declining. On the other hand, smaller countries like the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore with hardly any natural resources to bank upon are forging ahead with spectacular speed, the global recession, protectionism and the restrictive international trade regime notwithstanding. Sir, the figures given over

here prove this comparison between these countries.

Sir, what is alarming is that even with regard to such items as tea, cotton, textile, jute manufactures, sugar, engineering goods, leather, agricultural products, the going is not good and we are lagging far behind many countries. The situation has further worsened recently. India has once again become an importer of foodgrains as against self-sufficiency of the recent past. Contracts to import 4 million tonnes of wheat involving Rs. 800 crores have already been concluded. Over and above this, we continue to import even such items in which we have either existing under utilised capacity or tremendous production potential. Such items among others are edible oils, cement, fertilizers, synthetic and regenerated fibres, certain chemicals, soda ash, paper and paper board, aluminium and steel, to mention only a few on which India is spending over Rs. 300 crores in foreign exchange. A considerable amount of saving can be visualised on the import of many of these items with judicious production planning and policy. Is it not strange that while India is exporting plants, machinery and know-how for cement, fertilizers, paper, textiles, as also many other industries are obliged to import the end products to meet our requirements.

Sir, let us see the pattern of our imports and exports. In the export trade increase I would like to quote the figures which speak for themselves. Increase in exports in socialist countries is of the order of 22.8 per cent ; in Asia it is 12.2 per cent ; in Africa it is 18.4 per cent and in Latin America it is 42.50 per cent. Now I would quote the figures in respect of developed capitalist countries. So far as North America is concerned, it declined by 12.2 per cent. West Europe declined by 10.3 per cent and also the imports increased by 17.1 per cent. This is the state to affairs. Even NAM has declared correctly the overall impact. Sir, in the present period of recession how are we going to save ourselves if we are to follow the present policy ? I am sorry this policy which has been adopted is a hoax. Only the future will tell us how it works until and unless you realise the folly you are in.

Sir, under the O.G.L. policy, some 142 or 143 items have been brought. Unfortunately, there are certain items or certain commodities which mainly belong to my State. The import policy with regard to these items is contrary to the interests of the whole agricultural economy of Kerala It is said that coin product is also included under this OGL. This is the product which is the monopoly of my State. Coir product is being exported from Kerala and also certain other items like cardamom, clove, etc. are produced in Kerala. But under the OGL these items are going to be imported. This is contrary to the interest of the nation as well as contrary to the very interests of my State Kerala.

Sir, I would also like to mention about the import policy regarding rubber. While rubber is being imported, I would like to know whether the Government has taken into account the production capacity or the actual production of this commodity. You are importing these things while the production of these products is at their peak. You import rubber when its production is at its highest. When you follow this policy, naturally it affects the economy of Kerala State.

Then, coming to cashew, the real crisis is that two lakh workers are without employment. The internal procurement price of cashew is detrimental to the interests of the growers. They are not getting remunerative price. We are not having the markets for this product which we had in the past and because of the malpractices of the Government, we could not get enough foreign market for this product. The whole problem of cashew has very much affected the economy of Kerala and nearly two lakh workers are starving because of the present policy of the Government.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the affairs of a mill in my constituency. The condition of the New Egerton woollen Mills, Dhariwal, is very serious. The workers are on hunger strike and the management is

(Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur)

totally indifferent to what is happening there. The whole trouble started on the bonus issue and the Union went to the supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave its verdict in favour of workers that they should be paid bonus from 1977 to 1981. The bonus for 1981-82 has been given, but for other three years, nothing has been paid and the Union people have been writing to the Management repeatedly for the payment of bonus but in vain. The Government took over this mill in June 1981 and since then I do not know whether any policy or rules have been made in regard to the staff. They do exactly what they want to do. For example, there is a person who has been working as Trainee Sales Officer in Dhariwal and he lives in Kanpur. He gets his salary at Kanpur and he has never gone to Dhariwal. He has also got a promotion recently on 8-3-1983. The ptomotion order took effected retrospectively from 26-12-1982. But the person has never gone to Dhariwal. This is going on because the person is in a way connected with somebody who holds a high executive position in the Ministry.

Then, Sir, there was another person who was suspended for taking part in an agitation. As soon as the agitation was over, he was taken back. The attitude of the management is that they appoint somebody when they want him and they throw a person out when they do not want him. I had once requested the management for a transfer of a person who has been serving there for the last 25 years. The reply I got was that may request could not be acceded to because of the prevailing rules and regulations. But in the case of about 10 persons, these rules and regulations were not applicable. These persons have been transferred who are not senior to him. They are :

Production Manager
Die house master
Weaving Master
General Manager
Materials Manager
Law and Personnel Officer
Chief Engineer
Sales Manager, etc.

I requested the Management for a transfer of a particular person, but the management refused to do so. In his case, they quoted the rules and regulations which stood in the way of his transfer.

This is an old mill and some of the machines are as old as hundred years, but the mill is doing well. However, the management unfortuntely lives like rajas. I do not know, whether you have fixed any ceiling for expenditure by them on various items. Take for example electricity. I do not know whether the officers have to pay for the electricity to some extent or the mill is paying for them, or there is any limit on the consumption. If you have a look at these figures during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983, you will find that 50,000 units of electricity were used on an average per month by sixteen officers. I had brought this to the notice of the Deputy Minister, and because of his intervention there is some check on it now. Each officer used to consume about 3000 litres of petrol every month. Another thing that has happended because of the intervention of the Deputy Minister is that an officer who was transferred there and was not getting any work - he was sympathetic to the officers-has started getting some work.

This is a very serious matter and I would request you to personally look into this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR : Just a minute more, The workers are on hunger strike and I may also have to joint them.

Then, the balance-sheet of both the factories, one at Kanpur and the other at Dhariwal is put together, but there is no parity between the pay and other facilities of the Officers and workers of the two mills. The workers in Kanpur havegot better scales of pay than Dhariwal workers. I would request you to look into this also.

Further,they say that they are not in a position to pay bonus to the workers, because

there is no money for that. If you kindly have a look at the balance-sheet, you will find that the mill have been making a profit. You can verify this for yourself whether this is a fact or not.

Lastly, I would request you to convene a meeting of all concerned. the management and the workers. You should discuss all the outstanding issues and demands and see that this matter is settled as soon as possible, because as I said, the people over there are on hunger strike at present.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, इससे पहले की मैं अपनी बात कहूं, कुछ गलतफहमियां हैं जो कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने पैदा कर दी हैं जिनको कि मैं दूर करना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहली गलतफहमी तो यह है कि सूत के दामों के मुतल्लिक उन्होंने यह कहा कि उसके दाम स्टेबिलाइज हो गए हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि उनको इसके बारे में मालूम नहीं है। मौके पर आने के बाद मेरी जानकारी है कि उसके दाम स्टेबिलाइज नहीं हुए हैं।

मार्च के शुरू में तो सूत के दाम नहीं बढ़े थे। लेकिन यह अप्रैल का महीना है और इस महीने की आज 26 तारीख है। आप अपने आप सूत के दामों के फिगर उठा कर देख लें कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, घट नहीं रहे हैं। मेरी जानकारी है कि दो रुपये से सात रुपये फी बण्डल सूत का दाम बढ़ गया है।

प्लान स्कीम के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में प्लान स्कीम है। मन्त्री महोदय मेरे गवाह होंगे कि इन्टेन्सिव हैण्डलूम डेवलपमेंट स्कीम जो इससे पहले शुरू की गयी थी और इस तरह की बहुत-सी स्कीमें हैं जो कि प्लान स्कीमों के तहत चल रही हैं और उन प्लान स्कीमों के तहत चल रही है जो कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में नहीं हैं, गैर-कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में है।

तीसरी बात कही जाती है कि एक्टिव हैण्डलूम का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है। इस एक्टिव हैण्डलूम के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में भी मेरे पास तफसीलात हैं। इस हैण्डलूम के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जो धारणा बनी हुई है वह सरासर गलत है और गलत इसलिए कि हैण्डलूम का प्रोडक्शन कागज पर बढ़ता जा रहा है और कंट्रोल क्लाथ के नाम पर बढ़ता जा रहा है। कंट्रोल्ड क्लाथ का जब मैं जिक्र करूंगा तो बताऊंगा। जब से कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस ओहदे को संभाला है तबसे कुछ उम्मीद बंधी है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ बुनियादी तबदीलियां होंगी। इसलिए मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्रेफ्ट के लिए अलग महकमा होना चाहिए। टैक्सटाइल डिपार्टमेंट से इसको अलग किया जाना चाहिए हैण्डलूम तो किसी हद तक टैक्सटाइल डिपार्टमेंट से ताल्लुक रखता है लेकिन हैण्डीक्रेफ्ट का इससे ताल्लुक समझ में नहीं आता। हैण्डीक्रेफ्ट में मुरादाबाद के बर्तन, ताले, भी आते हैं छोटा-छोटा बाँस का काम आता है, ज्वैलरी का काम आता है इसका टैक्सटाइल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हैण्डलूम घरेलू कारोबार है इसका सीधा टकराव बड़ी टैक्सटाइल लाबी से होता है सूत और प्रोडक्शन के मामले में टकराव होता है जो एरिया बंधा हुआ है उसमें भी मिल वाले और पावरलूम वाले दखलंदाजी करते हैं यह बात श्री सतीश अग्रवाल द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट में भी कही गई है। इस टकराव को खत्म करने के लिए मैं इस बात की मांग करता हूं कि मंत्रालय में हैण्डलूम और हैण्डीक्रेफ्ट के लिए अलग विभाग होना चाहिए

(श्री अशफाक हुसैन)

ताकि इसकी ओर खुसूसी तवज्जह दी जा सके।

दूसरी बात मैं टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर के बारे में कहना चाहता हुं। टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर को टैक्सटाइल के बारे में सारे अख्तियारात दे रखे हैं टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के अधिकार में बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें भी आती हैं और हैण्डलूम और पावरलूम भी आते हैं। आमतौर से देगा गया है कि टेक्सटाइल कमिशन रबड़ी टेक्सटाइल लाबी के दबाव में आ जाता है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर की जगह पर टेक्सटाइल बोर्ड बनाइए। इस बोर्ड में हैण्डलूम, पावरलूम और टेक्सटाइल तथा एन टी सी के नुमाइंदे होने चाहिएं ताकि इन सब की बात कहने के लिए इनके नुमाइंदे वहां पर मौजूद हों।

(व्यवधान)

हैण्डलूम को फख्र का मुकाम देने के लिए हैण्डलूम पालिसी में एक बात कही गई है और हर जगह इस बात को दोहराया जाता है। "क्लोदियर आफ दी नेशन" इस नाम पर सादा कपड़ा बनाने के लिए कहा जाता है। सादे कपड़े से मतलब सादी धोती, साड़ी और लट्ठा है। यह बनाने के लिए हैण्डलूम को दिया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं कि हैण्डलूम अपनी कारीगरी के लिए मशहूर है। उसको इस कारीगरी से हटाकर अगर सादे काम पर लगा देंगे तो वह अपनी कारीगरी भूल जाएगा। इसलिए उसका डेवलपमेंट कारीगरी के रास्ते पर कीजिए न कि सादे कपड़े के आधार पर।

इसी प्रकार जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने की बात कही गई है उसके बारे में भी आप पता कर लीजिए। सबसिडी, की फर्जी एंट्रीज़ हो रही हैं। प्रोडक्शन और बिक्री दिखाकर सबसिडी ले ली जाती है। इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार हर जगह हो रहा है। इसलिए इन सब चीजों का पता लगाने की आवश्यकता है। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात को और दोहराऊंगा। हैण्डलूम पर एक रूपया 50 पैसा सबसिडी देते हैं जबकि एन टी सी की मिलों को 2 रुपए देते हैं। इसकी कोई वजह समझमें नहीं आती। मंत्री महोदय की चेयरमैनशिप में आल इंडिया हैण्डलूम बोर्ड में इस बारे में रेजोल्यूशन भी पास किया गया था। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस सबसिडी को एन टी सी की मिलों के बराबर किया जाए।

हेन्डलूम की बुनियादी ज़रूरत सूत, रंग, कैमिकल और सरमाया है। आप नेशनल हैन्डलूम डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की बात पिछले तीन साल से कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, यह अभी तक अमल में नहीं आ सका है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह कारपोरेशन केवल सरकारी इदारा बनकर ही न रह जाए बल्कि इसमें हर तरह के नुमाइन्दे और हैन्डलूम बुनकरों के नुमाइन्दे भी रखे जाएं। सूत के साथ-साथ रंग की बिक्री का भी ज़रिया बनाएं। जिस प्रकार शक्कर की दोहरी पालिसी है, उसी प्रकार सूत में भी होनी चाहिए। विकेन्द्रित सैक्टर के लिए कम कीमत पर और मिल सैक्टर के लिए ज्यादा कीमत पर सूत दें ताकि हैन्डलूम ज़्यादा बढ़ सके।

फाइनेंस के लिए आपने "नबाड़" बनाया हुआ है लेकिन हैण्डलूम के फाइनेंस के लिए कोई भी ऐसा बैंक नहीं है। इसलिए, आप एक अलग से हैण्डलूम और हैण्डीक्राफ्ट के लिए बैंक बनाइए ताकि इनका फाइनेंस का काम आसानी से चल सके। हैन्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं और इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी भी है। हैन्डलूम और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन की शाखाएं

गोरखपुर, मुरादाबाद और भदोही जैसी जगहों पर खोली जाए। बड़े पैमाने पर हैन्डलूम की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए एक सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स कायम कीजिए। जो गरीब बुनकर या दर्जे आठ तक कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं, वे यह सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स कर सकें। एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन काउन्सिल भी चंद लोगों की जागीर बनकर रह गई है। खासतौर से ए० इ० पी० सी० की जो जुर्माने की रकम इन्होंने जमा कर रखी है, वह सरकारी खजाने में आ जानी चाहिए।

एक करोड़ से अधिक की रकम ए०इ०पी०सी० की जुर्माने के तौर पर जमा है ओ०जी०एल० के तहत इ०पी०सी० को कोटा लाईसेंसेज़ बांटने का अधिकार है। लेकिन,इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर धाधली की शिकायत है। इसकी जांच। के लिए एक सरकारी कमेटी बनायी जाए। हैन्डलूम डवलपमेंट स्कीम और एक्सपोर्ट डवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। जो काम होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। आखिरी पाइन्ट ट्रेड फेअर अथारिटी के बारे में कहना जाहूंगा। आपके टैक्सटाईल के महकमें में तरह-तरह के ऑरगेनाइजेशंस खोल दिए गए हैं। इनमें रैशनलाइजेशन की ज़रूरत है। आपकी जो ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी है वह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की सबसिडियरी है। टी०डी०ए० को ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी के साथ जोड़िए और उनके कार्य पर निगाह रखिए ताकि ट्रेड फेयर का जो वास्तविक काम है, वह पूरा हो सके।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Due to constraint of time, I would only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain limited questions so far as Orissa region is concerned. But in the beginning, if I do not admire our Commerce Minister's efforts, perhaps I will not be doing justice.

In the present context of the economic crisis and recession in the capitalist world, I think the Commerce Ministry's efforts to see that we reduce our import and increase our export and reach stability in the foreign trade deficit position is very commendable.

With regard to India's debt servicing liability, we have not yet overcome it. Perhaps in 1983-84 the crisis may be a little more serious. If you look at our debt servicing liability you will find that perhaps India's debt servicing payment will shoot up from Rs 1,400 crore in the current year 1982-83 to Rs. 1,800/- crore in 1983-84, Rs. 2,100/- crore in 1984-85, Rs. 2,500/- crore in 1985-86 and Rs. 3,100/- crore in 1986-87. In view of this debt servicing burden, we have to strive more strive hard to see that our trade deficit is lessened, and we do not depend upon much import.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the position of iron ore in the Orissa region, in the Eastern Region. The MMTC is the sole agency or rather they are having a monopoly, so far as iron ore export is concerned I understand the difficulty of the MMTC because Japan has out back its steel production to the extent of 4-5 million tonnes and there is recession also in other markets. I hope efforts were made by MMTC to induce Japan to purchase more iron ore and at a higher price, but, I think, because of the recession in the Japanese steel industry, these efforts on the part of MMTC to get higher prices for their iron ore did not bear much fruit.

So far as MMTC is concerned, its off-take has been reduced. So far as Eastern Region is concerned, it supplied 2.58 million tonnes of iron ore to MMTC in 1975-76, and the off-take by MMTC of the iron ore from the Eastern Region is mostly from our Orissa mines. In 1975-76, it was 2.58 million tonnes; in 1976-77, it came down to 1.80 million tonnes, in 1977-78, it came down to 1.58 million tonnes; 1978-79, it further reduced to 1 28 million tonnes; in 1979-80, it came down to 0.97 million tonnes, in 1980-81, it was 0.87 million tonnes and in 1981-82, it was 0.75 million tonnes. You can understand as a result of this what is happening. In the Orissa region, almost all the iron ore mines are completely closed and about 50,000 workers 75 per cent of them belong to

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi)

Adivasis and perhaps 65 per cent of them are Adivasi women are jobless, because mine owners have now completely closed the mines, and a serious situation has arisen in the Orissa Region because these mine owners do not work these mines

As far as Paradeep Port is concernd, it was meant to export 3 million tonnes of iron ore, but you will be surprised to know that the total accmmulated losses of Paradeep Port till yesterday were Rs. 57 crores; and the iron ores are lying there; nobody is coming to lift it. If this is the situation, then what will happen to the entire Orissa region ? I just wanted to take this opportunity to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister and I hope he will understand the difficulty; I also hope that MMTC will try to look to this serious situation and should try to improve conditions in respect of export of iron ore from Orissa. And, Orissa is completely in the grip of a drought. Therefore, I think this is a thing which should be looked into seriously.

Another thing : I am glad that MMTC is making some profits. The total turnover of MMTC was Rs. 17,366 crores but out of this imports consisted of Rs. 14,339 crores. I hope that the Government have not created this MMTC to live on imports. Or, was it meant that 75 per cent of its trade must be exports and the remaining 25 per cent imports ? That is what I am asking.

I am very happy to say that Fertilizer import has been reduced from Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 400 crores. It is a good thing.

I do not want to mention iron and steel. Imports there have come to Rs. 1,100 crores. Now there is still scope to reduce them.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to look into the plight of the iron ore mine workers in the Orissa region.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri K. T. Kosalram.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Chairman, I welcome the new import and export policy of our hon. Minister for Commerce Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. He has tried to save Rs. 500 crores by cutting down unnecessary imports. He has, for instance put soda ash on the restricted list of import. Similarly, the import of various items has been stopped. In fact, the import, of soda ash should be banned absolutely. Why ? I am coming from a salt producing area. Salt is a raw material for soda ash. So, I must be thankful to you at least for having done this Previously the authorities were not prepared to hear our views. They were very adamant. I must congratulate Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh for this.

I should draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, about the export of salt from India to various countries. Previously, we used to export salt under the OGL to Japan. Annually some five lakh tonnes of salt were being exported. Suddenly, the middlemen entered the field and exported sub-standard salt. Consequently. Japan stopped buying our salt. Not only that; one steamer had been sent back to Tuticorin. That is my area, I know it. Because of the sub-standard salt which was exported, the Japanese refused to take. Then the Government canalised the export of salt through STC. The STC was successfully exporting salt through two recognised Manufacturers' Associations on the East coast and two recognised Manufacturers' Associations on the west Coast. There are four association, four Manufacturers' Associations recognised by the STC.

The Central Salt Advisory Board of which I am a Member, unanimously decided that no middleman trader should be allowed to enter the field of export of salt. Annoyed by this, some middlemen traders under the garb of producers with *binami* ownership of salt pans formed themselves along with some other vested interests into the Coramandal Mini Salt Producers' Association and started demanding export entitlement. In fact. one senior IAS officers, the Chairman of the Port Turst has reported that this Association forged some of the documents and so on. They are capable of producing annually 1.3 lakh tonnes of salt.

The STC had called for a meeting to which I was invited in may capacity as a Member of the Salt Board. It was unanimously decided in this meeting that whosoever

produced annually 4 lakh tonnes of salt, he would get export entitlement. The minutes of the meeting were signed by all those present in this meeting, including the representative of Coromandal Association. On 19.6.82 in its meeting held at Bubneshwar the Central Salt Advisory Board ratified this decision of STC.

In pursuance of this decision, the STC sent its representative to Tuticorin to verify the claims of production by Coromandal Mini Association. The office bearers of the Association manhandled the STC's representative at Tuticorin and forced him to come back to Delhi without verifying the claims of production. The Central Salt Commissioner's representative was also present at Tuticorin on this ocaoccasion. This is all there in the STC's record. You can find out from them.

Then, I took up the matter with the hon. Minister of Industry, Shri N. D Tiwari. He ordered verification of records by an independent authority. An IAS officer, who is the present Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust, was asked to verify it. He verified the facts with the land records available in the local Registrar's office and came to the conclusion that the Coromandal Association can produce about 1.3 lakh tonnes of salt per year. This report is available with the STC.

Then somehow or other, this Association brought political pressure to get export entitlement. The present Executive Director of STC was influenced by the former special representative of the ADMK Government of Tamil Nadu, who recommended the case of this Association to him. Some scandal monger of Mini Association has made some allegations of Corruption the STC should not be afraid of that. As promised by you to day kindly advise the STC to continue with the export of salt.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I will take one minute more.

In 1980-81, the export of onion was free and we could export huge quantities. In 1981–82 the export of onion was left to one monopoly exporter and one monopoly foreign buyer. That way we could export only 37000 tonnes of onion. After a while, the foreign Governments started agitating against monopoly buyer. Then the onion export was made free again. In 1982-83 more than 70,000 tonnes of onions have been exported. I understand that there is a pressure again from the monopoly buyer, and he has started lobbying. I want the hon. Minister of Commerce not to yield to such lobbying, because the onion growers are getting better prices under this system.

There are 12 export promotion councils. They are not promoting exports. The members of the Councils and the Chairmen are promoting themselves. For example, there is one export promotion council for leather and another for semi-finished leather. What is the need of these two councils ? Leather means leather whether is it is finished or semifinished.

16.00 hrs.

So, such things should be stopped. My friend Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh Ji is a good administrator. He never fears. My friend from Janata Party has given tribute to him, so I need not give tribute to him. I hope he will look into all these matters.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : सभापति जी, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय भारत की व्यापार नीति बनाने और उसका मार्ग दर्शन करने के लिए जवाबदेह है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक वर्ष 1981-82 में भारत के समग्र निर्यात में 16.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जबकि 1980-81 में 3.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। यदि आप आयात की ओर नजर डालें तो देखेंगे 37.4 परसेन्ट से लेकर 8 परसेन्ट तक की वृद्धि हुई है। कच्चा तेल और उर्वरक का इस पर काफी दबाव पड़ा है। लेकिन आपको हैरत होगी कि इन दावों के बावजूद भारत के विदेश व्यापार का घाटा जो 1978-79 में 1085 करोड़ था वह 1980-81 में 5850 करोड़ तक बढ़ गया और 1982-83 में 5837 करोड़ हुआ और 1982-83 के प्रथम 9 महीनों में 4060 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है।

(श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव)

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इसमें एक नयी विशेषता यह आई है कि जनवरी, 1982 से बाम्बे हाई क्रूड पेट्रोलियम का निर्यात शुरू हो गया है। एक तरफ तो आप यह कहते है कि पेट्रोलिया पदार्थों का आयात करना पड़ता है और उसका दबाव आयात पर पड़ रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर आप क्रूड पेट्रोलियम को इस देश के बाहार भेज रहे है यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है इसलिए कृषि उत्पादनों का अधिक निर्यात इस देश से किया जाना चाहिए। आप क्लेम भी करते हैं कि इन चीजों के निर्यात में बढ़ौत्तरी हुई है परन्तु साथ-साथ अपनी रिपोर्ट में आपने कहा है कि चाय, चावल, काजू, चमड़ा आदि के निर्यात में धक्का भी पहुंचा है। एक तरफ आपका यह कहना कि निर्यात बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ यह कहना कि धक्का फ्हुंचा है- यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

आपने 1983-84 के लिए आयात निर्यात नीति की घोषणा की है जिसमें आपने एक खास छूट दी है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय इस देश में उद्योग-धंधे लगा सकते हैं। मुझे भी विदेश जाने का मौका मिला और खास तौर से यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज़ में उन लोगों ने शिकायत की थी कि भारत में इतने अधिक रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं कि चाह कर भी वे अपना धन यहाँ पर उद्योगों में नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आपका यह आफर एक वेलकम फीचर है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे देश की टेक्नालाजी डेवलप न कर पाए और आपकी इस नीति के नाम पर कूड़ा-कचड़ा इस देश में पहुंच जाए।

सभापति महोदय, इस देश के सरकारी उपक्रमों में हजारों हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है जोकि जनता का पैसा है लेकिन वह घाटे पर चलते हैं जिससे देश पर बोझ पड़ता है। भारतीय पाट निगम को ही आप ले लें। बिहार में तो पाट एक कैश क्राप है लेकिन आज उसकी लागत भी किसान को नहीं मिलती है और इसी लिए उसका उत्पादन गिरता जा रहा है। एक समय में पाट इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कन्ट्रोल करता था। 14 परसेन्ट मजदूर केवल पाट उद्योग में ही लगे हुए थे और देश के कुल निर्यात में पाट का हिस्सा 40 प्रतिशत था। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे यह घटता चला गया और आज स्थिति यह है कि 5 परसेन्ट मजदूर ही पाट उद्योग में रह गए हैं

निर्यात घटकर 12 प्रतिशत पर चला गया है और आज पांच प्रतिशत पर आ गया है। गत दस वर्षों में इस उद्योग की समस्यायें बढ़ी हैं बहुत से जूट मिल सिक हो गए हैं और कुछ को सरकार ने ले लिया है और कुछ के गोदाम बना दिए गए हैं। रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस किसानों को नहीं मिलती है। सिनथैटिक डेवलप हो जाने की वजह से यह भी कम्पीटीशन में आ गया है। बंगलादेश का जूट काफी अच्छा माना जाता है, जिसके कम्पीटिशन में हम नहीं आ सके हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जूट उत्पादकों को क्या सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए।

सभापति जी, भारतीय योजनाकारों ने सोचा था कि पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में देशी और विदेशी बाजारों में चार से पांच प्रतिशत की सालाना बढ़ोतरी होगी, लेकिन वास्तव में उसके विपरीत बात हो रही है। सिन्थैटिक्स के चलते सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित आधार जो सिक यूनिट के लिए तय है तथा जोसुविधायें सिक यूनिट के लिए दी जाती हैं, वे सारी की सारी जूट उद्योग को दी जानी चाहिए। इस उद्योग का

पुनर्जीवित होना इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि कच्चे पटसन की आपूर्ति की जाए तथा देशी खपत की बाज़ार में बढ़ोतरी की जाए, जो इस प्रकार से हो सकती है पहला, कृषकों लागत दाम देकर दूसरा उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दाम पर मुहैया कराकर और उद्योग को यथेष्ट मुनाफा देकर। इन सब के लिए आवश्यक है कि या तो उत्पादन शुल्क को खत्म किया जाए या फिर एक दम घटाया जाए। आप देखेंगे कि 1981-82 में केवल इस उद्योग को करीब-करीब 11 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ था। इसलिए हम कह सकते हैं कि जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए जूट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना हुई थी, वह पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है।

एक बात मैं कॉटून कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं मनुष्य द्वारा सिन्थैटिक की इजाद के बाद भी रूई का आज दुनिया में विशेष स्थान है। सबसे अच्छी रूई पहले पंजाब और सिंध में उपजाई जाती थी, जो कि देश के विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान में चला गया। उसके बाद सरकार ने काफी प्रयास किया है। 1951 से लेकर 1981-82 तक काफी प्रगति की है। 1951 में 32.77 लाख गांठ होती थी, लेकिन 1981-82 में 79.80 लाख गांठे हुई। कोएम्बैटूर में अभी टैक्सटाइल कान्फ्रेंस में यह आशा व्यक्त की गई थी कि 2000 ई० तक हमें 105 लाख गांठों की जरूरत होगी... भारत की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए। इस लिए सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिए मुख्यतया बताया गया है कि सीसीआई में इनको घाटा हुआ है, क्योंकि काफी समय तक इनको रुई खरीदकर रखनी पड़ी है। कपास का उत्पादन कम होने की वजह से इनको 12 लाख गांठें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ी हैं। इन दोनों घाटों के पीछे जो तथ्य हैं, उनको आपको देखने की ज़रूरत है। 1977 से पहले जब चेयरमैन-कम-डायरेक्टर एक होते थे, तब घाटा नहीं होता था, लेकिन 1977 के बाद से चेयरमैन और डायरेक्टर अलग-अलग हो गए हैं, तब से घाटा बढ़ता रहा है। करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपयों का घाटा हो रहा है। इस पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा है कि इस के दो मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो स्टाक केरी ओवर करना पड़ा है और दूसरे 1976-76 के बाद बाहर से ज़्यादा इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा है, जिसके चलते 97.30 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। जैसा मैं ने कहा है कि प्रजेन्ट सी एम डी इस को अपनी पर्सनल प्रोपर्टी की तरह समझ रहे हैं। अरबों रुपये का इस में घाटा है और वे डोनेशन्स देते हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर फंड में और चीफ मिनिस्टर फंड में और चीफ मिनिस्टर फंड में जबकि और कोई दूसरा उद्योग नहीं देता है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सी०एम०डी के कुछ फेवरिट आफ़िसर्स हैं, जिन को नियमों के विरुद्ध प्रोमोशन दी जाती हैं, जिस के सम्बन्ध में हमने मंत्री जी को लिखा भी है कि वे यह बताएं कि 1973 से आगे की सीनियर लिस्ट क्या है लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब आज तक मंत्री महोदय की तरफ़ से नहीं आया है।

चौथी बात यह है कि जिन एजेन्टों की मार्फत कपास की गांठों का इम्पोर्ट किया उन्हीं की मार्फत मिलों के कपास को लेने से इन्कार किये जाने पर एक्सपोर्ट किया और इस में 97.30 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन के चार-पांच फेवरिट

(श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव)

एजेन्ट्स हैं जिन के माध्यम से यह इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का काम किया जाता है ।...

(व्यवधान)

...इन के 5 फेवरिट हैं, जो इम्पोर्टर, एक्सपोर्टर और एजेन्ट्स हैं और उन्होंने लाखों रुपया कमाया है ।

1. Kodak and Company, Bombay
2. Satyanarain Sethia & Co., Bombay
3. Gill and Co., Bombay
4. Khemji Vishram and Co., Bombay
5. Narain Das Raja Ram and Company, Bombay

इन के माध्यम से ये माल लेते हैं और इन के माध्यम से वापस करते हैं । इसलिए में यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तक सी०सी० आई० ने अपनी परचेज पालिसी क्यों नहीं बनाई । उस सब मे मैं इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वे खरीद के लिए उस समय नहीं जाते जबकि फर्स्ट और सैकेन्ड पीकिंग होती है और जिस समय वेस्ट काटन होती है । उस समय और उद्योगपति उस को ले लेते हैं और उस के बाद सी०सी०आई० वहां जाती है । इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि जो दूसरे उद्योगपति होते हैं वे इन के अफ़सरों को अपनी तरफ़ मिला कर उस समय खरीद के लिए आगे नहीं जाने देते ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने काटन इस्टीमेट्र्स को रखा है, तो पूणे के प्रोफेसर नान्देकर को रखा है, जोकि इन्डियन पालीटीकल इंस्टीट्यूट में प्रोफेसर हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन की इस क्षेत्र में क्या जानकारी है ।

(व्यवधान)

मैं सिर्फ प्वाइन्ट्स ही कहना चाहता हूं ।..

(व्यवधान)

लिखकर भेज दूंगा तो ये लोग जबाब नहीं देते हैं ।

इसके बाद में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपली परचेज है लेकिन क्या कारण है कि सी०सी०आई० का हेड-आफ़िस महाराष्ट्र में है । वहां पर हज़ारों-हज़ार रुपया किराये का दिया जाता है । क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था नही की जा सकती कि जो स्टेट सब से ज़्यादा कोटन ग्रो करती है और जहां सबसे ज़्यादा काटन खरीदा जाता है, जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश है और ऐसी दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं, वहीं पर हेड आफ़िस बनाया जाए? क्या कारण है कि वहां पर हेड आफ़िस नहीं बनाया जाता? ये बहुत सी इर्रेगूलेरिटीज है लेकिन आप समय नहीं देना चाहते, इसलिए में मंत्री जी को अलग से लिखूंगा और चाहूंगा कि वे मेरे हर प्वाइन्ट का जवाब दें ताकि यह जानकारी हो सके कि काटन खरीदने में घाटा क्यों है और किस तरह सी० एम०डी० इस को अपनी पर्सनल प्रोपर्टी समझ रहे हैं ।

इतना कह कर में समाप्त करता हूं ।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I am afraid I have to take ten minutes. I do not wish to be reminded about my time. I know my time-limit. I wish to congratulate you on the brevity of your speech. I may not be able to compete with you.

The Minister of Commerce has set a record here so far as this Parliament is concerned in giving his reply in a very responsive manner.

Three days after special mention under Rule 377 was made in this House as to how three Kisans growing Tobacco were shot dead in Andhra-they had taken part in Rasta Roko Campaign because their tobacco was not being purchased by the local merchants and dealers-this is the first

time that a Minister has taken notice of my motion here in this House and then given his reply in a very revolutionary manner to the Call Attention raised by my hon. freind Shri Indrajit Gupta, by saying 'Yes', the State Trading Corporation would come into the market and begin to purchase tobacco as suggested by me and other Members of Parliament. All credit for him, Sir. No other Minister has ever been able to do a single act of this kind. After that, the State Trading Corporation has been playing all kinds of tricks with the Minister and his colleagues.

Just now, my hon. friend, Shri Yadav was complaining that he was writing letters to the Minister but he was not getting reply. I was also writing. My letters were not given to him. He was away. It was given to his P.A. or P.S. I do not know how many officers are there. They do not take the trouble to pass it on to him. Then, the growers' representatives came over here. They wanted to see the officers concerned. They met them once or twice and after that they wanted to find out what was being done. There was no chance of meeting the officers at all. The State Trading Corporations and the various other Corporations that are there in the Ministry are much too big to be managed by the Minister. They are much too powerfull. They are Nawabs. They cannot be reached. They can be reached only by those people who would be able to entertain them in the Five-star hotel. They cannot be reached by the ordinary Kisans and their representatives. This has been their plight for the last three weeks.

My hon. friend, Mr. Minister wanted the State Trading Corporation to go into the Market, send their representatives to purchase tobacco and open the purchase centres. He wanted 12 or 15 purchase centres to be opened. Only three centres were opened and only one officer was sent from Madras. That officer and his followers were also given, as usual with the State Trading Corporation officers, too high expensive hotels and they were living in a big hotel in Ongole and would not be able to go and purchase. They could not give the fixed price and purchase the tobacco. In this process, the last three weeks—the last three precious weeks—are lost. Tobacco's colour is going down. With the result, the price also comes down. Therefore, the income of the peasant also goes down. His loss is mounting up like anything. This is what is happening.

Therefore, I wish to warn my hon. friend, let him not repeat the earlier experience. Let the Minister take the warning—just as he had thrown away the Chiefministership, he is capable of throwing away this also. Therefore, the Finance Minister, the Industries Minister and all these people and who-ever are supporting them in their own Ministries will have to take not of this exceptional capacity of the present Minister and they will have to cooperate with this Minister. And these big Nawabs and Chatrapatis of the various Corporations which are there under him will also have to take note of it.

I can understand and it is true that they do not have much experience in purchasing tobaccos. Therefore, they do not have a sufficient number of people. They had to mobilise them. There are personnel from different places. But did it mean that they should take more than a week to get officers ? If it is a matter of going abroad, many of them would be competing one way or the other. Because they have to go down here and there, Ongole and Guntur and all these places and there they may not get the facility of 5-star hotels or 7-star hotels, these officers and Nawabs were not available. So, the peasants are suffering. When do the State Trading Corporation officers go there to help the peasants ? There are two types of tobaccos. One is the high quality and the other is the low quality In between there is a middle variety also. The low quality does not lose its quality and value so soon as the high quality tobacco does. The high quality tobacco is being sold so far as the Kisans are concerned. The low quality is only one-third of the total tobaccos. That is being purchased by the State Trading Corporation because the merchants are not prepared to purchase. Because the merchants are anxious to purchase the high quality tobacco. they do not want the State Trading Corporation to purchase the high quality so that the prices can be kept down.

16.20 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *In the Chair*)

Now what has happened ? In Guntur area, almost all of it has been purchased by these merchants But in Ongole area where the Satyagraha has taken place the other day peasants were not prepared to sell it. They were waiting for the STC. So the merchants want to punish them and they are able to do it in collusion with the officers of the STC whoever they may be. I do not know who they are. They do not want the STC to be very active so that they can purchase at as low price as possible. Now if this is the sample of what is happening in regard to various other crops also, jute and cotton and yarn and all these things, God only knows, what is happening in this Ministry of Commerce. Therefore, I warn may Hon. friend Mr. Singh that when he has taken charge of this Ministry he should take charge of these Chairman and their smaller officers and learn to deal with them as they should be dealt, with in a democratic and at the same time in a firm and disciplined manner and expect from them discipline and satisfactory and democratic results. Unfortunately today, those representatives are still here without purchasing much. For the last three weeks, it has been a terrible burden on my head and my Hon. friend went away and his officers were not available. What is it that I can do ? How I can help them ? Just as it happened here, they thought I am such a patient Member that I can be made to go on waiting till the very last. Similarly, these STC people as well as the Hon. Ministers, all of them, have been expecting me to go on waiting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can assure you that no dis-respect was meant.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They bave been expecting me so.

My Hon. friend Dr. Golam Yazdani said "Oh! they have failed to achieve their targets". They are only wishful targets as far as their targets of exports and imports are concerned. Therefore, you cannot blame the Government.

Why should you depend upon rupee exchange ? Today Russia have taken the place of America. Till Yesterday we were dependent upon America as well as England on their tender mercies Relief has come to us now. The rupee exchange is not a liability at all. I am not afraid of it. I am not a Communist, as everybody knows. I do not want the Government to feel shy of carrying on more and more of the trade with these South-East European countries, Russia as well as China. So far as China is concerned, we have got to explore ways and means by which we can possibly increase our import as well as export trade. Today we have a very high plus balance with the Communist countries. I welcome it. If it had not been for Russia, would it has been possible for us to have Bhilai, Bokaro ? Is it not Russia which has come forward to build these other enterprises and the rigs and the off-shore oil exploration and Iron & Steel Mill in Visakhapatnam ? Why is it my Hon. friends are not prepared to keep these things in mind and only allow themselves to be carried away by their prejudices ? I am myself a democrat and an arch democrat I would like to have more and more trade with democratic countries but if the democratic countries are not prepared to buy my things and, at the same time, not deal with me in an honourable manner, certainly I have to get out of their stranglehold and carry on with this rupee exchange.

Lastly, I want my Hon. friend in the Ministry of Commerce to pay special attention to tobacco. They have got a Chapter here and that Chapter has got a Heading "Export Promotion Measures." I need not go into details. Let the Government search their own heart and then see whether they have been doing even 1% of what they have been doing in regard to other exportable commodities so far as tobacco trade is concerned ? Why is it that they have not tride to help them ? In the beginning when the proposal came up, before a Committee---In fact, I was the author of the demand that there should be a State Trading Corporation here to deal with the communist countries and other totalitarian countries so that from Government to Government there can be trade—then I deposed and gave evidence before the Special Committee. Then the State Trading Corporation came into existence,

Lo and behold, those communist countries were allowed to deal with our merchants here, not to speak of our poor kisans.

With the merchants who were competing one with the other with all their usual habits of sub-human or sub-truthful methods, Russians took advantage of it and they take advantage of it even to-day. I am glad at long last this Minister has allowed the State Trading Corporation to come in. I want the STC to be allowed, to be prodded, to be inspired to play a major role in purchasing these various commodities—not only tobacco but various other commodities also from our growers and then sell them to those socialist countries and their organisations, without giving room to the kind of wrong practices which are going on to-day in all these guest houses in our country. There is not so much of corruption there of this type in those countries. But when their agents come over here, well, they have a comfortable time. So they must pay in return and they pay it in all kinds of things. That is one of the reasons why our tobacco which was sold to China with the approval of their own Chinese agent, was dismissed the other day by the Chinese Government. It is not the fault of our merchants, it is not the fault of our Government, it is the fault of the Chinese agents. Those agents were suborned by our own peopel here. Therefore, it should be a government-to-government and State-to-State transaction.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं अधिक विस्तार में न जाकर केवल जो संबंधित बातें हैं, उन्हीं के बारे में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। यह बात सही है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी की 14 अप्रैल को सदन में घोषणा की है उसके द्वारा विदेशी व्यापार में 500 करोड़ रूपए का जो आयात पर खर्चा आताहै उसको कम कर सकेंगे। माननीय मंत्री जी की राजनीतिक व्यक्तित्तगद और प्रशासक की हैसियत से तस्वीर बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन जो महकमा मंत्री जी को मिला वह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या वाला महकमा है। 1981-82 में 5,836 करोड़ का आयात-निर्यात में घाटा था और मौजूदा वर्ष में अन्दाजा यह है कि पांच हजार रूपए का घाटा रहेगा। इस पांच हजार के घाटे में पांच सौ रूपए आपकी जो इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी है, उसको घटा दीजिए। पेट्रोलियम तथा पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स से 800 रूपया मिलेगा। लेकिन फिर भी 4200 करोड़ का घाटा रहता है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि इस घाटे को कैसे कम कर सकते हैं। आपको मालूम है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर विदेशी कर्जा 15 विलीयन डालर्स का है। यदि आप इस पर इन्टरेस्ट लगाते हैं तो और कितना इन्टरेस्ट देना होगा? उन दोनों को मिलाने के बाद आपके ऊपर प्रति वर्ष कितनी जिम्मेदारी है। जब तक आप आयात कम नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप ने देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को व्यवस्थित नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। एक्सपोर्ट के जो आप इंसेन्टिव देना चाहते हैं और 467 करोड़ रूपए खर्च करते हैं, वह किसके लिए है? आप यह कहते हैं कि जो लोग निर्यात करते हैं उनको हम नकद राशि सहायता के रूप में देते हैं। आज आप उनको नकद मुआवजा राशि दे रहे हैं। इसको देने की क्या आवश्यकता है? कोई भी ऐसा व्यापारी नहीं होगा जो अपने घर से खर्च करता हो। लेकिन, आप 500 करोड़ रूपया इसी बात के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं। दूसरा मखौल इसी मुद्दे में यह है कि जो लोग निर्यात नहीं करते हैं उनको आप नकद मुआवजा राशि देते हैं। इसलिए, यह कौन सी नयी नीति है?आप किसी भी व्यापारी से बात कीजिए वह कभी भी ऐसे धोखे में नहीं आयेगा। यह जो सारा आडम्बर है उसमें उन लोगों की कम्यूड़िटी एक्सपोर्ट की नहीं होती है।

लेकिन चूंकि आप उसको एक्सपोर्ट की पद में मान रहे हैं इसलिए आप उसको 75 परसेंट कैश कम्पोनेंट की असिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं। क्या

पब्लिक का पैसा लुटाने के लिये है ? तो आपको सोचना होगा ऐसा व्यापार न करे जिससे आपको नुकसान होने जा रहा है ।

आपने कुछ वस्तुओं पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और कस्टम्स शुल्क माफ़ कर दिया है । क्यों कर दिया? क्या आवश्यकता है ? जो ऐट पार हैं उनके साथ आने दीजिये । जितने ऐसे लूपहोल्स आप ट्रेड में रखेंगे उनका ही लोग ब्लैक मारकेटिंग और स्मगलिंग करेंगे और पब्लिक एक्सचकर को नुकसान होगा। आपको सोचना चाहिये आज आपने उन इंडस्ट्रीज़ को जिनको 100परसेंट एकसपोर्ट औरियेन्टेशन के नाम से छूट दी है बाहर से साल खुद के नाम से एक्सपोर्ट करें और दूसरे किसी उद्योग को दे दें तो यह नीति आगे चल कर कारगर नहीं होगी कि इस प्रकार इस नाम से कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज़ को इतनी बड़ी छूट दे दी जाय। जब तक आप आयात पर अंकुश नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा । ताज्जुब होता है 1981-82 में 230 करोड़ रु० का गेहूं आयात किया, जब कि आपने खुद क्लेम किया कि 1981-82 और 1982-83 में हायेस्ट व्हीट प्रोडक्शन हुआ है । जब ऐसा है तो बाहर से गेहूं मंगाने पर 230 करोड़ रु० क्यों खर्च किया 1981-82 में ? और इस वर्ष भी उतना ही खर्च होगा। ऐसा क्यों करते हैं ? बफर स्टाक तब बनाते हैं जब अंदेशा हो कि ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन नीचे जाने वाला है । ऐसी तो कोई बात हैं नहीं । आप किसान को इन्सेंटिव दीजिये ! उल्टे होता यह है कि जब किसान के घर में माल आता है तो उसकी लूट की जाती है । आपने काटन परचेज़ बोर्ड या कौरपोरेशन बनाया, या शुगर की बात है, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि 1981-82 में शुगर निर्यात करने की छूट दी, लेकिन काटन में जैसी धोखेबाज़ी हुई है किसान से सस्ते में कपास ले ली ओर बोर्ड ने बादमें उस में मुनाफ़ा कमाया। यह ठीक नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान में प्याज़ पैदा होता है, अभी जनवरी में प्याज हुआ आपने किसान से तो सस्ते में प्याज ले ली और फरवरी के महीने से उसका ऐक्सपोर्ट खोल दिया जिससे प्याज़ महंगी हो गई, लेकिन उसका लाभ किसान को नहीं मिला, ऐकसपोर्टर्स को हुआ । ऐसा लगता है कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में आपकी कोई नीति नहीं है । जो कृषि उत्पाद हैं उनको निर्यात करने के लिये गत वर्ष मैंने सुझाव दिया था आप उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं जहां कृषि उत्पाद का महत्व है, उसको निर्यात करने के लिये एक अलग से कौरपोरेशन बनायें । जब आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी किसान को सही कीमत मिल सकती है अपने माल की । आपने मुख्य मंत्रियों या मंत्रियों को कह दिया कि बोर्ड तय करेगा और जब वह बाहर भेजने को कहेगा तभी भेजेंगे। तो यह नीति ठीक नहीं है। इसलियेकृषि उत्पाद को ऐकसपोर्ट करने के लिये आप अलग से कौरपोरेशन बनाइये आप देखें कि नागपुर के किसानों को अपने संतरे का कितना कम पैसा मिला है । आप उसको बाहर भेजिये, इससे किसनों को लाभ होगा । अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक कृषि उत्पाद को बाहर भेजने के लिये और निर्यात करने के लिये एक निगम बनायें नैशनल लेविल पर और उसकी इकाइयों सारे प्रान्तों में कायम कीजिये जिससे किसानों को सही पैसा अपने माल का मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आपकी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for 1983-84.

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, the name of our Commerce Minister is synonymous with integrity and intensive efforts. I am sure that during his term of office our exports will get the necessary boost. The recently declared Export-Import Policy is indicative of his endeavours in this direction. In 1983-84 the imports are likely to be reduced to the extent of Rs. 500 crores and naturally the depletion of our foreign exchange resources will be reduced at least that much.

But, during 1982-83 the trade deficit was of the order of Rs. 4060 crores. We may try to augment our exports, yet it will be difficult for us to bridge this gap of Rs. 4060 crores. Therefore, we have to drastically cut our imports. The goods which are being produced within the country should never be allowed to be imported. The products which are required for industrial development of the country may be allowed to be imported. For example, we cannot take exception to the import of iron and steel to the tune of Rs. 600 crores. Similarly, we cannot also stop the import of petroleum products. But we can stop the import of soda ash, styrene butadene rubber, milk and cream, artificial resins, plastic materials etc., which are being produced within the country. I cannot understand the logic and necessity for importing these products. The industrial growth of our country is not going to come to a grinding half in the absence of such imported items We should expand the indigenous production of these items. There should be complete and absolute ban on the import of these items. We shall be able to save Rs. 100 crores a year if they are not imported. I demand the constitution of a high level Committee to go into the question of unnecessary imports and get a report at the earliest. We have 12 Export Promotion Councils which have not served the purpose of promoting exports. You can, if necessary, wind them up. I suggest that an Import Preventive Council should be constituted, which should continuously monitor how the import policy is being implemented.

Sir, if you look at page 62 of the Ministry's Annual Report, you will find that in 1982 the export to Latin American countries from India was of the order of Rs. 33.27 crores. At the same time, the value of our exports to East European countries was of the order of Rs. 1038.31 crores. In order to diversify our exports, we should concentrate on developing our exports with Latin American countries. We will be able to earn more foreign exchange in that way.

For 1983 Russia has contracted to take from us fruit juices, pulp etc. to the value of Rs. 28 crores. But, suddenly Russia has asked for indefinite postponement of shipment of these products. I need not tell you that these are perishable commodities, which cannot be stored indefinitely. If the Government does not come to the rescue of the producers of fruit juices, pulp, can manufacturers by taking up this issue with Russia and by persuading USSR buyers to have the contracted products at the earliest, this industry will perish. I request the hon. Minister of Commerce to look into this and take appropriate action.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, just now it was mentioned that our officers are 'nawabs'. As most of these officers come from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu I know them intimately. They have studied in village schools. Fortunately, they have come upto this level. So, you should not call them 'nawabs'. You may call them civil servants. That is one thing that I wanted to make clear.

Sir, the STC and MMTC have made a profit of Rs. 60 to 70 crores. They have given dividend to the tune of Rs. 3 to 7 crores to the Central exchequer. They have done good job. The officers in foreign countries are doing a good job. They require a cheer from this House. If we go on condemning them day in and day out without any reason or....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They have got to be honest and simple in habits.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, several times I had the occasion to lead the delegations. I simply walked to the officers and talked to them. Even when I approached the Minister he said you could just come into my room and talk.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, this is how we spoil our officers by praising them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, I want to make one suggestion regarding purchase of tobacco. STC has entered the field. But STC alone cannot do it because they have not got the godowns and the packing arrangements, etc. What I would like to suggest to the Minister is that let STC appoint some people to purchase tobacco so that it may not spoil. It is a perishable commodity and already it is getting spoiled.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I have taken the criticisms compliments and comments of the hon. Members as part of the commerce of ideas for which this august House is the highest symbol and in this barter system I am the person who has profited most because with each valuable suggestion of the hon. Members, an added value has been imparted to our own process of thought for which I am grateful to them.

Sir, while comments and suggestions have been made regarding the policies, individual items as well as administrative matters, I would first come to problem of policies because in counting the trees, the beauty of the woods should not be lost. Many a time, it is generalisation that simplifies the particular and an itemised solution for approach is just like attempting to pluck the yellow leaves of a wilting tree so that it may remain green. In fact, what is needed is to water the root when we ourselves come to the roots of the problem which we are facing today. The hon. lady Member Mrs. Gopalan dealt the subject in detail while initiating this debate and I am very grateful for the comprehensive spectrum of subjects she took up. She lamented at the consequence of our policy and wondered why, after all, trade deficit was not norrowing down and she virtually concluded that in matters of policy we are engulfed in darkness. If we are engulfed in darkness, I would suggest that we should search in darkness, not that we may necessarily find light but we may understand our darkness better and if we look around it is not only us that are surrounded in darkness, but it is the whole developing world and today even the developed world is also surrounded darkness. I do not intend to paint green what is green because it is the courage to confront reality that gives the courage to fight with it. Dreams are just toys of the cowards and we have no time to play with them.

Coming to realities, this is the reality that is engulfing the whole globe and it has enveloped the globe and the need of the light is immediate. Hon'ble Members, Mr. K. A. Rajan, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi and Mr. K. K. Goyal also pointed out to the problem that is surrounding the world trade today. The growth of world trade in 1979 was 5.5%. In 1980, it was 1 5%, in 1981, it was zero per cent, in 1982, it was negative 2%. The inexorable sequence has been from deceleration to stagnation, to decline. The path which the world production has taken is the slowing down of the production and in 1979 the growth of world production was 3.5%, in 1980, it came down to 1.5% and in 1981, it was 0.9%. Commodity prices in which most of the developing countries dipped in real terms, are lower than they were a generation before.

Today, we sell more to get less than what our ancestors had done. This is the lowest in the century barring the depression of the thirties. In 1960, one tonne of sugar could buy 6.3 tonnes of oil, in 1982 one tonne of sugar could buy 0.7 tonnes of oil. One tonne of coffee in 1960 could buy 37.3 tonnes of fertilizers, in 1982 the same one tonne of coffee can by only 15.8 tonnes of fertilizers. A 7-8 tonner truck in 1960 could be bought by 6 tonnes of jute, in 1982, it required 26 tonnes of jute to buy the same 7-8 tonner truck,. In this situation, to add to the whole position, the trade deficit of the developing countries which was 17 billion dollars in 1973 has become 180 billion dollars in 1981. Ten times, the trade deficit of the developing countries has gone up, in a period of ten years.

What do we find after all ? If we have to find a solution here, and we are seriously addressing ourselves to that, and not to individual items, we have to go deeper

and see how these problems have come about, how this catastrophe has come about. It was only after the Second World War that to revive the economy, certain institutions were framed by the developed countries. It was in Britonwood that the foundation and the structure of modern economy were framed. And then many of us were not free and independent and we could not a share in the formation of those institutions. There were at least two relieving factors even in that system in which we could not adequately share, that the exchange rate was stable and the developed countries, though that was not in our favour, depended on cheap raw material.

Now, why were the oil prices pushed up ? These were kept low for a period of time, and then successfully for the first time, the developing countries, one of them or a group of them, could get a higher price for their commodity. What was the response ? The response of the oil price rise was inflation. The developed countries responded by inflation. What they had to pay for oil, they tried to recover from their manufactured goods. It went all well, but finally inflation became their demon. What they created as remedy became their disease, and today they are fighting only inflation as the sole cause of their maladies. And what line have they taken to end inflation ? Monetary policies have been adopted ; to curtail money, money has been made costly, and that making money costly is pushing up the interest rate. By pushing up the interest rate, investments in their own countries have become shy resulting in contraction of the economy, resulting in unemployment, resulting in protectionism for developing countries. On all counts we have been hit. When the interest rates were hiked up, the commodities in which we deal, because the carrying cost went up, the demand went down. It became difficult to stop that. When the growth of industry was halted, the growth of demand of our commodities went down. When the purchasing power went down, what happened ? For our finished products or the consumer items that we exported, the demand plummeted. And by protectionist barriers, we came across physical tariff and non-tariff barriers to obstruct our exports. So, this total situation, I would agree, is a gulf in darkness. While on the one side the world trade decelerates, world production declines, commodity prices collapse, on the other side the widening jaws of trade deficits tend to swallow the economies of the developing countries further pulverising them under the heavy debt burdens of external finance. We have to be very careful. Now the debt servicing burdens of the developing countries is growing to be on an average 20% of the export earnings. And if we analyse in the case of some countries even 100% or more than 100% of their export earning may be carved out by the debt servicing. See, what are they faced with ? For maintaining political stability, they have to promise some development, otherwise their political stability is in danger. So, they bartered their present to buy for the future else to avoid debt today they will have to sell their life for tomorrow. In this context, if we view it, this is what has been happening on the other side.

Also, in the developed countries' side, the picture is an gloomy. There has been a staggering inflation, unending unemployf ment and persistent recession In spite oe all analysis that recovery may be around thy corner, yet the people cannot confidentl say that it is so or how long it will take.

So, when we analyse this, we find that sickness is not symptomatic only, it is basically structural. It was the recognition of the structural sickness of the world economy that was highlighted in the NAM meet held in Delhi. And it was the initiative of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she called for a Conference on Money and Finance with universal participation and said that nothing can be done unless by universal participation we go in for immediate measures. But while global negotiations may be initiated and fructified, till then matters cannot wait and immediate measures have to be taken. She has listed immediate measures and they were adopted in the NAM Session. You may be glad to know that the formulation that India did on the immediate measures at the conference on Money and Finance and what India said at Baghdad, namely that a review mechanism of world economy should be called for reviewing the economy was fully endorsed in the Buenos Aires meeting of the developing world i.e. of the Group of 77. And even in

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

ESCAP the developing countries have left that the South—South cooperation idea has been fully endorsed and appreciated.

Before trying to answer the individual queries. I would say that trade is concerned with the world around; trade is not confined marely to the Budget. which is presented through the Demands for Grants, If one were to understand Commerce, I would say the Budget is the last place to look to. It extend not only beyond the Budget, but beyond the bounds of the country.

My friend, Mr. Goyal, was talking about love and trade saying trade is one area which supersedes love. Even with the nearest we will have to deal with in terms of trade.

He is not here; but may I say this ? Love and trade have one thing in common. Though they are diametrically opposed, both need a partner; inter dependence is the essence of both. And maladjustment creates disaster and havoc in both. It is this maladjustment which we have perhaps to adjust with trade-- may be, with a bit of love also.

In this raging storm, we may have been blinded at times, we may have been buffeted by the strength of the winds; but we have not lost our foothold. The growth rate of exports has increased, and the growth rate of imports has been contained. The widening of the trade gap has been arrested. The growth rate of exports in 1977-78 was 5.1%; in 1978-79 6%, in 1979-80 12.8%; in 1980-81 3.9%, in 1981-82 16.3% and in 1982-83 15.1%. Even in the worst period, there has been a pick-up.

The growth rate of imports in 1979-80 was 34.2%; 1980-81 37.4%; 1981-82 8.6% and in 1982-83 upto December 1982, the assessment is 8%. So, the growth rate of exports has gone up. The rate of growth of imports has gone down, and the trade gap will not be increasing this year, in spite of all this situation. At the same time. we have been able to pay our debts, without any default. That means we have used our debts in a most prudent way, and have the capacity not only to absorb it, but also to re-pay it and not default. Also, industrial production has gone up, So, all that I wanted to say is that it is not an easy, plain path on which we have to walk. There are mountain ranges, but within the mountain ranges we will find a path, because we have the courage to do so and to find out where the mountain ranges take the country ahead.

It was mentioned by Mr. Rajan that the rise in exports has been due to exports of oil. Mr. R. P. Yadav wondered : after all, why should we be exporting crude oil, when we are importing ? As to why we are importing the reason is that the sulphur content of the crude that we have found. is not suitable to our refineries. So, this sort of crude we have to export. But I will not agree that had we not exported this oil. and had it gone to our refineries, our trade gap would have gone down further than what we have exported—because higher value products would have been imported. As such, by exporting crude, it is not that we have gained, but we would have reduced the gap further, had we been able to refine it. And it is not any country's claim, not our claim, that we can export without increasing production. Where is this case ? In fact, export is a function of production. I will come to that later on. And what the country exports—the credit has to be given to it by way of increasing production.

17.00 hrs.

For instance. when inflation goes up, prices go high, nobody debits on our import side. If it was price rise, then the accountability of the trade gap is there. So, when there is production, certainly it goes to the credit; on any area, not only of crude, if there is an increase, it has to go to the credit of the country.

It was very interesting when Mr. Rajan said that we are connected with the imprialists.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was once upon a time.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But immediately, he quoted Thailand and Hongkong as a model of economy. I

wonder how Mr. Rajan with call his leftist analysis and the diagnosis of the economy of the world can quote to this country that Thailandand Hongkong are models of growth? Does he not know that these have become appendices of the economy of the country outside ? If the multinationals are analysed in this country, how much the resource flows go through those channels ? Have we become in our analysis a bondage of geograpy ? The blood may be here but the heart is elsewhere. In this economy. heart is pumped out of their countries, not in those countries. We cannot accept this model.

About import and export policy and what is can do and what it cannot, I suppose we should devote some time on this basic aspect. I also sometimes feel that if it is a book that only contains what cash incentive we will give, what restrictions and barriers we will create, then I feel it is a doctor's prescription for a sick man. We cannot be a party to it, or Trying to push export by subsidising or trying to halt export by putting up walls is a doctor's prescription to a sick economy. In a pobust and healthy economy, we should look forward to the situation where we need not one day need all this assistance of subsidy for processing our export and where we may not involve ourselves to protect ourselves; we must be strong enough to see that we do not need any protection on this side or that.

If we analyse our import structure and growth potential, then we will come to the conclusion that import-export policy is a tool to bridge the trade gap, an important tool, but is not a total answer, because import and export- both are the two faces of the same coin-production. Import is the negative image of production; export is the positive image of production where we have created surpluses and competitiveness. So, if we are to attack the trade gap, it is not only by import and export, but it is linked with the basic thing of production; where we need import, it is the negative area of production by our natural constraints or otherwise those are the things which we are nuable to produce. So, if this gap is to be bridged, it is production where we have to see that our engines are well oiled, well aligned and strong enough. Export is just the ice-berg of the production base and productivity is the buoyancy of this iceberg.

So, with this concept if we go and attack the problems which we are facing in this field, in our trade relations, we will come nearer to solutions, rather than taking the solutions under the policy of cash assistance or barrers on import trade restrictions. Because, what can an import-export policy, the best one could get, achieve ? I invite Shrimati Suseela Gopalan to come and form the best export-import policy.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : She can do.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : When we get the majority, we will do.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : And if you take some data, — I will give you the information — you can form it.

Taking the last five years of our exports there has been highest rate of growth. It was 16.5 Taking the lowest rate of growth of imports, it was 8 per cent; taking the best of both the worlds, the highest rate of growth of imports and the lowest rate of growth of imports, see how long will it take for our exports to catch up with imports. It will take not less than seven years. And if there is a drought, or power shortage or if the outside economic climate deteriorates then it may take even seven years.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Or strikes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, or if strikes occur, this seven years can easily become ten years.

So, with the best parameters, with the best policy you can have, it is a decade of growth to catch up, within the parameters. But we have great future for higher exports; so we will not grow up only to 20 per cent. of export growth rate. Why not ? Certainly we can bring down the import rate remarkable but there is a limit for it. How much

(Shri Vishwanath Pratab Singh)

can a country export, that is, depending upon its rate of growth of income, of its savings, of its investment of its shift in productivity, for its competitiveness and total economic parameters. But the best of what we can detectably or reasonably have is, this is the picture. But then, I am not a pessimist. But I only want to bring reality nearer. It is time we stop painting green and project it before the hon. House and to the people. what is the threat before us. Then where is the answer? We have to find an answer. If we analyse the structure of our imports, the clue, we can perhaps even dig in and make the effort and we find there are four parameters or four items of four groups which constitute 70 to 76 per cent of our imports. Fertilizer and petroleum products, and products of fertilizer; machinery including transport equipment, metals, ferrous and non-ferrous, and fourthly edible oils. In 1980-81 petroleum products including fertilizers constituted 47.7 per cent; of imports, metals 10.6 per cent; machinery including transport 14.9 per cent; and edible oils 5.4 per cent; — total 78.2 per cent.

In 1981-82 the percentage of these items was 67.3. So, 70 per cent or 75 per cent of the items were necessary imports where you cannot do much by taking a policy decision to slash them down. There is a certain limit up to which we have to bring up the growth rate. So, I will admit, that in these circumstances in the context where a limit is an answer to our trade gap, and trade policy, Import Policy has to take this situation into consideration. And the real answer lies in the increase of the production or productivity, particularly of the bulk items of imports. Here we have to appreciate that many a time we apply only local ointment. That will not do. The whole blood has to be purified and the whole system has to be made strong. When I come to the details, I will tell you how we have tried to do it. But there is a silver lining to the same thunderstorm clouds which we have the fear of. The production of fertilizers and petroleum products is going up. We have the potential to increase the production of edible oils and also metals. Machinery we may need and non-ferrous metals we may continue to import. But in a bulk i.e. 65 per cent, we certainly have the potential. And that is on the increase. That is the silver lining.

After saying this, a poser has been made after all, where has our liberalised import policy landed us to. It is blowing hot and cold and raising a storm in the teacup. After all, in the 65 per cent section that is left to you, much of the squeeze is not going to lead to much of the result. If you overdo it, the threads may yield and there may be a damage to the economy. Only one thing we should be mindful of in this. There should notbe unmindful imports and unmindful outgo of our foreign exchange, so that consumer goods come in, dumping comes in and indigenous industry is hit. We will have to keep an eye on that. On the one side, we have to foresake this barren path of too restrictive a policy and on the other, we have to steer clear of the storm of unmindful imports and unmindful liberalisation of import policy. We have to take a prudent view between the two and take our economy and our country forward according to our need.

When we analyse the potentials of resources of production that we are endowed with like land, labour, capital, management and enterprise, we find that we are short of capital but we are not short of manpower and land. Take the earth of our country and compare it with any other earth. It may match with the earth of any other country. It is as fertile as any other country's. So, an in any policy we have to take care that our natural resource endowments should be exploited and utilised to the full. If manpower is a drag at times, that is also our positive asset. Many a time, even the countries with the strongest economies are coming to countries where there is cheap labour and manpower. They are trying to exploit it by cheaper labour and strengthening their production base. Today we have that potential and we must exploit it. Today it has been proved that it can be done. Handicraft is a proof of that. Even in the midst of latest economy and maximisation of industrialisation, it has proved its worth. In the export of diamonds, which is a labour intensive industry, we have been able to make a headway. We have to evolve a strategy of strengthening the traditional handicrafts on the modern front. It will have to be transformed into our manpower skill and labour intensive industry. Textile is one

though we get out-priced by other countries. But the potential is there. Light engineering goods industry is another area where we could not transform this manpower. But when we speak of this manpower, we have to concentrate on this because this is our resource endowment. We have to add skills and we have to add to the productivity.

We can also use it in other forms like services, like project management. We have exported the manpower technical skills and the technical resources that we have. So, this policy of trade should incorporate these items and when it comes to land, we cannot neglect the agricultural sector. If we traditionally see, there is a big packet which we are exporting. Tea, coffee, marine products, cashew, cardamom, all these items are there but we should be very clear where we can do it. In the agricultural sector, there is high degree of subsidisation in the western world. America and Europe spend a lot of money to subsidise their agriculture. Not that we will get through these markets but in the Middle—East and East European markets, there could be a potential where we could go into or go into added value of processed items, where we could explore these possibilities.

In this context, I want to say one more thing that while we appreciate our resources and endowment of manpower and land, it also goes with our national development policy. No trade policy can be divorced from the policy of national development that national perspectives have and no policy in our context of national development can be divorced from employment or income distribution. Any other model of growth which is divorced from employment and income distribution can for some time be there but cannot be a stable model of growth in our country because it can create an oasis of affluence but this oasis will be soon dried up by the desert it oreates around it. So, it is in this context, the enmeshed perspectives of national development will go well even in our trade, that we concentrate on the workers, the working men and its potential enriching, the farmer that we can cannect to the outside world and its wealth and you draw the challenge to the villages where the resources of other countries can flow. We will be enmeshing our trade policy a long with our national perspective and trade will not become only that of few individuals but will become a mass movement in the village, for the working men and every where. It can be a mass movement towards production and productivity everywhere.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What you are saying is correct but what is the institutional framework you suggest ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am ready for total dialogue with you on what you are trying to create.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : After all, it will be a pious wish-nothing else.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In this respect some of the small attempts have helped. Though not claiming too much, but yet, we have attempted in our present import-export policy certain objectives which we had. One was of import saving. All possible imports could be saved. In this respect I will start again with the first speaker. She expressed that soda ash is being dumped and we are doing nothing and something should be done about it. On this item I will only read what Mr. D.S. Seth, Chairman and Managing Director, Tata Chemicals has said :

"The proposed regulated import of soda ash, as enunciated in the import policy of 8983-84 which ensures that improts are not manipulated and enable the commodity to reach the actual users for whom they are intended, has been welcomed by Mr. D. S. Seth, Chairman and Managing Director, Tata Chemicals, the largest producers of soda ash in our country. It is a welcome stepas per actual users, and others wishing to import soda ash are now required to register a contract with DGTD......"

"...So far the statistics on the quantities and prices of imported soda ash have been anarchic and this new requirement properly given effectivity should greatly help the Government to safeguard the consumer interests which suffer in the absence of comfortable supply positions as well as the interests of the indigenous soda ash industry against dumping of the commodity at throwaway price."

(Shri Vishwanath Pratab Singh)

While Mr. Tata feels quite safe, Mrs. Suseela Gopalan feels very uncomfortable and she is apprehensive of the dumping of soda ash. I do not know how much she has become interested in Tatas and Tata himself. (*Interruptions*). Somehow it does happen that these are the series of infant industries. Sometimes once an infant, always an infant and even when I see grown-up, children sometimes, it is a peculiar sight and sometimes even ladies get moved by it. But I was surprised that the sobbing of Tata should have affected a Member from the Left Wing, a Leftist Member of Parliament.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : We are not bothered about Tatas. The Indigenous production is only 50 per cent. In my constituency they are producing only 50 per cent. I am interested only in this.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Those producers are feeling safe because the registration policy has been adopted. The policy is there, I am not propounding that. I am only making a point which the hon. Member has raised. About registration of contracts of soda ash, PVC resin, wool, woollen rugs, caustic soda, wood pulp and synthetic rubber, all contracts will be registered and it will be monitored. As soon as it touches our indigenous industry, they will stop it, there is no question about it. And at the same time, if these large houses want to profiteer by shortage, we will not allow the exports and we will keep our range on this side.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a wrong policy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the trading houses and export houses were given a facility that apart from the REP licences on which they could import banned items. they could import the same amount from OGL without debit to their REP licence. That was a double benefit and it is here that this facility has caused all the problems because there was speculative buying, there were large houses, they could put in money, they brought bulk items and there was injury to indigenous industry. We have withdrawn this facility. Now, anything that is imported on OGL will be debited to their REP licence. They will not have two facilities. Only to the extent of REP licence they can import. By this every one change we hope to save the outgo of foreign exchange on imports by Rs. 260 crores.

Sir, there are devices where there is not only import saving, but along with import saving there is a positive impetus to indigenous use of material that is produced in the country. For instance, if a person surrenders a valid REP licence, he is allowed to import. Now, that will be deemed as exports and added to his export performance and in respect of those who supply indigenous items against valid import licence, a large import is saved by indigenous supplies; those supplies will be deemed to be exports and facilities will be given to them at a higher rate.

In steel also we have ensured that if there is import licence for steel, but somebody is able to supply steel at the same price, that also will be treated as a facility given for the same purpose. At the same time we have also ensured that steel supplied by the Steel authorities is given to producers and manufacturers at international prices. Then there are units which had promised that they will indigenise and got the licence, but never indigenised, went on importing and gave a setback to the indigenisation process. Now they will have to submit their indigenisation programme to the D.G.T.D. They will have to conform to the indigenisation programme. But we have taken care that nobody is held up unduly because or red tapaism. If applications are held up, thirty days are given. If D.G T.D. does not react, it will be treated as all right and they can go and get the necessary material. So, there is no hold-up.

In export promotion impetus, we have given more importance to performance. Where there is added performance, we have given added facilities. We have given facility for capital goods because that increases the base of production. We have given facilities on that count.

For new markets and new products also we have given incentives for those who open up new markets or sell new products.

So far as agriculture is concerned, we have made it easier, Special attention will be given to any item which is exported in the agricultural sector to avail of any machinery needed for its exports. At the same time we have opened up the exports of sugar cane, gur and many items like that. (*interruptions*)

About cotton we are already doing it. I need not mention here in the House what is being done.

These are some of the features...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Is there anything about Tobacco ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will come to Tobacco after I have made a mention of all other things. When Prof. Ranga is there, how can I not make a mention of Tobacco ?

I want to inform the House that the direction of the trade has changed. Between the developing countries in 1971-72 our trade was 26.6%. It has gone up to 40%. With developed countries it has come down from 52.1% to 34.21%. In East Europe it has gone up from 21.4% to 25.8%. If these figures are correct, viz. 40% with developing countries and 25% with socialist countries, then 65% of our economy is tied up with these countries-developing countries and East European countries-as Shri Rajan was saying.

A point was made about our trade with the socialist countries. I want to say that much hue and cry was made.

It should be understood that many of our non-traditional manufactured products today have gone up in exports to our socialist countries and substantial foreign exchange saving is made by imports of essential crude or fertilizer and other critical raw materials for the industry. Also our exports to the socialist countries are rising faster than our imports. At the same time, many of our labour-intensive items and of our agricultural based items are exported to socialist countries where it goes very well with our socioeconomic needs. Also, prices obtained for our exports have been higher than what we have got elsewhere. I have a whole list to quote. While the unit value in GCA per quantity per metric tonne is 17,630 from a market area, from rupee area it is 19,016. Coffee, 18,447. on socialist countries 22,593.

Similarly, the whole list, I can quote on this whereas on many items the import prices have been lower. While in open area, the crude has been of the order of 2,020, it has been 1,942 from East European countries. Kerosene 2,928 from open area and 2,734 from socialist countries. This is a sort of balance. Our turn-over is also going up. It is no secret, trade. The protocol is there. The items are there. The quantities are there. There is nothing secret about it by saying that there secret understanding or secret trade about it. During this troubled period which it has proved a balance for of our economy. During the period of fluctuation, it has given us stability. At the same time, it was questioned what is the advantage of having rupee and selling and having only rupees which has no benefit. Currency is only a symbol of commodities, nothing more. And against our rupee, we can get commodities as good as against dollar, pound etc. There is no question about it. We can get commodities against rupee.

A point was made that on many items, there is dependence, too much of it on one market. Certainly, it is not the fault of that market. It is upon you to take a decision. You make a decision to sell. There is no question of fault of any other country.

A point was made why don't you buy from State ? Some point was made that they buy' from individuals. Now they are as friendly a country, as any other. If any other country can buy they are free to buy. On this, we have no restrictions of policy.

I want to mention about technology policy. We have been prudent about it. While we will have our scrutiny, at the same time, we have an open mind about it, so that suitable technology comes. Second-hand machine is not 20 or 30 years. The

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

limitation is it should not be more than ten years old and it should have a life of five years still. That care has been taken and more care has been taken and we have centralised it. Now it was decentralised at various places. Now only Delhi STC Office will be given licence after due scrutiny. There is no fear on that.

I had mentioned also about STC. Mention was made by Mr. Kuchan. You would be glad to know that the highest turnover has been reached in 1983. The exports have risen by 17%, of canalised items 16% by Rs. 272 crores, of non-canalised items being higher than canalised items, 375, increase being 17%. On non-canalised manufactures, the rate of growth has been 44%. This has been a very creditable growth in this particular sectors. Imports have come down by 10%.

A question was asked how is the edible oil purchased and whether we have gone into it or not. For that, there is a weekly tender and open tender. Anybody is free to tender and after tendering, a decision is made and if any discrepancy is brought about, we are ready to look into it. But the system I am telling you.

One major thing that we have a asked STC and MMTC to do is that they should use their buying power to promote exports of the country. We are bulk buyers. Virtually we buy 60% of the edible oil. MMTC and STC should coordinate to use our the power of buying as a lever to export. This is one basic policy decision we have made. Secondly, an export orientation, we have demanded of these agencies and we have asked them to fix targets of various offices on non-canalised exports, not canalised exports and their performance will be judged according to their performance on increase of exports of non-canalised items.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Periodical monitoring.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes. MMTC have increased exports by 18% and coming to the NTC, the gross losses have increased. But if we compare the loss as a percentage of production value, that has come down. When your area turnover will increase your gross loss may increase but the efficiency factor we have to see that whether the loss as a percentage of the production value, has it come down or not. Then it has come down. In 1975-76 it was 19.2%. In 1981-82, it has been 3.9%.

Some of the reasons of its losses apart from old machines and lapses of management, wherever they are in individual cases, is also that the debt equity ratio of NTC is 2.4:1 where as for public sector debt equity ratio is supposed to be 1:1 resulting that in 1974-75, the interest burden was Rs. 8 crores. In 1981-82, interest burden has become Rs. 42 crores. Also there has been escalation in cotton rate, in power and fuel closing stocks load has gone up higher and wages and salaries because these were taken for the labour and the working class, we have not been cribbing on it. That has gone up during 1974-75 1.9 times. Increase in minimum wages has gone up by 1.7 times. So these social obligations we have been maintaining along with it.

I want to assure the House that one of the purposes of the NTC has been to solve the problems of the working class and also maintain essential production. We want to make a bold experiment this year and we seek the blessings and cooperation of the Hon. Members. We have decided in one of the subsidiaries, either Gujarat or Maharashtra, we are selecting it, where though the subsidiary is a legal entity, the units are not. But we will go ahead. On an experimental basis in one unit we will involve the labour right in the purchase, in the management of the mill and also in the sale of the cloth. Why should we keep them away? We do not have two books of accounts to keep. Though the private sector might fight shy of it and they may have reservations, here I am sure and personally I am sure and I am ready to stake myself on this experiment that if we take the labour into confidence and if they are to see the processes of NTC as to what is the purchase, how it is functioning and how it is being sold, etc., certainly much improvement may come to it and with all the trust and confidence in the working class. we are

going ahead with this experiment and we will come to the House with a positive decision and the results there of by the end of the year.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Why are my friends there so silent ?

SHRI B. D. SINGH : We wish you well. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Certainly I know. I say this because this is a matter not for debate or for making points. I will come with a condrete thing. In one of the units we will go ahead with it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is what Yugoslavia is trying to do.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no debate.

Coming to some of the individual items that have been made by the hon. Members...

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can implement it successfully only if the labour is united.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : And if our friends sitting there are also enthusiastic.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH. There are problems but the first thing is that we should have full faith in the labour. If we treat them only as wage-earners and we do not have faith, certainly we cannot go ahead.

I will come to tobacco first-I suppose and then go to others because I see my time is running out...

AN HON. MEMBER : Cashew.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, cashew also.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about jute ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will try.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about salt ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All right. About tobacco...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about tea ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Nutmeg, copra, cardamon all are there on my list.

Sir, about the Chandrapur power project, a point was made. It is only a proposal. No such positive decision has been made. BHEL has made its application. About import of secondhand machinery, I have already mentioned that there is scrutiny and a total centralisation of that.

Cardamom is not imported positively.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : In the import list it is there.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is not imported.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : But it is there in the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But when the Minister says, you have to take it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is a banned item and it is not imported.

Now coconut. Coconut oil-it was canalised since April 1978 through STC. Some unintended import was made in 1980-81 - I would be happy if the briefing was uptodate - because of the interpretation that the ban is only on edible and not on non-edible. That has been clarified. Now that possibility has been ruled out. Even non-edible coconut oil cannot come into this country.

Copra...

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It is included in the import list.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It does not mean that import will come. Nobody creates a right by the list. There is no question about it.

About copra, it was canalised by STC on 2.12.78. STC has made no imports. There is only a limited provision of imports for registered exporters only. Some import of rubber was allowed in 1978-79. When some of the members on that side were here, some imports came in. I think the same thing continues till to-day. (*Interruptions*) Cocoa bean and powder import also I am saying was canalised in July 1980 through S.T.C. The S.T.C. has not made any imports in 1982-83. This item was put in the banned list. Now, it is totally banned. There is no question of its import, Coming to natural rubber ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mrs. Susheela Ji, rubber is the product from Kerala.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am thankful to you, Sir, that you are really helping when I am trying to race against time. I started my career in Government with Kerala first and so, I have a soft corner for Kerala. I can admit that in this House.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : You should have soft corner for Rajasthan also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : For Rajasthan also, I have soft coner. We took the Rubber Board's opinion. The Rubber Board assessed that about 27,000 tonnes to 34,000 tonnes of rubber might be the shortage. So, we took the medium view within the range of the Rubber Board. You yourself know that there are many growers - small growers and large growers. Six or Seven of them are represented on the Board. They took 30,000 tonnes quantity. But, when we released the rubber, I myself was careful about it we found that two year's rubber stock was lying. Then a proposal came to release it. we split that into two and we released one dose firstly and the second does later. We could then see what could be done. The rubber price has gone up from Rs. 1200 a tonne to Rs. 1700 a tonne. The other side of the picture is this. There are not only tyre manufacturers but there are others who have to transport essential goods and other items. So, we had to strike a balance between the two.

Cashew is a very vital item for Kerala and Karnataka also. About 2 lakhs workers are depending on the same. Somehow we were feeling that we were fetching a good price and we were happy about it. The present international price made us feel that our product was not so competitive. We were making efforts with Soviet Russia. What we have done is that the pre-shipment credit which was for six months had been extended to one year by us Also some facility was given for purchase of new cashew. But, the problem remains with the old stock. I do not think any solution has come about that. Whatever we can do within the present parameter; we are doing.

About tobacco, what we have decided is this. Low grade tobacco of about 30,000 tonnes is the total production of which 10,000 tonnes have been bought by the trade and for the other 10,000 tonnes we have instructed the STC to buy. The problem is with regard to high grade tobacco. Of the 110 thousand tonnes, 90,000 tonnes of tobacco have been bought. About 20,000 tonnes remain.

So, far as lethargy is concerned. I can assure Prof. Ranga and others that I am not going to compromise with regard to lethargy of any kind. I must say here that after your intervention and by other Members, I do not want to report the very same thing. I want tobacco from Andhra and I want to buy it. Thereafter, many a time, I think I had to have four or five rounds of talks.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : So far only 1 million tonne has been bought

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : More than that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the STC officials are imposing

deductions to the tune of 30 per cent of the price that was agreed upon by the Tobacco Board and afterwards by the Minister himself and those deductions are not reasonable. They are put at such a high figure in order to depress net prices and thus benefit the merchants and the profiters.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, STC alone cannot purchase all the tobacco available. STC should be permitted to employ some people to purchase it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, now a word about MITCO in Rajasthan. Mr. Sharma has reminded me of Rajasthan. I have very fondly feelings for Rajasthan. He knows it. Sir, there has been increase of purchase from MITCO of mica and also the number of mines has increased. So, there is no question of the workers being out of employment. About the Bhilwara mill it was taken in 1960 by Rajasthan Government and released in 1967 and after that the money was given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is an old case.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, about jute the problem is know. The hon. Members mentioned about the problems of the jute units. I would personally wait for him to discuss this matter with him. (*Interruptions*)

About iron-ore the problem is of world recession and the problem with Paradip, with which iron-ore is connected, is that it can take a certain size of ships. Iron-ore being a bulk item the importers want to import on bigger ships because of freight consideration. (*Interruptions*) There is world recession. Even Japanese have cut down on committed items. Paradip has this problem of draft and also there was mechanical handling problem. We have replaced the machines, etc.

17.53 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*)

Sir, about handlooms the National Corporation on handlooms is going to be established. It has been registered and it will soon be established. The office is to be located at Lucknow and the matters will be decided soon. Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions which they have made.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about tea ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want ready-made tea or packet tea ?

Do you want along with it Gulab jamans also ?

Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The problem of tea is known....(*Interruptions*) Now it is tea and no other item.

The problem is known that the gravitational pull is of the domestic market. Extra surpluses available for export is a problem. Other countries have come into competition and we have to diversify the markets and also improve our products in various forms.

About handloom, carpets etc. hon. Members have made their suggestions and we will try our best. That is for all other matters also.

The basket of suggestions that have been made is so plentiful that what I can do now is to express my gratitude for that. If I have in the initial stage painted a panorama which is a little grim, it was only to paint the reality which we are faced with.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : What about mechanization ? Two thousand people are cut of employment.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That was not due to OGL. It might be because of special imports. I know the details; we will discuss about it.

(Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh)

Now, if I have said that the weather ahead is rough, it is only because that is the reality and it is a part of my duty to ask the passengers on board to tighten their be lts for more production on a positive side, not on a negative side.

Having said that, I assure you that we will be flexible wherever required and would be firm in our main thrust.

Now, there is the Department of Supply

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time for that.

I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce together to the vote of the House unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote of the House :

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second, column thereof against Demands Nos. 10 to 12, relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
10.	Ministry of Commerce	40,47,000		2,02,36,000	
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	116,54,02,000	102,58,48,000	582,70,09,000	512,92,39,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	26,45,06,000	14,40,31,000	132,25,30,000	72,01,56,000

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Supply to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 104 and 105, relating to the Department of Supply."

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Department of Supply voted by Lok Sohba

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
	DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
104.	Department of Supply	6,13,000		30,68,000	
105.	Supplies and Disposals	1,95,45,000		9,77,26,000	

18.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1983-84—*Contd.*

Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Communications, Education and Culture etc., etc

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the outstanding demands for grants....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It is painful, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, guillotine is always painful.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is painful because no discussion has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER : put the outstanding demands for grants relating to the Ministries and Departments to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against.

(1) Demand No. 9 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers ;

(2) Demands Nos. 13 to 17 relating to the Ministry of Communications ;

(3) Demands Nos. 24 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture ;

(4) Demands Nos. 33 to 44 relating to the Ministry of Finance ;

(5) Demands Nos. 47 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare ;

(6) Demands Nos. 64 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ;

(7) Demands Nos. 68 to 70 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation ;

(8) Demands Nos. 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs ;

(9) Demands Nos. 73 to 75 relating to the Ministry of Planning ;

(10) Demands No. 76 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development ;

(11) Demands Nos. 77 to 80 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport ;

(12) Demand No. 81 relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare ;

(13) Demands Nos. 82 and 83 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines ;

(14) Demands Nos. 84 to 87 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation ;

(15) Demands Nos. 88 to 92 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing ;

(16) Demands Nos. 93 to 95 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy ;

(17) Demand No. 96 relating to the Department of Electronics ;

(18) Demand No. 97 relating to the Department of Environment ;

(19) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Ocean Development ;

(20) Demands Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Departments of Science and Technology ;

(21) Demand No. 102 relating to the Department of Space ;

(22) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Sports ;

(23) Demand No. 106 relating to the Lok Sabha ;

(24) Demand No. 107 relating to the Rajya Sabha ;

(25) Demand No. 108 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ; and

(26) Demand No. 109 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice President."

The Motion was adopted

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilizers Communications, Education and Culture etc. Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS				
9.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	119, 12,13,000	32,77,00,000	595,60,62,000	163,85,01,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
13.	Ministry of Communications	70,17,000	8,12,83,000	3,50,83,000	40,64,17,000
14.	Overseas Communications Service	6,09,24,000	3,00,00,000	30,46,21,000	15,00,00,000
15.	Posts and Telegraphs – Working Expenses	227,89,33,000		1139,46,62,000	
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	53,89,04,000		269,45,22,000	
17.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		101,55,63,000		507,78,17,000
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE				
24.	Department of Education	37,66,000		1,88,30,000	
25.	Education	56,48,93,000	19,73,000	282,44,65,000	98,67,000
26.	Department of Culture	2,75,88,000		13,79,38,000	
27.	Archaeology	1,47,44,000		7,37,19,000	
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
33.	Ministry of Finance	8,80,22,000	55,29,000	44,01,12,000	2,76,42,000
34.	Customs	8,75,18,000	3,80,44,000	43,75,87,000	19,02,18,000
35.	Union Excise Duties	12,50,50,000		62,52,47,000	
36.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	13,54,93,000		67,74,67,000	
37.	Stamps	5,96,96,000	27,50,000	29,84,80,000	1,37,50,000
38.	Audit	15,29,30,000		76,46,48,000	
39.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	12,05,07,000	2,20,88,000	60,25,33,000	11,04,39,000
40.	Pensions	18,19,24,000		90,96,18,000	
41.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	23,50,16,000	13,84,000	13,87,46,000	69,17,000
42.	Transfers to State Governments	551,18,75,000		13,15,30,79,000	

1 2	3		4	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs,
43. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	141,11,76,000	219,24,24,000	705,58,81,000	405,49,24,000
44. Loans to Government Servants, etc,		17,01,20,000		85,06,03,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE				
47. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	24,83,000		1,24,13,000	
48. Medical and Public Health	34,33,81,000	12,11,40,000	171,69,06,600	60,56,99,000
49. Family Welfare	60,19,53,000	16,000	300,97,63,000	84,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
64. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	19,59,000		97,96,000	
65. Information and Publicity	5,55,87,000	22,00,000	27,79,35,000	1,10,00,000
66. Broadcasting	18,59,16,000	11,53,34,000	92,95,81,000	57,66,68,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION				
68. Department of Labour	21,72,000		1,08,60,000	
69. Labour and Employment	15,75,46,000	43,000	78,77,29,000	2,13,000
70. Department of Rehabilitation	4,16,54,000	90,26,000	20,82,69,000	4,51,31,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
71. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	2,90,88,000	16,000	14,54,42,000	84,000
72. Administration of Justice	19,76,000		98,83,000	
MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
73. Ministry of Planning	92,000		4,63,000	
74. Statistics	3,52,94,000		17,64,71,000	
75. Planning Commission	1,21,04,000		6,05,18,000	

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
76.	Ministry of Rural Development	80,62,31,000	62,000	403,11,57,000	3,08,000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
77.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	77,48,000		3,87,41,000	
78.	Roads	28,42,72,000	32,25,56,000	142,13,60,000	161,27,82,000
79.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	14,42,76,000	18,43,83,000	68,46,76,000	92,19,17,000
80.	Road and Inland Water Transport	42,03,000	12,18,02,000	2,10,18,000	60,90,09,000
	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE				
81.	Ministry of Social Welfare	12,26,41,000	22,18,000	61,32,04,000	1,10,90,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
82.	Department of Steel	54,54,000	82,83,00,000	2,72,73,000	414,15,00,000
83.	Department of Mines	13,23,94,000	29,34,33,000	66,19,66,000	146,71,62,000
	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
84.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	19,33,000		96,67,000	
85.	Meteorology	3,79,22,000	82,61,000	18,96,10,000	4,13,07,000
86.	Aviation	6,78,80,000	11,64,00,000	33,93,98,000	68,20,00,000
87.	Tourism	1,52,19,000	2,52,34,000	7,60,94,000	12,61,69,000
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
88.	Ministry of Works and Housing	29,17,000		1,45,84,000	
89.	Public Works	19,66,25,000	9,73,55,000	98,31,23,000	48,67,76,000
90.	Water Supply and Sewerage	33,50,00,000		167,50,00,000	

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
91.	Housing and Urban Development	5,85,06,000	22,54,32,000	29,25,32,000	57,71,62,000
92.	Stationery and Printing	9,53,50,000		47,67,52,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
93.	Department of Atomic Energy	15,37,000		76,83,000	
94.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	23,12,54,000	35,28,45,000	115,62,73,000	176,42,27,000
95.	Nuclear Power Schemes	48,25,52,000	18,83,11,000	70,37,62,000	94,15,56,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
96.	Department of Electronics	3,25,28,000	2,54,75,000	16,26,42,000	12,73,75 000
	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT				
97.	Department of Environment	3,10,67,000		15,53,35,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT				
98.	Department of Ocean Development	4,21,12,000	4,01,33,000	21,05,63,000	2,98,67,000
	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
99.	Department of Science and Technology	6,16,63,000	39,74,000	30,83,18,000	1,98,71,000
100.	Survey of India	5,26,74,000	77,000	26,33,68,000	3,85,000
101.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	16,24,96,000		81,24,79,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
102.	Department of Space	13,63,19,000	27,90,53,000	62,15,93,000	24,32,66,000
	DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS				
103.	Department of Sports	2,34,89,000	1,48,000	11,74,48,000	7,39,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PAKLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
106.	Lok Sabha	1,57,95,000		7,59,76,000	
107.	Rajya Sabha	54,45,000		2,72,23,000	
108.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5,50,000		27,53,000	
109.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,45,000		7,25,000	

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, this has been recorded ?

MR. SPEAKER : What ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You said 'No'. Your conscience was speaking, Sir, because the House is voting a huge amount of money without discussion. And your conscience came out.......

MR. SPEAKER : My conscience is not so weak. The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it. The Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries and Departments are passed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are very sorry that no discussion took place on them.

MR. SPEAKER : That is because you took more time on the other Demands.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Funds of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I introduce** the Bill. Sir, I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That leave be granted that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 26.4.1983.

** Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Mr. Speaker)

certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Calcutta South) : I have three points to make.

You see this Appropriation Bill. It is an authorisation for Rs. 1,22,927 crores, plus some extra amount, whereas the Budget is for Rs. 34,000 crores. Obviously, there has been a lot of double counting, and there should have been an explanation given as to why he is seeking authorisation for Rs. 1,22,927 crores, and showing a Budget for only Rs. 34,000 crores. This is one point I would like to make.

Somehow I feel that -- I would not say of being cheated; that would be too strong-- I have been short-changed in this matter. (*Interruptions*) They say they are preparing for mid-term elections. I don't believe it.

Secondly, the Constitution is very specific on what is to be voted, and what is to be charged. The 'charged' items are listed thus: "The following items are 'charged''. Items which are under the 'charged' category cannot be subject to vote; but it says in the Constitution that the House shall not be prevented from discussing them. I have got the Appropriation Bill, and I am not able to figure out why certain sums are under 'charged' and why certain sums are under 'voted'. For example, it says that the President's salary should be a 'charged' item. That I accept; we don't have to discuss it. The Finance Minister's salary is under 'voted'. That is also OK; if he wants a raise in salary, we may say OK. He is doing his job well.

But I am surprised to see that the Home Ministry has got Rs. 130 crores in the 'charged' category. What do you do with this 'charged' category ? There is no explanation.

About the 'voted' items, we know what they are for. But the 'charged' item is a mysteries item. Then Rs. 4384 crores are "Transfers to State Governments"--also under 'charged' items. We have not had an opportunity to discuss it. We find that this Budget is slowly slipping out of the hands of parliament. To-day, the Consolidated Fund is a very small fraction of the total finances of the Government—the Contingency Fund, of course is only Rs. 50 crores, but the public account which Government does not ever bring before us becomes larger and larger and in the Consolidated Fund of India, over which we need some control, we find that slowly, 77% of the money has gone into the 'charged' item, which means that we cannot vote on it; and only 23% is brought to us for our vote. I would like to say to the Minister : 'If you want completely to deprive Parliament of a say on how public money should be used then why bring in a Budget at all ?'

I would not talk about how there could be levies one week before the Budged; but I would say that an explanation is necessary as to why Rs. 130 crores for the Home Ministry's budget are under 'charged' item, and why slowly we find that the proportion of money is getting to be more and more under the 'charged' items.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani); Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was just speaking. This is what will happen when you have a Seminar on budgetary allocations right at this time when the Budget is debated. So. he has come out with the same speech here also. (*Interruptions*) It is a compliment.

Sir, I rise to stress the need for better control on expenditure vis - a - vis the allocations that are authorized under the Appropriation Bill. Even the Public Accounts Committee in its 121st Report has been constrained to observe that financial discipline remains still a distant goal. This Committee, with respect to the year 1980-81 observed that there was an excess of expenditure in the Grants and appropriations of certain Ministries like Defence and Railways on the one hand; and substantial savings on the expenditure in various developmental and welfare activities of the Government, on the other.

It is disheartening to know that there was saving to the extent of Rs. 1,641.76 crore in such developmental and welfare activities

as agriculture Rs. 26.13 crores, irrigation Rs. 11.41 crores, energy Rs. 112.95 crores. village and small industry Rs. 12.73 crore, rural reconstruction Rs. 10.46 crores, social welfare Rs. 24 crores and so on.

Let us take up another head of expenditure which is called No. 265 other administrative services. I find a very shocking state of position. During the year 1981-82, the actual expenditure was Rs. 67.63 crore. The budget estimate for 1982-83 was placed at Rs. 414.49 crore, but the revised estimate came only to Rs. 60 78 crore. Once again, in the present budget estimate for 1983-84, we have the estimate at Rs. 350.15 crores. What a situation is this ? I need hardly stress that it can be readily appreciated that such large variations seriously dilute and encroach upon the very significance and the meaning of budgetary exercise. Similarly, there is an item called "general economic services". We find a saving of nearly Rs. 15 crore as per the budget and the revised estimate for 1982-83. May I submit that this is a failure to utilize this amount with respect to general economic services ? If the tero of general economic services relates to such important items as foreign trade, export promotion, cooperation, expenditure on backward areas, this all represents a sad commentry on the government that claims to work.

The budget allocation for agriculture could not be utilized for 1982-83; and there is a saving of Rs. 27 crores. The budget and revised estimate speak of Rs. 313.51 crores and Rs. 286.88 crores respectively. At present the budget appropriation for 1983-84 has been placed at Rs. 332.24 crores. Further, there is a substantial increase in the budget and revised estimate for 1982-83 in respect of urban development, fiscal revenue, public works, dairy development, ports, light houses, shipping, etc. The point I am making is that these represent defective estimation of the requirement of funds. Therefore, I have risen to stress upon the need for timely review and monitoring of the expenditure and the progress of the expenditure, if the concept of budget and the allocation authorised under the Appropriation Bill are to have any significance whatsoever.

A few departments demands for grants have been guillotined. I am first referring to the Department of Tourism. Here, I must say in fairness to the Department of Tourism that it had acquitted itself very commendably during the Asian games and the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit. Our hearties congratulations to the Department. However, tourism industry needs a greater attention, specially in view of our facing an unfavourable balance of position; and tourism stands fourth as export industry. We have a very conscientious Minister, a diligent and reasonable Minister. And therefore, we hope that greater attention will be paid to the Tourism Industry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you do the same things for me, I will also praise you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Further, it is said that as a tourist destination, India trails far behind such small countries like Hong Kong, Nepal and Bahamas. We have a large area—and we have innumerable centres—of tourist interest. Still, we attract a meagre 0.28 per cent of the world tourists. Not only that : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a persistent decline in the annual growth rate of the international tourist traffic to India. I draw the attention of the Government to the dismal picture we got when we look at the annual percentage increase in the tourist arrivals. It was 19.9 per cent in 1977 ; 16.8 per cent in 1978 ; 2.2 per cent in 1979 ;—all this was Janata Government time. Then when the present Government came, in 1980 it was 4.6 per cent ; in 1981 it was 6.6 per cent and in 1982 it was 0.5 per cent.

It is also disquieting that if you take the ITDC hotels and their occupancy rates, we find that the room occupancy percentage has declined from 73 per cent in 1979-80, to a budget estimate of 63 per cent during 1983-84.

We have a Transport Division which operates luxury cars, tourist cars and coaches. There has been an increase in the fleet strength from 263 in 1979-80 to 371 in 1982-83. Despite this increase in the fleet, the effective kilometres covered by the vehicles has declined : From 60.38 lakh kilometres in 1979-80 it has come down to 40 51 lakh kilometres in 1982-83. There is therefore a persistent increase in losses since the

(Shri G.N. Banatwalla)

year 1979-80. Here, I must also refer to another point.

I will hurry along a few ideas.

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough now. I have given you enough time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Here I must also refer to the need for some schemes so that the tourist potentialities of Kerala are properly used. There is also a considerable delay in the execution of the project for an airport at Calicut. The tenders have now been invited for earthwork. I think that this project will now be taken up on a war footing.

We have some proposals for electoral reforms. A Cabinet Committee is considering them. Let them be expedited and let us have a system of proportional representation and a multi-member Election Commission.

I must refer to the report of the Gujral Committee for the Promotion of Urdu. The Committee was appointed in the year 1972 and the report was submitted in May 1975.

MR. SPEAKER : How do you bring that thing here ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Still there is no implementation of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He must say something about Israel also.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Before I conclude, I must refer to an important problem that has come up and which needs the attention of the Government. The Government of Saudi Arabia have reportedly imposed severe restrictions on the entry of Haj pilgrims. All Haj pilgrims travelling by air can now enter Saudi Arabia after the fourth day of the month of Zil-Haj, while pilgrims going by sea will be allowed seven days before the Haj.

While we appreciate the difficulties that prompted the Saudi Government to impose these restrictions, the fact is that these restrictions will much adversely affect the number of Haj pilgrims from our country. About 21,000 pilgrims from India performed Haj last year. As a result of restrictions on the entry, the entire, pressure of transport will be concentrated on just a few days. This will considerably reduce the number of pilgrims. I urge upon the Government to take up the matter with the Saudi Government. The Government of India must also see that adequate facilities for transport by air and sea are made available during the restricted period of time. As the situation now exists, the Moghul Lines from Bombay can hardly carry 11,000 pilgrims whereas formerly it could carry 15,000.

A final point and I will take my seat. Waqf property in several States is in illegal possession since long. I urge upon the Government to appoint special tribunals to vacate illegal possession at the earliest and all possible steps for the purpose be expedited.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We have already completed it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Have you got the vacation of the illegal possession? No. I only want that the whole process be expedited and special tribunals be appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Mukherjee.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I will answer Dr. Swamy's question first.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : One day you will also become a Haji.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would welcome that day.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : One day you will also go to Haj.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will take you along. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: After you kill 1000 CPM rats you can go to Haj !

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Halder is restive.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will leave it to them who will be a Haji by killing 1000 rats: (*Interruptions*)

The point which Dr. Swamy has mentioned is, why charged amount is shown at such an astronomical figure. I hope, he reads the Budget documents and the Demands for Grants carefully. If he looks at page 99, of Finance Ministry's Demands he will find that on debt repayment treasury bills account for Rs. 80,000 crores. This is both on the receipt side and on the expenditure side, which cancel each other. This is the mode of accounting and this is the concept of a gross budgeting. It is known to the hon. Members that it takes 91 days for the treasury bills to mateire for discharge.

If he takes into account this character of treasury bills, it will account for the bulk of the charged amounts, which he has referred to.

In regard to the point why certain amounts are being shown under the head 'Charged' under the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Agriculture, the definition is given in the Constitution itself under Article 112. Particularly, I would refer to clause (3) (g) there of read with Article 293 (2) where the transfer of resources to the States in the form of loans and advance are to be shown as charged amount. It is known to the hon. Members that even under the Ministry of Home Affairs certain important items like tribal sub-plan, tribal component plan, Seheduled Castes plan, are shown under the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs and amount being transferred to the State Governments as grants or loan.

By other important Ministries like Agriculture and others also, you will find some amount being shown as Charged. That answers his question. The entire debt repayment provision is about Rs. 80,9000 crores.

Mr. Banatwalla has mentioned about some other points pertaining to certain other Ministries. I am not going to touch them. Definitely, the Ministers are present here, they will take note of his points. In respect of other administrative heads, specially mentioned by him, there are 265 other Administrative Services". He said why the amount is not being liquidated every year; he referred to two years budget being shown. Perhaps he is aware of it that under this head we show the consolidated figure for the instalments of Dearness Allowance. It is not possible at the time of the budget to indicate what would be the quantum of Dearness Allowance to be disbursed to the employees, not to speak of distributing it to the various Departments. Therefore, we provide the consolidated amount under this head and when the Dearness Allowances are announced and instalments are released, the respective departments draw the money. They show it under the Supplementary Grants. Therefore, this amount remains unutilised. Actual money does not remain unutilised but under this head it remains unutilised. This is the normal practice. Every year we shall have to do it. On one general point I will definitely agree with him that at least we should try to be more accurate in projecting the estimates so that the gap in projection of estimates and expenditure is not too big.

Particularly, in certain areas he has mentioned about certain developmental aspects and here too, so far as the role of the Central agencies is concerned, hardly there are few areas where the Central Government itself is the implementing agency. They ought to depend on the performance of the various State Governments. One glaring example is IRDP programme which is directly anti-poverty. In certain States, the actual amount to be disbursed was more than Rs. 36 crores. If 600 families per block are identified and average Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 are given per family,

then in two years the amount disbursed in that State should have been around Rs. 36 crores but the actual disbursement was Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores because the machinery to identify the families and to prepare the project was not ready, but in certain other States we find that they have gone beyond the target. When we show the consolidated figure under the Centre, we have to depend totally on these projects and the performance of the States. Under Central Ministries you will find in certain areas some amount of money will remain unutilised or under-utilised,

One point which he mentioned is about Urdu and Gujral Committee Report. On this point which he wonted to mention and which I got from your secretariat, I tried to collect information and I got the information from Education Ministry I am told that it was decided in the meeting of Urdu Board on 7th January 1983 that the Report may be considered by the Standing Committee before it is discussed by the Board and the next meeting of the Standing Committee is scheduled to be held on 10th May, 1983.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Since 1972, meetings and meetings have been going on.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Motion for consideration to the House. The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up clauses. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.30 hrs.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that tne Adjournment Motion by Shri B. D. Singh to which leave was granted by the House today, will be taken up tomorrow at 4 p. m.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on April 27, 1983/Vaisakha 7, 1905 (Saka).